

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature of the study, it contains some sub chapter. They are pragmatics, speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act perlocutionary act, concept of movie, synopsis of frozen movie and previous study.

#### A. **Pragmatics**

Study about the meaning of the language would be closely between two branches of language science. Semantics and pragmatics. Whereas those branches deal with the meaning of the language and they are totally different. Yule (1996:4) stated Semantics is the study of relationship between linguistic form and entities in the world, that is how the words literary connect to thing. Semantics includes micro linguistics that concern on science of literal meaning of the language, it's not influenced by the context. In other hand pragmatics includes macro linguistics that focus on the science of the meaning of the language base on the context and the meaning would has got different meaning when is stated in the different context or science about the intended meaning base on the context. Levinson (1983:5) stated pragmatics is a study of language usage. Pragmatics allows us to interpret what speaker/writer intended meaning of the utterance that stated, whereas the utterance is unclear.

Pragmatics deals with the context to differentiate between pragmatics and semantics. 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?*

Semantically, 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. For some people study about pragmatics is more challenging than others science of linguistics, because pragmatics is study about the intended meaning which force someone to interpret the meaning of sentences/utterances base on the context which has impact in determining the meaning itself.

## **B. 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. Speech act was originally by philosopher J. L. Austin and developed by John R. Searle. Austin (1955:12) stated in his book, in which

by saying or saying something we are doing something. It indicates that in utterances that is stated, there is an action that performed. According to Searle (1979) a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc.

Other experts who concern at this branch of science also gives definition about speech act. Yule (1996: 47) said that speech act is actions performed via utterance Then, Mey (1994: 111) viewed that speech act are actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of fairs. In addition, Parker (1986: 14) defined speech act as every utterance of speech act constitutes some sort of fact.

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. Here three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed: locutionary act, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary act (Levinson, 1983:236).

### **C. 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 (1975:13-14) 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.

### 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 Levinson (1983:236) stated in his book locutioanry act is the utterance of a sentence with determined sense and reference. It 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 *I buy a car*; the meaning of that utterance is *I buy a car* of the literal meaning.

### 2. **Illocutionary Act**

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. Levinson (1983:236). In my opinion of the definition of illocutionary act is what speaker meant from what he say base on the context. For

example *I want it*, to interpret what speaker intent to the hearer should know the context.

### **Illocutionary Act Categories**

Searle (1979) 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 utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives.

#### **a. 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. For example: “*the earth is circle*”, this utterance is representatives that describing about the shapes of the earth.

#### **b. 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. 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, *please give me your autograph* it belongs to directive in requesting the autograph of addressee.

c. **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 commissives are the speaker's commitment to future action, the types of commissives are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, warning etc. for example: *I promise I'll be in one hour*. It is commissive that speaker promising to addressee to show s/he will arrive in one hour.

d. **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, for example "*I'm sorry*", that's the example of apologizing of expressive speech act.

e. **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 (Levinson, 1983:236). Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that the declarative relates with act changing the world immediately. The types of declaratives are excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, and etc. For example utterance: "*I pronounce you husband and wife*". This utterances show that it's belong to declarative that after uttering that sentences both of human immediately had marrying status.

### 3. **Perlocutionary Act**

It is the consequent effect of the utterance on the hearer through the uttering of linguistic expression, or the overall main of the utterance (Peccei, 1999:44). That deals with the effect an utterance to hearer. Levinson (1983:236) wrote on his book perlocutionary act is the effect on the audience by means of uttering a sentence. It means audience feels good/sad after uttering a sentence. 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 or illocutionary force. For example: *here's your coffee* that utterance would give feeling happy to hearer, or on the contrary of this example: *your father passed away*

that utterance would give feeling unhappy to hearer. It's also important when determining and describing the perlocutionary act must be knowing the context relation, because different context would be different interpreting.

#### **D. Movie**

##### **1. Definition of Movie**

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 (1981:1480). The development of the movie is very amazing starting of technology expansion. People build the movie factory in many countries and right now it's easy to get movies because of internet. Furthermore, people watch the movie is not just for entertainment only but also we can get the lesson from movie.

##### **2. Kinds of Movie**

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

- a. Action/disaster, it's stories whose central struggle plays out mainly through a clash of physical force.
- b. Adventure, it's stories whose central struggle place out mainly through encounters with new worlds.
- c. Comedy, it's stories whose central struggle causes hilarious result.
- d. Coming-of-age drama, it's stories whose central struggle is about the hero finding his/her place in the world



- e. Crime, it's stories whose central struggle is about catching a criminal.
- f. Detective, it's stories whose central struggle is to find out what really happened to expose the truth
- g. Epic/myth, it's stories whose central struggle play out in the midst of clash of great force or in the sweep of great historical change.
- h. Fantasy, it's stories whose central struggle plays in two world, real world and imaginary world.
- i. Gangster, it's stories whose central struggle is between a criminal and society.
- j. Horror, it's stories whose central struggle focuses on escaping from and eventually defeating a monster.
- k. Love/romance, it's stories whose central struggle is between two people who each want to win or keep love to his/her couple.
- l. Science fiction, it's stories whose central struggle is generated from the technology and tools of scientifically imaginable world.
- m. Social drama, it's stories whose central struggle is champion and a problem or injustice in society
- n. Thriller, it's stories whose central struggle pits an innocent hero against a lethal enemy who is out to kill him or her.

Base 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 one.

#### **E. 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 instantly. 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. In short meeting they decided to married, But Princess Elsa refused the crazies decision because they have met recently. 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 others feel save without her exist.

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.

#### F. **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 Ningrum (2013). The title is *an analysis of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on televisions advertisement*, 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 Ningrum found the illocutionary;

declaration (declaring), representatives (affirming, informing, stating, concluding, believing, asserting, illustrating, promoting and motivating), expressive (praising), directives (advising, commanding, suggesting, illustrating, motivating, recommending), commissives (promising, offering, serving, inviting, persuading, promoting), 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), commissive (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 perlocutionary act used, in other hand both of previous studies above just concern with illocutionary 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 perlocutionary 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.