

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The researcher presents the research findings in this chapter. The research findings are presented in the following order based on the research questions stated in Chapter I. Based on Searle's theories, the research findings include types of illocutionary act, functions of each illocutionary act type, and references of each illocutinary act.

A. Types of Illocutionary Act Found in the “Frozen II” movie script.

According to Austin (1962), an illocutionary act is the act of saying something. The illocutionary act is then separated into five categories, according to Searle (1979). Representatives, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressives are the categories of illocutionary act. The following are the findings of illocutionary acts that found in Frozen II movie:

1. Representatives

Representatives, are types of illocutionary acts in which the speaker believes or does not believe in something, (Yule, 1996). The types of representatives are believing, describing, stating, asserting, concluding, claiming, assessing, informing, explaining, telling, agreeing, arguing, predicting, convincing, narrating, and complaining. For example, "no one can create a better cake than me" is an example of an utterance that represents a general truth (Peccei, 1999:51). Here are the data found about representatives illocutionary act in the Frozen II movie:

- [1] Anna : Uh oh! The princess is trapped in the snow goblin's evil spell! Quick Elsa, make a prince, a fancy one! Oh no, the prince is stuck too! "Who cares about danger when there's love?"
- Elsa : Ugh, Anna, blegh... Kissing won't save the forest! (chuckling) The Lost Fairies are crying out! What sound does a giraffe make? Nevermind! ***They wake the Fairy Queen, who breaks the spell and saves everyone!***

Based on datum [1] Elsa described how to save the forest when they (Anna and Elsa) play a game in their castle. This utterance categorized as representative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [2] Elsa : No, that's not it.
 Anna : Then what is it?
 Elsa : ***There's this... I just don't want to mess things up.***
 Anna : What things? You're doing great! Oh Elsa, when are you going to see yourself the way I see you?

Based on datum [2] Elsa explaining that she doesn't want to mess things up. Especially about his friends and Anna. This utterance categorized as representative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [3] Anna : Where the northwind meets the sea, there's a river...
 Anna&Elsa : Full of memory...
 Elsa : ***I know what you're doing...***
 Anna : Sleep, my darling, safe and sound, For in this river all is found...

Based on datum [3] Elsa predicting what Anna want to do with her, she want to make Elsa feel comfort. This utterance categorized as respresentative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in indirect speech act, because the sentence is said indirectly from Elsa to Anna.

- [4] Anna : We made a promise not to shut each other out!
Just tell me what's going on!
Elsa : *I woke the magical spirits of the Enchanted*

Based on datum [4] Elsa telling to Annathat she had awakened the magical spirits of the Enchanted and told the fact to her friend.This utterance categorized as respresentative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [5] Anna : How can you say that? Look at our kingdom!
Elsa : *I know, it's just that my magic can feel it. I can feel it.*

Based on datum [5] Elsa claiming that the power she possesses able to sense the existence of another power. This utterance categorized as respresentative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [6] Grand : When one can see no future, all one can do is the
Pabbie next right thing.
Elsa : *The next right thing, is for me to go to the Enchanted Forest and find that voice.*

Based on datum [6] Elsa believe that she must go to the Enchanted Forest to find that voice she has always heard. This utterance categorized as respresentative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Grand Pabbie.

- [7] Kristoff : Did you know that sleeping quietly on long
journeys prevents insanity?
Olaf : (laughing) Yeah, that's not true.
Kristoff : It is.
Elsa : *It is definitely true.*
Anna : It's the truth

Based on datum [7] Elsa states that Kristoff's words are a truth or fact. This utterance categorized as respresentative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Olaf.

- [8] Anna : Elsa, there you are! You okay?
Elsa : *I'm fine.*

Based on datum [8] this utterance informed that Elsa's condition was fine when they entered the Enchanted Forest. This utterance categorized as respresentative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Anna to Elsa.

- [9] Mattias : Are you really queen of Arendelle?
Elsa : *I am.*

Based on datum [9] Elsa asserting that she is Queen of Arendelle. This utterance categorized as respresentative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Mattias to Elsa.

- [10] Anna : You are not going alone.
 Elsa : *Anna, no. I have my powers to protect me, you don't.*

Based on datum [10] Elsa complaining to Anna that she don't have the power like her to protect herself. This utterance categorized as representative act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

2. Directives

According to Yule (1996), directives are illocutionary acts in which the speaker strives to persuade the listener to do something. They speak directly to the listener about what they want. The types of directives are ordering, commanding, warning, requesting, inviting, questioning, suggesting, etc. For instance, because the garage was a shambles. "Clean that up!" Ed exclaimed to Fey. It means Ed is ordering Fey to clean up the mess. Here are the data found about directives illocutionary act in the Frozen II movie:

- [11] Agnarr : Well, I could tell you now.. If you..
 Elsa : *Okay, tell us now!*

Based on datum [11] Elsa command Agnarr to tell about the Enchanted Forest. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Agnarr (her father).

- [12] Iduna : When I was little... my mother would sing a song about special river, called Ahtohallan... that was said to hold all the answers about the past, about what we are apart of.
- Anna : Wow.
- Elsa : ***Will you sing it for us? Please?***

Based on datum [12] Elsa request Iduna to sing a lullaby for herself and Anna. The requested song is a song that can make someone who listens to it forget their curiosity. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [13] Elsa : Hi, I'm Olaf. And I like warm hugs.
- Anna : I love you, Olaf.
- Elsa : ***Come on! You can do it.*** (holding Anna while ice skating).

Based on datum [13] Elsa encourage Anna to learn ice skating. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Kai.

- [14] Elsa : (hears a knock by Anna) ***Come in***
- Anna : Yup, something's wrong.
- Elsa : With you ?

Based on datum [14] Elsa suggest Anna who was knocking on her door to come inside. she suggest Anna to come in or it could be said that she allowed it. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [15] Elsa : Wait, please. Someone has called me here. If I can just find it, I believe they have the answer

that may help us free this forest. Trust me, *I just wanna help*.
 Yelana : We only trust nature. When nature speaks, we listen.

Based on datum [15] Elsa advise Yelana to trust her that she only asks him for help. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Yelana.

[16] Elsa : *Kristoff, stop, please*. I hear it. I hear the voice.
 Kristoff : Good idea.
 Anna : You do? Olaf, wake up.

Based on datum [16] Elsa demand Kristoff to stop the carriage because she heard the sound again. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Kristoff.

[17] Elsa : *Hey! Stop*.
 Anna : Elsa! Let her go!

Based on datum [17] Elsa order the wind spirits to stop bothering them by creating a large wind wave in the Enchanted Forest. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to wind spirit.

[18] Anna : What is that?
 Elsa : *Olaf, get behind me*.
 Kristoff : What are you gonna do with that?

Based on datum [18] Elsa order Olaf to take cover behind her. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Olaf.

- [19] Elsa : *Wait, please.* Someone has called me here. If I can just find it, I believe they have the answer that may help us free this forest. Trust me, I just wanna help.
 Yelana : We only trust nature. When nature speaks, we listen

Based on datum [19] Elsa beg to the others to stop because she heard the voice that usually called her. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Yelana and others.

- [20] Kristoff : Anna!
 Elsa : *Get her out of here!*
 Anna : No! Elsa!

Based on datum [20] Elsa order Kristoff to take Anna out. This utterance categorized as directives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Yelana and others.

3. Commissives

According to Yule (1996), commissives are a type of illocutionary act that binds the speaker to a future path o action. The types of comissives are refusing, promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, warning. The reality is fitted to the words by the speaker himself in the case of commissives.

Here are the data found about commissives illocutionary act in the Frozen II movie:

- [21] Anna : Rematch?
Elsa : *Oh, you know what, I think I'll turn in*

Based on datum [21] Elsa refuses to play with Anna again. He refused because he was tired and it was night time so he preferred to sleep. This utterance categorized as commissives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [22] Anna : Okay, I don't understand. You've been hearing a voice and you didn't think to tell me?
Elsa : *I didn't wanna worry you*

Based on datum [22] Elsa refuses to tell the truth for fear of incriminating Anna and her friends. This utterance categorized as commissives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [23] Anna : Promise me, we do this together, okay
Elsa : *I promise.*

Based on datum [23] Elsa promised Anna that she would go on the adventure together. This utterance categorized as commissives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [24] Elsa : *I promise* you I will free this forest, and restore Arendelle
Anna : That's a pretty big promise, Elsa

Based on datum [24] Elsa promises to save the forest from the curse and will restore of Arendelle. This utterance categorized as commissives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

[25] Anna : So we go to Ahtohallan
Elsa : *Not we, Me.*

Base on datum [25] Elsa refuse the other and she will go alone without taking Anna with her. This utterance categorized as commissives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

[26] Anna : You are the fifth spirit. You're the bridge.
Elsa : Well, actually, a bridge has two sides. And a mother had two daughters. We did this together.
And we'll continue to do this together
Anna : Together.

Based on datum [26] Elsa planning that she will go alone without saying that she will save the bridge along with Anna, because her mother has two daughters who have to look after Arendelle. This utterance categorized as commissives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

[27] Honeymaren : You know. You belong up here
Elsa : *I took an oath to always do what's best for Arendelle.*

Based on datum [27] this utterance states that Elsa has vowed to do her best for Arendelle and now it has come true since her hard work. This utterance categorized as commissives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [28] Elsa : *Do you wanna build a snowman?*
 Anna : What?
 Elsa : Thank goodness, water has has memory

Based on datum [28] Elsa offer to Anna if she want to build a snowman. This utterance categorized as commissives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

4. Expressives

Expressives are a type of illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses how they feel (Yule, 1996). The types of expressives are thanking, welcoming, fearing, apologizing, condolences, joy, likes, dislikes, scaring, confusing, surprising, regretting, realizing, praising, doubting. Here are the data found about expressives illocutionary act in the Frozen II movie.

- [29] Kai : Your Majesty
 Elsa : *Oh!*

Based on datum [29] the two sentences above describe the surprised and happy expressions of Elsa for Anna's birth when called by Kai. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in indirect speech act, because the sentence is said indirectly from Elsa to Kai.

- [30] Anna : You don't want me to follow you into fire, then
 don't run into fire. You're not being careful Elsa
 Elsa : *I'm sorry, are you okay?*
 Anna : I've been better

Based on datum [30] Elsa feel guilty and apologizing to Anna. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Kai.

- [31] Anna : I don't think Olaf should get to rearrange. Doesn't matter, this is gonna be a cinch. Two sisters, with one mind.
Elsa : *Thank you.*

Based on datum [31] a statement of Elsa's expression thanking Anna for what Anna has said for the two of them. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [32] Anna : It's Mama's words, cuddle close. Scootch in.
Elsa : *Mhmm*

Based on datum [32] shows Elsa's expression that feels joy with Anna's embrace, which imitates her mother's habit of giving consolation sentences and hugs. He hugged Anna and felt comfortable having her. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in indirect speech act, because the sentence is said indirectly from Elsa to Anna.

- [33] Elsa : **This forest is beautiful!**

Based on datum [33] reveals that Elsa was praising the beauty of the hidden forest. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [34] Anna : (goes to comfort her) Are you ok?
 Elsa : (replies) *I'm fine.*

Based on datum [34] Elsa explained that she she was fine although she was a little confused by the memory she just saw in the whirlwind. This utterance categorized as expressives act

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [35] Anna : Elsa! Hey hey, what are you doing?
 Elsa : *This is my fault, they were looking for answers about me*
 Anna : You are not responsible for their choices, Elsa
 Elsa : *No, just their deaths*

Based on datum [35] reveal that Elsa feels sad and regret when she thinks that the cause of her parents' death is because of her. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

- [36] King : [in a memory] Let... Let's not discuss this here.
 Runeard : Let's, meet on the fjord. Have tea, Find a solution.
 [That memory stops as Elsa's hair changes from platinum blonde to pure white and the snowflakes start covering her face. Elsa looks around as she gets colder and colder. The Northuldra Leader kneels, with just a cup in his hands. King Runeard slowly approaches him from behind. Elsa looks to her right and watches as he unsheathes his sword and makes a run toward the leader.
 Elsa : *No!*

Based on datum [36] shows Elsa fears because she saw King Runerard want to kill The Northuldra Leader. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in indirect speech act, because the sentence is said indirectly from Elsa to King Runeard.

[37] Anna : Is it really you?
 Elsa : *Anna!*
 Anna : I thought I lost you.
 Elsa : *Lost me? You saved me, again.*

Based on datum [37] Elsa's expression that shows that she is very pleasure and touched to be able to meet Anna again. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

[38] Elsa : *Thank goodness*, water has memory

Based on datum [38] the utterances states that Elsa is feeling relieved and grateful to God because from water has memory she can make Olaf lived again. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to God.

[39] Elsa : (Gale send Anna's letter to Elsa) *Thank you.*

Based on datum [39] the utterance shows Elsa's expression thanking Gale for bringing Anna's letter to him. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Gale.

[40] Elsa : *I love you too, Sis.* (after reading Anna's letter)

Based on datum [40] the utterance shows the expression of Elsa who is very pleasure with what she has read in the letter that Anna sent. This utterance categorized as expressives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in indirect speech act, because the sentence is said indirectly from Elsa to Anna.

5. Declaratives

According to Yule (1996), declaratives are illocutionary acts that affect the world by their utterances. The types of declaratives are excommunication, declarations, firing, christening. Here are the data found about declaratives illocutionary act in the Frozen II movie:

[41] Anna : Let me help you, please. I can't lose you, Elsa.
 Elsa : [hugs Anna tightly] *I can't lose you either, Anna.*
 [to Olaf] Come on.
 [As Olaf joins in the group hug, Elsa sends Anna and Olaf away to safety on an ice boat]

Based on datum [41] this utterance states that Elsa firing Anna proposal, so that Anna can't go with Elsa. This utterance categorized as declaratives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

[42] Elsa : I promise you *I will free this forest, and restore Arendelle*
 Anna : That's a pretty big promise, Elsa

Based on datum [42] Elsa declare that she will free the Enchanted Forest and restore Arendelle. This utterance categorized as declaratives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Anna.

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|------|--------------|--|
| [43] | Grand Pabbie | : Let me see what I can see. The past is not what it seems. A wrong demand to be righted. Arendelle is not safe. The truth must be found. Without it... I see no future. |
| | Anna | : No future? |
| | Grand Pabbie | : When one can see no future, all one can do is the next right thing. |
| | Elsa | : <i>The next right thing, is for me to go to the Enchanted Forest and find that voice.</i> |

Based on datum [43] Elsa declare that she will get the truth for the Arendelle future. This utterance categorized as declaratives act.

Strategy: This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act, because the sentence is said directly from Elsa to Grand Pabbie.

B. Findings

In the fourth chapter after collecting the data, the researcher studied the data of movie script used by the main characters in "Frozen II" movie on speech act, including the strategy of speech act and the illocutionary act on Searle category. Representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives are the five main sorts of actions that can be performed on a spoken or written speech. These are proposed by Searle (Yule, 1996:53), the researcher has found five types of illocutionary acts of her research in the movie. The strategies used to carry out the illocutionary act are divided into two categories: direct and indirect speech acts (Yule, 1996:55).

The researcher found 108 utterances and analyzed 43 utterances from Elsa, the main character in the movie. The details of the data are described in the table below.

Table 4.1 Representatives of Illocutionary Act in “Frozen II” Movie.

Types of Illocutionary Act	Types of Strategy Speech Act	Types of Action	Example of Dialog
Representatives	Direct	Describing	They wake the Fairy Queen, who breaks the spell and saves everyone!
	Direct	Explaining	There's this... I just don't want to mess things up.
	Indirect	Predicting	I know what you're doing...
	Direct	Telling	I woke the magical spirits of the Enchanted
	Direct	Claiming	I know, it's just that my magic can feel it. I can feel it.
	Direct	Believing	The next right thing, is for me to go to the Enchanted Forest and find that voice.
	Direct	Stating	It is definitely true.
	Direct	Informing	I'm fine.
	Direct	Asserting	I am.
	Direct	Complaining	Anna, no. I have my powers to protect me, you don't.

Table 4.2 Directives of Illocutionary Act in “Frozen II” Movie.

Types of Illocutionary Act	Types of Strategy Speech Act	Types of Action	Example of Dialog
Directives	Direct	Commanding	Okay, tell us now!
	Direct	Requesting	Will you sing it for us? Please?
	Direct	Encouraging	Come on! You can do it. (holding Anna while ice skating).
	Direct	Suggesting	(hears a knock by Anna) Come in
	Direct	Advising	Kristoff, stop, please.
	Direct	Demanding	Hey! Stop.
	Direct	Ordering	Olaf, get behind me.
	Direct	Begging	Wait, please

Table 4.3 Commisive of Illocutionary Act in “Frozen II” Movie.

Types of Illocutionary Act	Types of Strategy Speech Act	Types of Action	Example of Dialog
Commissive	Direct	Refusing	Oh, you know what, I think I'll turn in
	Direct	Promising	I promise.
	Direct	Planning	And we'll continue to do this together.
	Direct	Vowing	I took an oath to always do what's best for Arendelle.
	Direct	Offering	Do you wanna build a snowman?

Table 4.4 Commisive of Illocutionary Act in “Frozen II” Movie.

Types of Illocutionary Act	Types of Strategy Speech Act	Types of Action	Example of Dialog
Expressives	Indirect	Surprising	Oh!
	Direct	Apologizing	I'm sorry, are you okay?
	Direct	Thanking	Thank you.
	Indirect	Joying	Mhmm
	Direct	Praising	This forest is beautiful!
	Direct	Confusing	I'm fine.
	Direct	Regretting	This is my fault, they were

			looking for answers about me
	Indirect	Pleasuring	I love you too, sis.
	Indirect	Fear	No!
	Direct	Relieved	Thank goodness, water has memory

Table 4.5 Declaratives of Illocutionary Act in “Frozen II” Movie.

Types of Illocutionary Act	Types of Strategy Speech Act	Types of Action	Example of Dialog
Declaratives	Direct	Firing	[hugs Anna tightly] I can't lose you either, Anna. [to Olaf] Come on.
	Direct	Declare	I will free this forest, and restore Arendelle

In this study, only five utterances were included in the indirect speech act which were only found in representatives and commissives, so the researcher only explained the difference between direct and indirect speech act for representatives and commissives. An example of a direct representative speech is *"They wake the Fairy Queen, who breaks the spell and saves everyone!"*. Example of indirect representative speech is *"I know what you're doing..."*.

The difference between direct representatives and indirect representatives lies in their language characteristics, while direct representatives often use exclamation points and explain something directly to the person being addressed. On the other hand, in contrast to indirect representatives, they often do not

directly explain what is meant to the intended person, and the listener must see the expression and pay attention to the context in his speech, so that the listener understands the meaning of the speaker's utterances.