

An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in "Frozen II" Movie

Refina Wati¹, Siti Fitriani², Afiifah Al Rosyidah³

¹²³English Study Program, Faculty of Social Culture and Science, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

revinawati04@gmail.com, affi9074@gmaiil.com, afiifah.rosyiidah@trunojoyo.ac.id

Article Information

History

Accept: 20
November 2024
Revised: 10
December 2024
Approved: 1
January 2025

Keywords

Analysis
Illocution
Act
movie

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in the main characters utterances in the "Frozen II" movie. This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach as the research design. The data are collected through watching and transcribing the utterances of the main characters' (Anna and Elsa) which contain illocutionary act. There are 103 data of illocutionary acts that identify and classify based on Yule's theory (1996) into five types: representative, commissive, directive, expressive and declarative. The results show that the utterances are classified as representative with 46 data, directive with 41 data, expressive with 14 data and commissive with 2 data. From the total 103 data of illocutionary acts, representative is the most dominant used by the main characters. This occurs because this movie focusses about journey or adventure of the characters, which is more need to convey facts or statement of the characters. On the contrary, declarative type is not found in this study because declarative speech act tends to be used in formal or institutional context and does not used in adventure or fantasy movie.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam tuturan tokoh utama dalam film "Frozen II". Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif sebagai desain penelitian. Data dikumpulkan melalui pengamatan dan transkripsi tuturan tokoh utama (Anna dan Elsa) yang mengandung tindak ilokusi. Ada 103 data tindak ilokusi yang diidentifikasi dan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan teori Yule (1996) menjadi lima jenis: representatif, komisif, direktif, ekspresif dan deklaratif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tuturan tersebut diklasifikasikan sebagai representatif dengan 46 data, direktif dengan 41 data, ekspresif dengan 14 data dan komisif dengan 2 data. Dari total 103 data tindak ilokusi, representatif adalah yang paling dominan digunakan oleh tokoh utama. Hal ini terjadi karena film ini berfokus pada perjalanan atau petualangan tokoh, yang lebih perlu menyampaikan fakta atau pernyataan tokoh. Sebaliknya, jenis tuturan deklaratif tidak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini karena tindak tutur deklaratif cenderung digunakan pada konteks formal atau institusional dan tidak digunakan pada film petualangan atau film fantasi



Copyright (c) 2025 Refina Wati, Siti Fitriani, Afiifah Al Rosyidah

1. Introduction

Language is one device that used by people to communicate with each other to share their thoughts, ideas and feelings. It can be said that language is important thing of human life. According to Muzzaqi (2020), language as a

means of communication is a system or arbitrary symbol by human being cooperate and interact. People doing communication can through verbal or non-verbal communication. The way of people used a language can be studied through Pragmatics. This is in line with the statement expressed by Ninio (2018), that Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics that concerned the study of speech used. Pragmatics is important because it studies about the way of people doing communication. It focuses on how speakers and listeners understand the intention and meaning of each other when using language. To understand the meaning of an utterance is influenced by many contexts. According to Yule (2017), there are two kinds of contexts that influence the interpretation of what humans speak, namely, linguistic, and physical contexts. From this statement, it can be concluded that Linguistics and physical context are two varieties of context that are very crucial in the interpretation process. Yule (1996) also stated that in attempting to express something, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but they perform actions via those utterances. It means that when speaker say something, they show some action on their utterances.

An utterance that can make someone performed an action is called speech act. Speech act is a study of the intended meaning of the utterances spoken and written (Tutuarima et al., 2018). In addition, Orizka (2021) stated about speech act that it is the study how to do things with words, most of activity in daily life people use to do thing with word such as when people ask someone for help or make a statement and many others (Orizka et.al, 2021). It can be said that the word has the same function when people perform something using physical action. Therefore, learning speech act is important for us to understand or know what the speaker want to express such as request, question, command and etc. This express that delivered by the speaker and performed an action in the speech act is defined as illocutionary act. As stated by Yule (1996), that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance.

According to Yule (1996), there are five types of illocutionary act. First is representative, this kind of speech act that use by the speaker to express their state that believes to be true or not. They can form statement of fact, assertions, conclusions and description. The second is commissive that use to commit themselves to some future action such as promises, threats, refusal and pledges (Yule, 1996). The next is directive with the function to get someone else to do something like command, request, order, and suggest (Yule, 1996). The others type is expressive that use to express the speaker's feelings such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow (Yule, 1996). The last one is declarative, this kind of speech act that used by the speakers though utterance that can change the world (Yule, 1996). For the examples, to baptized and wedding vows. All these types of speech act often appears on conversation or dialogue of people in society.

Besides in society, dialogue or conversation can be found in a movie. This is because movie is one of the media that portrayed social human life. This is supported by Alviniyanti (2019), that movie is portrayed the landscape of

reality and also can be a tool to spread and generate ideas and messages. Moreover, movie can become a media that use by people to entertainment. People usually watch movie in their free time. Therefore, the writers believe that movie is interesting to be analyzed in this study, especially "Frozen II" 2019 movie. "Frozen II" 2019 is an animation movie that first published in November 20, 2019 by Walt Disney Animation Studios and directed by Tim Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee. This movie tell about a journey of Elsa, Anna, Olaf, Kristoff and Sven in The Enchanted Forest. They journey has a purpose to save their kingdom from a curse from the elemental spirits of water, wind, fire and earth.

There are some previous studies are relevant to this study, such as Sihura (2019), that analyze the systematic functional grammar and the transitivity process in "Frozen II" movie. The next researcher is Azzahra (2022), that focused on types and the literal meaning of idiomatic expression that found in "Frozen II" movie. Then, Pertiwi (2022) conducted a study entitled "Politeness Strategies used by the Characters in "Frozen II" movie". The other researchers are Veronika (2023), which analyze the figurative language in "Frozen II movie". The last researchers are Yulyanti (2023), that is analyzed the language style that used by all the characters in "Frozen II" movie. From this some relevant study, there are some similarities and differences with this study. The similarity is on the object of the study which is movie of "Frozen II" 2019. Meanwhile, the difference is in focus on the discussion. This study is purposed to find the types of illocutionary act that found in "Frozen II" movie 2019. Moreover, the writers using Yule's theory (1996) to classify the types of illocutionary act that founds in this movie. The Other research related to this study are Izar, dkk (2019, 2020, 2021), Nasution, dkk (2022; 2023), Suryani, dkk (2023), Triandana, dkk (2023).

2. Methods

In this study, the writers apply qualitative descriptive method. According to Latief (2012), qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building, complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural setting in which such behavior occurs. This study is descriptive, because it explains the types and functions of illocutionary acts that used by the main characters in Frozen II Movie. Furthermore, in descriptive qualitative research, the writers described the results of the analysis in the form of words not numbers (Kuswoyo & Susardi, 2016). The source of data that used in this study is the "Frozen II" movie. The data are the utterances of the main characters (Anna and Elsa) in "Frozen II" movie that contain illocutionary act. In collecting the data, the writers use document analysis. According to Bowen (2009), document analysis is a structured method for reviewing or assessing documents. In this case, the writers doing some steps such as, watch the video, transcribed the dialogue, identified the dialogue of speech act that contains illocutionary act and note the classification of illocutionary act. Meanwhile, the instrument of this study is human instrument. Peredaryekno & Krauss (2013) stated that equally, research appliance is the researcher alone.

The last procedure to analyzing the data the writers applied the framework from Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) who stated that to analyzing the data consist of three steps: data condensation, data display and conclusions drawing. In the first step, the writers identifying and classifying the data that can be categorized into types of illocutionary act. The second, the writes present or display the data that categorized into types of illocutionary acts in the Table 1. The last steps, the writers rewrote in general the types and function of illocutionary acts that used by the main characters in "Frozen II" movie.

3. Result and Discussion

Table 1
Types of Illocutionary Acts used by the Main Character's in Frozen II

No	Types	Total
1.	Representative	46
2.	Commissive	2
3.	Directive	41
4.	Expressive	14
5.	Declarative	0
Total		103

The result in this study is present in the Table 1. From the table above, the writers found 103 data of illocutionary act that appeared in the utterances of the main character of Frozen II movie. They are can be categorized as representative, commissive, directive and expressive. The representative there are 46 data, commissive 2 data, directive 41 data and the last for expressive there are 14 data.

a. Representative

According to Yule (1996), representative is a kind of illocutionary acts that the state by the speakers based on their beliefs about something to be truth or not such a statement of fact, assertions, conclusion, and description. Based on this analysis, there are 46 data categorized as representative.

Datum 1

Anna : "*They are both asleep.* So, what do you wanna do?"

Kristoff : "*Sven, keep us steady, will ya?* Anna, remember our first trip like this when I said you'd have to be crazy to want to marry a man you just met?"

The utterance "*They are both asleep*" above was categorized as representative (stating a fact). The context of this utterance was said by Anna when she, Elsa, Kristoff, Olaf and Sven in the journey to go to enchanted forest to look for the mysterious voice. Anna said this statement to Kristoff, because she seen that Elsa and Olaf was sleeping. This statement meant the fact about the current situation at that time. Based on Yule's definition, the speaker's

utterance that says something contains the truth or fact was classified to representative types of illocutionary act.

Datum 2

Anna : *"We made a promise not to shut each other out. Just tell me what's going on"*

Elsa : *"I woke the magical spirits at the enchanted forest"*.

The utterance *"I woke the magical spirits at the enchanted forest"* is another sample of representative (stating a fact). The utterance above was said by Elsa to state the fact when Anna asks to her what is going on at that time. Elsa answer's is contain a fact, because the context when those utterance said by Elsa is true. She had already wake the magical spirit in the enchanted forest. The statement of Elsa' that contains a fact belongs to representative types of illocutionary act. Because, as stated by Yule (1996), representative is a state by the speaker about something that contains the truth.

Datum 3

Elsa : *"That's who's been calling me from Anthohallan. The answers about the past are all there"*

Anna : *"So we go to Anthohallan"*

The utterance *"So we go to Anthohallan"* is sample of representative (concluding). The utterance above was a conclusion of Anna about Elsa's statement. The context of Anna said this utterance, when Elsa said that she feels Anthohallan is answers of their past. So, Anna concluded from Elsa's statement that they must go to Anthohallan, because basically they want to know about their past time. The statement of Anna which conclude Elsa's statement can be categorized as representative (concluding). It can be said, because based on Yule's definition, speaker's utterance about the truth or expresses their opinion belongs to representative types of illocutionary act.

Datum 4

Olaf : *"Octa-who-what?"*

Elsa : *"Anthohallan. It's a magical river said to hold all the answers about the past"*

The utterance of Anna above was classified to representative (description). The context of this utterance, when Anna, Elsa and Olaf in an abandoned ship. Anna found a map that show they have to go to north to Anthohallan. Olaf didn't understand what Anna's meant then, Elsa repeat what Anna said and add a description about what Anthohallan is it. This Elsa's utterances that contain a description about what Anthohallan can be classified to representative types of illocutionary act. Such in Yule's definitions, a statement by speakers that say something about the truth or describing something belongs to representative.

Datum 5

Citizen : *"That's a Northuldra scarf"*

Anna : *"What?"*

Anna : *"It was our mother's"*

The sample of utterance *"It was our mother's"* above belongs to representative (assertion). The conversation told when they in the enchanted forest, there are one of citizens said *"that's a Northuldra scarf"* to Elsa who wearing a scarf. Anna said in the same time that *"it was our mother's scarf"*. This Anna's statement was to confirm what she believed that according to her that was her mother's scarf. So, it was representative because the speaker stated a confident statement of assertion. It is also like in Yule's definition, representative is a speech act that used by the speaker to express their state that believes to be true or not.

b. Commissive

According to Yule (1996), commissive is another kind of illocutionary acts that use by the speakers to commit themselves to some future action. Usually, it can be form as a promises, threats, pledges and refusal. Based on this analysis, there are 2 data categorized as commissive.

Datum 6

Elsa : *"I promise you I will free this forest and restore Arendelle'"*

Ryder: *"Free the Forest? Wow, I am sorry. It's just, uh, some of us were born in here. We've never even seen a clear sky"*

The utterance *"I promise you I will free this forest and restore Arendelle"* above can be categorized as commissive (promising). The context of this utterance was Elsa promise to free the forest to Northuldra people, because Northuldra people have been trapped in the enchanted forest for 32 years. This utterance means that Elsa promises for free the forest. It means that she commit herself to do something in the future. So, as stated by Yule's theory this promise was categorized to commissive types of illocutionary acts.

c. Directive

Yule (1996) states that directive is a kinds of illocutionary acts that use by the speakers with the purpose to get someone to do something. The form of the utterances such as command, request and suggest. Based on this analysis, there are 46 data categorized as directive.

Datum 7

Anna : *"Wake up! Wake up! That's it. Come and get me! Come on! Over here! That's right. Keep coming! Keep coming!"*

Mattias: *"What? No, no, no. She is leading them to the dam"*

The utterance *"Wake up! Wake up! That's it. Come and get me! Come on! Over here! That's right. Keep coming! Keep coming!"* above was classified to directive because this utterance contain of command form. The situation when Anna said this statement was panic because she wakes the Giant Earth to follow her.

The purpose Anna wakes the Giant Earth, that giant follow her to the dam, because Anna wants to destroy the dam. This statement was said to command giant to follow her and destroy the dam. As stated by Yule's (1996),

if utterance used to make someone else to do something was kind of directive types of illocutionary acts.

Datum 8

Trolls : *"When one can see no future all one can do is the next right thing"*

Elsa : *"The next right thing? Is for me to go to the Enchanted Forest and find that voice. Kristoff, can I borrow your wagon and Sven?"*

The utterance above was categorized to directive (request). The context of this utterance was said by Elsa when she wants to go to enchanted forest. She asked Kristoff to borrow his wagon and Sven. The phrase "can I borrow" indicated the utterance contains a request. Requesting is an expression used by the Elsa to request Kristoff to lend him wagon and Sven to her. So, Elsa's utterance classified to directive types of illocutionary acts.

Datum 9

Anna : *"Why would you do that?"*

Elsa : *"Because of the voice. I know it sounds crazy but, I believe whoever is calling me is good"*

The utterance "why would you do that" above contains directive (questioning). Directive was expressed by the speaker wants directly to the hearer. In this case, Anna asked Elsa what her reasons want to go to enchanted forest. Elsa answer that she goes to enchanted forest because, she heard the mysterious voice from there and she wants to wake the magical spirit in enchanted forest. Anna confused because Elsa's decision to go to enchanted forest. So, Elsa tells the reasons. The utterance of Anna used word "why" and punctuation "?" indicate that she utterance contain a question. Questioning is expressed by the speaker to give an order that speaker wants to get an answer or information. Based on Yule's state, the speaker's utterance that contains to make the audience to do something can be categorized to directive types of illocutionary acts.

d. Expressive

Expressive according to Yule (1996) is one of the kinds of illocutionary acts that state the feeling of the speaker itself. The state what the speaker feeling such as like, dislike, joy or sorrow, congratulate and apologize. Based on this analysis, there are 46 data categorized as expressive.

Datum 10

Agnarr : *"They turned their magic against us all. There was this voice and someone saved me. I'm told the spirits then vanished. And a powerful mist covered the Forest. Locking everyone out. And that night, I came home King of Arendelle."*

Anna : *"Whoa, Papa, that was epic. Whoever saved you, I love them."*

The utterance "Papa, that was epic" belongs to expressive (amazed). The context of this statement was said, when Anna and Elsa listening a story that their father told. Anna said this utterance to express her feeling that she amazed with the story of her father. According to Yule's definition, statements

that use to express the speaker's feeling were categorized to expressive types of illocutionary acts.

Datum 11

Olaf : *"Anna, this might sound crazy but I'm sensing some rising anger"*

Anna : *"Well. I am angry, Olaf! She promised me we'd do this together!"*

The utterance above was classified to expressive (angry). Expressive is a kind of illocutionary acts that state what the speaker feels (Yule, 1996). Anna said this utterance when she felt disappointed because Elsa not keeping her promised to conquer the fifth spirit together. She said *"I am angry, Olaf"* that expressed her feeling anger. The word "anger" explains that she in a state of anger. Based on Yule definition, speaker's utterance that expresses what they feeling were categorized to expressive types of illocutionary act.

Datum 12

Anna : *"I am sorry, I left you behind. I was just so desperate to protect her"*

Kristoff: *"I know. I know. It's okay. My love is not fragile"*

The utterance *"I am sorry"* above was categorized as expressive (apologetic). According to Yule', expressive is a kind of illocutionary act that express the speaker's feel. Anna said " I am sorry" to Kristoff, because she had been left Kristoff to protect Elsa from fire. Here, she expresses her guilt to Kristoff. The word "sorry" contains meaning to convey guilty. Therefore, apologize is one of expressive illocutionary act that expressed by the speaker to say sorry.

Datum 13

Anna : *"Elsa! Oh, thank goodness!"*

Elsa : *"Anna!"*

Anna : *"Are you okay?"*

The utterance *"thank goodness"* above belongs to expressive (thankful). Anna said *"thank goodness"* at the time when she had been save Elsa from the fire that burns the enchanted forest. Here, she expresses her gratitude toward god who helped her to save Elsa. The word "thank" contains the meaning to express gratitude. Thanking is one of expressive illocutionary act that expressed by characters to say thank. As stated by Yule (1996), expressive is kind of illocutionary that express what the speaker feels.

4. Conclusion

From the result that have been found and discussed in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the writers find 4 out of 5 types of illocutionary acts that utters by the main characters in "Frozen II movie". There are 103 data of the main characters that which contain of illocutionary acts categorized as representative (46), commissive (2), directive (41) and expressive (14). The first types is representative with 46 data. They consist of the expression of stating a fact, conclusion, description, and assertion. Second,

2 data that belongs to commissive illocutionary acts. It is to express promise. The third, 41 data as directive. They consist of the expression of question, command and request. The last, 14 data are categorized as expressive illocutionary acts. They express the feeling of amazed, angry, apologetic, thankful and tired. From the total above, the most dominant types is representative among the five of illocutionary acts. It occurs because this movie focusses about journey or adventure of the characters, which is more need to convey facts or statement of the characters. On the contrary, declarative type was not found in this study because declarative speech act tends to be used in formal or institutional context and does not used in adventure or fantasy movie.

By conducting this study, the writers hope that this study can provide both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this study expected can enrich knowledge about speech act within academic context, especially in illocutionary acts dimension. Meanwhile, in practically the writers expect that this study can helps students in Pragmatics course, especially for those who are interested in speech act, so that it can helps in analyzing the types of illocutionary acts that employed both by characters in movie or people in social life. In addition, by conducting this study, the writers hope that the readers will understand the types of illocutionary acts used by characters in movie or human in social life, so that when they doing communication, they will understand the purpose of the utterance that used by someone.

References

- Alviniyanti, R. (2019). Racism on Spike Lee's Blackkkansman Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *Malang: Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim*.
- Bowen, G. A. (2009). Document analysis as a qualitative research method. *Qualitative Research Journal, 9*(2), 27–40.
- Izar, J., Afria, R., Kamiyatein. (2020). Bentuk dan Fungsi Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dalam Film Dokumenter The Mahuzes Karya Watchdoc Image. *Lingue: Jurnal Bahasa, Budaya, dan Sastra, 2*(1), 1-11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.33477/lingue.v2i1.1382>
- Izar, J., Nasution, M. M., Afria, R., Harianto, N., & Sholiha, M. (2021). Expressive Speech Act in Comic Bintang Emon's Speech in Social Media about Social Distancing. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora, 5*(1), 148-158. Retrieved from <https://online-journal.unja.ac.id/titian/article/view/13100>
- izar, julisah, Afria, R., & Sanjaya, D. (2019). Analisis Aspek Gramatikal dan Leksikal pada Cerpen Ketek Ijo Karya M. Fajar Kusuma. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora, 3*(1), 55 - 72. <https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v3i1.7026>
- Kuswoyo, H., & Susardi, S. (2016). Thematic progression in EFL students' academic writings: A systemic functional grammar study. *Teknosastik, 14*(2), 39–45.
- Latief, M. A. (2012). Research methods on language learning: An introduction. *Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang*.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis:*

- A methods sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Muzaqqi, A. C. H. (2020). An analysis on figurative language in shawnmendes selected song thesis. *Semarang: Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo*.
- Nasution, M. M., Afria, R., & Izar, J. (2022). The Kinds of Illocutionary Act by Yusuf Hamka in Youtube Channel Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 6(2), 375-380. <https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v6i2.22539>
- Nasution, M. M., Afria, R., & Izar, J., Putri, E. Y. (2023). Prinsip Kerjasama pada Keterangan Saksi Susi Asisten Rumah Tangga Ferdy Sambo pada Sidang Lanjutan Bharada Eliezer Ditinjau dengan Kajian Pragmatik. *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia*, 12(1), 31-39. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jsi.v12i1.65038>
- Ninio, A. (2018). Pragmatic development. *Routledge*.
- Peredaryenko, M. S., & Krauss, S. E. (2013). Calibrating the human instrument: Understanding the interviewing experience of novice qualitative researchers. *Proceeding of The Qualitative Report*, 18(43), 1-17. <http://www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR18/peredaryenko85.pdf>
- Pertiwi, N. P. D. Y. (2022). Politeness Strategies Used by The Characters In Frozen IIMovie. *LITERA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 8(2).
- Sihura, M. (2019). Transitivity process in frozen movie: A study of systemic functional grammar. *International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 2(2), 79-85.
- Suryani, I., Izar, J., & Afria, R. (2023). Examining The Politeness Principles in The Oral Tradition of Jawab Dilaman Malay Society in Kemingking Village, Jambi Province. *Mudra Jurnal Seni Budaya*, 38(2), 141-152. <https://doi.org/10.31091/mudra.v38i2.2273>
- Triandana, A., & Afria, R. (2023). Pelanggaran Maksim Kerjasama dalam Stand-Up Comedy Chris Rock. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 7(1), 91-104. <https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v7i1.25436>
- Tutuarima, Z., Nuraeningsih, N., & Rusiana, R. (2018). An analysis of speech act used in London Has Fallen movie. *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 7(2), 122.
- Vironika, V. D. I., Hidayat, N., & Nugrahani, D. (2023). An Analisis Figurative Language in Frozen 2. *Jurnal Bima: Pusat Publikasi Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 1(4), 176-184.
- Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics. *Oxford university press*.
- Yule, G. (2017). The study of language (6th ed.). *New York: Cambridge University Press*
- Yulyanti, F. (2023). An Analysis of Language Style Used by The All Characters In Frozen II Movie. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan*, 4(1).