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## A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN DISNEY'S "FROZEN FEVER" A CASE STUDY

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### Abstrak

*Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, dan tindak perlokusi yang digunakan dalam film Frozen Fever. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dimana data yang dikumpulkan dari naskah film, dialog para karakter dan berbagai jurnal. Dengan berfokus pada teori John Searle, penelitian ini penulis menemukan bahwa ada dua ujaran masing-masing tentang tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, dan tindak perlokusi dalam film Frozen Fever. Berdasarkan analisis, penulis menemukan enam ujaran yang telah dikategorikan ke dalam tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, dan tindak perlokusi.*

*Kata Kunci: pragmatik, tindak tutur, film Frozen Fever*

### Abstract

*The aim of this research is to analyze the locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts used in the movie Frozen Fever. This research uses qualitative descriptive method which the data collected from the movie script, dialogue of the characters and various journals. The writer focusing on John Searle's theory, this study the writer found that there are two utterances respectively about locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts in the movie Frozen Fever. Based on the analysis the writer found six utterances which has been categorized into locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.*

*Keywords: pragmatic, speech act, movie-Frozen Fever*

## 1. Pendahuluan

Speech act theory, developed by J.L. Austin and later expanded by John Searle. This theory proposes that when we use language, we are not just conveying information. Speech act is an important concept in pragmatics which illustrates that language use involves more than just conveying information. Speech acts allow us to influence others and achieve our communicative goals through the words and sentences we speak, There are at least three kinds of acts among others are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. In pragmatics, the type of action performed by a speaker is determined by the context of the utterance, which includes the participants of the utterance and the underlying intent of the utterance.

Speech Act Theory says that when we speak we are also 'acting in the world'. What we say has a descriptive meaning, but it may also have an impact on those around us, causing them to act, or think, or respond in a certain way to what we say, the importance studying speech act is understand the meaning of what the speaker is saying. Speech act theory helps us understand that language is not only a tool to convey information, but also to act and influence others. In the context of pragmatics, this theory provides an understanding of the complexity of human communication, including how speech acts shape relationships.

Speech acts can be found in conversations, everyday conversations or movies. conversations in movies can be an example of a complicated case of speech acts to find out what meaning is conveyed by the characters in the film. one of the most important things that happens in movies is the dialog between

the characters. Here, the writer wants to analyze the speech acts used in the short film entitled "Frozen Fever". This film is a musical and adventure genre, was directed by Chris buck and Jennifer lee. it is a sequel to the 2013 walt disney film Frozen and which played by Kristen Bell, Idina Menzel, Jonathan Groff and Josh Gad.

### B. Methodology

According to Levinson (1983: 7) gives a definition of pragmatics as the study of language from a functional perspective, that is, that it attempts to explain facets of linguistic structure by reference to nonlinguistic pressures and causes. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of the meanings that a speaker or writer conveys and is interpreted by the listener or reader.

Speech act is a concept in pragmatic linguistics that refers to the action performed by the speaker through language use. In every utterance, the speaker not only conveys information, but also performs certain actions, such as giving orders, making promises, stating statements, or congratulating. The speech act theory was first developed by philosopher John L. Austin in 1962 and further developed by philosopher John Searle. Austin divided three parts of Speech Act that are Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act.

#### 1. Locutionary Act

According to John Searle, locutionary act of uttering words or producing meaningful sentences with a particular content. It is the way of expressing something that has a literal meaning. The locutionary act refers to the basic act of uttering or producing meaningful linguistic expressions, such as words, phrases, or sentences. It focuses on the literal meaning of the words and the grammatical structure used. In other words, the locutionary act is the act of saying something with a specific meaning.

#### 2. Illocutionary Act

According to Searle, illocutionary refers to the social act done by the speaker in a sentence. It goes beyond the meaning of words and involves the intention of a speaker to perform a certain action or achieve an effect through their utterance. The illocutionary act refers to the intended or implied meaning behind an utterance. It goes beyond the literal meaning of the words and considers the speaker's communicative intention or the effect the speaker intends to have on the listener. Illocutionary acts are the various functions or speech acts that a speaker performs when uttering a sentence.

#### 3. Perlocutionary Act

According to John Searle, perlocutionary related to the consequences that a speech act has to the listener. It mainly focused on the effect that the speaker's words have on others. The perlocutionary act refers to the effect or impact that an utterance has on the listener or the hearer's response to it. It focuses on the consequences or the intended outcome of the speaker's words. The perlocutionary act involves influencing the thoughts, emotions, beliefs, or actions of the listener. It can be seen as the speech act's success in achieving its intended purpose.

Frozen Fever is a 2015 American short animated film directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee. It is a sequel to the 2013 Walt Disney film Frozen, and stars Kristen Bell, Idina Menzel, Jonathan Groff, and Josh Gad. The film debuted in theatre alongside Cinderella on March 13, 2015. Tells the story of Elsa who is determined to give the best celebration for Anna's 19th birthday, assisted by Kristoff, Sven, and Olaf.

### C. Finding & Discussion

Tabel 1.

3 kind of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary in "frozen fever" movie.

NO	UTTERANCES	KIND OF SPEECH ACT	CODING
1	Elsa: "Oh, It's time!" Olaf: "It's time! for what?".	LOCUTIONARY	LO.1

	(01:05)		
2	Elsa: "Anna, Happy Birthday" Anna: "To you" (01:37)	LOCUTIONARY	LO.2
3	Anna: "I think it's time that you go home and get some rest."  Elsa: "We are not stopping, cause the next one is the best." (03:50)	ILLOCUTIONARY	IL.1
4	Elsa: "I'm sorry, Anna. I just wanted to give you one perfect birthday, but I ruined it. Again."  Anna: "You didn't ruin anything. Let's just get you to bed." (05:48)	ILLOCUTIONARY	IL.2
5	Elsa: "Don't let anyone in before we're ready, and don't touch anything." (01:11)	PERLOCUTIONARY	PE.1
6	Elsa: "Just follow the string." (02:30)	PERLOCUTIONARY	PE.2

Sumber: Hasil Olah Data di Lapangan

### 1. Pembahasan

- a. LO.1 Implies that this dialog shows a locutionary act because the listener does not react to what is said or the listener does not understand the meaning spoken by the speaker. there Elsa (speaker) says "Oh, it's time" which intends to inform the listener that the birthday surprise for her sister Anna given by her will begin soon, but there is one listener who does not understand what is said by the speaker, Olaf (listener) answers "it's time! for what?".
- b. LO.2 Refer that locutionary act because the listener does not understand what is said by the speaker. For example, in the dialog above, Elsa (speaker) wishes a happy birthday to her sister Anna but Anna (listener) instead answers "to you" which means Anna does not understand what Elsa (speaker) means. what Elsa (speaker) meant was that Anna was asked to wake up immediately and get ready to celebrate her birthday, but Anna instead answered her with singing.
- c. IL.1 Suggest that illocutionary act because speakers try to convey or suggest what they want to say. The speaker tries to explain, the listener has begun to understand what is said by the speaker. for example the dialogue above Anna (speaker) says "I think it's time that you go home and get some rest." which intends to suggest to Elsa (listener) to go home and rest because Anna (speaker) sees Elsa (listener) not feeling well, Elsa (listener) understands what Anna (speaker) says, but does not obey what Anna (speaker) suggests and instead replies "We are not stopping, cause the next one is the best." who intends to keep carrying out his mission which is to give Anna a surprise.
- d. IL.2 Assumes that Elsa wanted to give Anna a perfect birthday party because Anna never celebrate her birthday before but Elsa thinks she ruined it due to she has a cold, because she was sneezing and little snowmen appear everytime she talks.

- e. PE.1 Indicates that Elsa told Kristoff and Olaf not to let anyone get in the courtyard and not to touch anything and to watch the birthday cake and the other preparations that she prepared to celebrate Anna's birthday afraid that there would be someone to ruin everything.
- f. PE.2 Means that Elsa told Anna to follow the string to walk around the city to go to her birthday party and get her presents that she prepared for Anna.

#### **D. Conclusion**

Speech act theory, developed by J.L. Austin and later expanded by John Searle. This theory proposes that when we use language, we are not just conveying information. In a short film entitled *Frozen Fever* released on March 13, 2015, directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee. there are 6 speech acts found in this film, actions that contain locutionary 2, illocutionary 2, and perlocutionary 2 meanings.

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