

**EXPRESSIVE ACTS AND THE RESPONSE UTTERED BY  
THE CHARACTERS IN *FROZEN MOVIE***

**THESIS**



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EXPRESSIVE ACT AND THE RESPONSE UTTERED BY THE  
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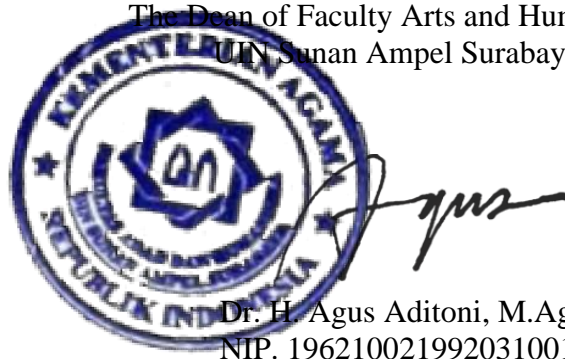
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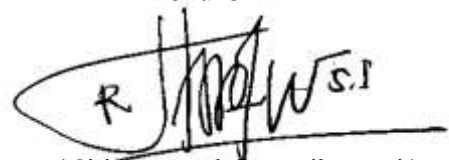
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## ABSTRACT

Wati, S. N. R.L 2021. *Expressive Acts and The Response Uttered by The Characters in Frozen Movie*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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This research explained about expressive act and perlocutionary act used by the characters in the movie entitled Frozen Movie. The researcher discussed the type of expressive act and the response of expressive acts. This research aims to find the types of expressive act in the utterance and elaborates the response of the utterance.

The researcher analyzed the data using the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher collected the expressive acts and perlocutionary acts by highlighting and coding the utterances of characters in the movie. The researcher was the main instruments in identifying and analyzing the data. The researcher uses Searle's theory to analyze the data. This research is divide into two parts of analysis; analysis of the types of expressive acts and analysis of the response of expressive acts

As the result of this research, the researcher found there are nine types of expressive acts. The kinds are apologizing thanking, surprising, cursing, blaming, regretting, greeting, appreciation, and praising. Then, the researcher analyzed the perlocutionary act used by the main interlocutor's character which includes that there are five types of perlocutionary utterance. They are to amuse, the hearer's doing something, inspire, distract attention, and persuade.

## INTISARI

Wati, S.N.R.L. 2021, *Expressive Acts and The Response Uttered by The Characters in Frozen Movie*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing : Roudlotul Jannah, M.App,Ling

Kata Kunci : *Tindak ekspresif, tindak perlokusi, Frozen movie*

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Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang tindak ekspresif dan tidak perlokusi yang digunakan oleh para tokoh dalam film yang berjudul film Beku. Peneliti membahas jenis tindakan ekspresif dan respon respon dari tindakan ekspresif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis tindak ekspresif dalam tuturan dan mengelaborasi respons tuturan tersebut.

Peneliti mengidentifikasi data menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan tindak ekspresif dan tindak perlokusi dengan menyoroti dan memberikan kode ucapan-ucapan karakter yang ada dalam film. Peneliti merupakan instrumen utama untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis data. Peneliti menggunakan teori Searle untuk menganalisis data. Penelitian ini dibagi menjadi dua bagian analisis; analisis jenis-jenis tindakan ekspresif dan analisis respons/tindakan dari tindakan ekspresif.

Hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan ada sembilan jenis tindakan ekspresif. Jenis-jenisnya adalah meminta maaf, berterima kasih, mengejutkan, mengutuk, menyalahkan, menyesali, menghargai, menyapa, menghargai, dan memuji. Kemudian, peneliti menganalisis tindak perlokusi yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama lawan bicara yang meliputi ada lima jenis tuturan perlokusi. Yaitu, menghibur, pendengar melakukan sesuatu, menginspirasi, mengalihkan perhatian, dan membujuk.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents about the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms.

### **Background of the Study**

Language is the most essential element for someone to convey information to others. Everyday, someone can express their language through the speech act because speech act also is the utterance between communicator, it means part of language that people use to communicate. Speech acts be found anywhere and not only in public places, but the movies also we can find kinds of speech acts.

Speech act has several types. According to Searle (1979), there are three types. They are the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act means the literal meaning of the utterances, illocutionary act means the action behind the utterances, and perlocutionary act means the effect of the utterances to the hearer. In other theories, according to Searle, as quoted by Levinson (1983, p.240), presents about five classifications of illocutionary act. The primary type is commission, declarative, representative, expressive, and directive. Representatives are explained about utterances that describe a particular situation. It can be defined as a conclusion, facts, and descriptions, than directives concerns to the utterances produced by the speaker to get the hearer or someone else to do something. Some examples are commanding, ordering, advising, *etc.*

Commission are focuses on speaker commitment to the future action. Declarative are the utterances or act having immediate changed. Expressive means the speaker expresses the psychological state of him/herself or deals with expression or speaker feels.

The expressive act is the essential elements in daily life conversation. Someone can be said to use expressive speech if someone uses their feelings in saying something. Expressive is the utterance used by the speaker to expresses him/her feeling based on him/her psychologically. According to George Yule (1996, p.53), he states that someone usually expresses her feelings based on her psychological, or statement of pleasure, pain, dislike, joy, or sorrow to understand what the speaker says or express their feelings.

The researcher was examined the expressive act and the perlocutionary act because expressive are the utterances use by the speaker to expresses him/her feeling based on him/her psychologically, then perlocutionary act means the production of the act which is an effect through the locution and illocution Renkema (1993, p.22).The researcher also choosing the perlocutionary act to answer the second question because the perlocutionary act is the effect or response that is felt by the hearer of the utterances.George Yule (1996, p.53) states that someone usually expresses her feelings based on her psychological, or what the statement of pleasure, pain, dislike, joy, or sorrow to understand the speaker says or express their feelings. The relation between expressive speech act and perlocutionary act in human life is essential becausethose utterances include in everyday life conversation that contains the expressive act and

perlocutionary act. Both of these theories are conducted to analyzed this movie because the researcher thinks that this movie makes the reader easy to learn speech acts field especially the types of the expressive act and the perlocutionary act. So, the researcher interested to analyzing and classifying the data into the expressive act and the perlocutionary act of the utterances used by Elsa's as one of the main characters and her interlocutor characters in the Frozen movie because these utterances or the dialogue has a meaning and the aim that produced based on the character feels. There are some categories in expressive acts especially thanking, greeting, apologizing, congratulating, praising, appreciation, etc.

Some studies have been done by some researchers about speech act analysis. Several studies on the analysis of the illocutionary act in movies (Danial, 2014; Evi, 2018; Lavenia, 2017; Nurcholis, 2018; Haryanto, 2013; Ovina&Raden, 2013). Four of them analyze types of the illocutionary act that focused on film with the same theory. The writers classified all types of illocutionary acts as commissive, declarative, representative, expressive, and directive in the movie using Searle's theory, but the part in result and method is different. In this study, the writers proved that illocutionary act utterances are found in the utterance of the movies. Then, other studies focused on the illocutionary acts used an English teacher in the teaching-learning process using adapted theory from Austin and Searle's theory (Maulia, 2017). The next, one of the studies focused on the novel to analyze the directive act as the one category of the illocutionary act in main characters of novels used Searle theory

(Ovina&Raden, 2013), and at the same theory focused on the directive act in amongst adolescents(Karomatul et al., 2016), and at the same studies and theory analyze the directive act in advertisement (Dewi et al., 2018). In the big of speech act categories, other studies focused on illocutionary forces, locution, and perlocution to analyze the components of situational context about case study between activist students in her campus used Searle theory (Haryanto, 2013).

Furthermore,some studies about representative act analysis focused on Jokowi speech in video transcription (Try, 2016). The next, in the same topic other studies focused on the type of representative act in utterances of candidate of governor in some videos used Searle theory to analyze the data (Lorenza, 2017).Then, in the big of speech act categories, there are some studies focused on three types of speech act that have been studied by using different objects. Moreover, the results showed that most of them found three types of speech acts analysis. They are the locutionary act, the illocutionary act and, the perlocutionary act. The first, in teaching-learning process (Lu'lu' et al., 2017). The second, thesis proposal examination (Ledy, 2018).The last, video transcription (Dian, 2015). Moreover, there are several studies focused on the expressive act as one of illocutionary categories in types of speech act using Searle theory to analyzing the data in a talk show (Haryadi and Putra, 2015). Next, the researcher also found two studies focused on expressive act categories used Searle theory to analyze the data in the novel (Evi, 2018), and focused on expressive act categories in the judge comments on the voice USA 2017 (Kiki, 2017). Besides that, there are some studies focused on types of the illocutionary act in drama using Searle theory, the

writer analyzes the data using illocutionary act categories by two characters in the drama *Waiting for Godot* (Rahmadiyah, 2014) expressive act in the video (Dennis, 2017).

From those studies above, the researcher interest in conducting illocutionary act analysis, especially in the expressive act and the perlocutionary act material. The researcher applied expressive act and perlocutionary act analysis because there are no studies that have already analyze the expressive act and the perlocutionary act of the movie, and the researcher wants to analyze expressive act categories performed by the main character of the movie and also wants to analyze types of the perlocutionary act based on other characters of the movie. Therefore, the researcher will analyze types of the expressive acts according to Searle theory used by Elsa as the main characters in the *Frozen* movies and analyze the perlocutionary act categories according to Leech theory used by character interlocutors.

The researcher conducting the research of expressive speech act and Perlocutionary act in *Frozen Movie* because in the movie there are many utterances occur in daily life conversation, this movie is interesting because it tells about love and family. This movie is talking about two little princesses and their family. Their name is Anna and Elsa. The study will uncover Elsa as the main character to analyze the data. Chosen a *Frozen* movie as the object is the best choice, because this movie uses everyday language to make the reader easy to learn an English language and improve the skill of language based on the movie. This movie is exciting, and inspiring about love, family. Also, there are many

moral values in the Frozen movie, especially about sister and family relationships. So, the researcher has several reasons why choosing the expressive act and the perlocutionary act as the research materials. Because expressive act deals with expression or speaker feels, it means expressive are the utterances use by the speaker to expresses their feeling. Then, the perlocutionary act it means the effect or response of utterances to the hearer.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher intends to conducting a Frozen movie using expressive acts and perlocutionary act analysis of utterances used by Elsa as one of the main characters in the Frozen movie script using Searle's and Leech's theory to collecting the data.

This research aims to analyze kinds of the expressive acts and the perlocutionary acts to making little complete this research showed by the main characters in the Frozen movie, especially by Elsa as the main characters. Expressive act forces mean deals with expression or speaker feels than perlocutionary act means the effect of utterances to the hearer. So, analyze the expressive act, and perlocutionary act are conducted because it showed in daily life conversation. Hence, the researcher analyzed the conversation from Elsa because from the conversation, there are many utterances that showed expressive acts and perlocutionary acts. The researcher analyzed the data of this research using Searle's theory (1979) about types of expressive acts as the one types of illocutionary act. The researcher also used types of perlocutionary act using Leech theory (1983) which is used to fulfill or to make it complete the analysis. That is the reason why the researcher chosen expressive acts and perlocutionary acts to



analyzed these studies because these are analyzed based on the context, emotion and, feeling.

### **Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study, in reporting the data, the researcher focused on the type of expressive act and perlocutionary act in Elsa conversations as in the Frozen movie. The purpose of this research are the answers from this research :

1. What are the expressive acts used by Elsa as the main character in the Frozen's movie ?
2. How does the hearer respond to the expressive act used by Elsa in the Frozen's movie?

### **Significance of the Study**

This research is supposed to provide theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, the researcher expects that this research could enlarge the knowledge and give more information on linguistic development to the readers. Particularly in the pragmatic field about speech illocutionary acts, especially in the expressive acts and the perlocutionary acts in Frozen movie 2013. Furthermore, the researcher expects that this research will give new information and reference about pragmatic studies for the next pragmatic researcher of English Department students if anyone wants to do the same research. The researcher also expects that this research can spread the reader's understanding about the expressive acts and perlocutionary acts.

### **Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study will be focused on the utterance of Elsa as one of the main characters showed expressive acts in the Frozen movie script and the way the hearer response to the speaker utterances, whether the hearer will give the response expected by the speaker or not. This research deals with kinds of expressive act that will be analyzed by the researcher are thanking, greeting, apologizing, congratulating, appreciation, praising, cursing, accusing, blaming, etc. The researcher concern about classified data using Searle's theory of illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, especially on Leech theory.

Hence, the researcher was only analyzing the utterances of Elsa to find out kinds of the expressive acts because she has an important role and as the power of story and to describe the way hearer respond. The limitation intended to make the researcher focus on expressive illocutionary by Elsa utterances and the response of the main characters interlocutor.

### **Definition of the Key Terms**

The researcher provides some definition and explanation to make easier understanding the title of the study. Here they are :

1. **Speech acts** is verbal actions that happens in the world or action that rise is delivered when the sentence is said.
2. **Illocutionary act** means the action behind the utterances
3. **The Expressive act** is the utterance by which speaker express the psychological state of him/herself .
4. **The Perlocutionary act** is the production of an act which is an effect through the locution and illocution or the response to the hearer

5. **The Frozen movie** is an American 3D animated film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released on November 27, 2013. The Frozen movie tells about adventures of some main characters in the movie such as Anna, Elsa, Kristoff, Olaf, and other characters



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter it contains the theoretical of speech act that used to analyze this research. It also presents the theoretical of expressive acts and perlocutionary acts of this study.

#### **Speech Act**

The study of speech act is the sentence containing the principle of the possibility to state incorrectly what is meant by the speaker. According to Mey (2001, p.95) speech act is verbal actions to happens in the world. It means a speech act is an action that arises when a sentence is said. Then other theories are according to Yule (1996, p.48), explained that the utterance will consist of three related acts. Three of the related act is the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act, so it means in every speech act someone will be divided into three types of speech act like locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

In other theories, according to Renkema (1993, p.21) explained about the speech act theory is language as a form of acting, and he also explains about there are three classifications in the speech act. Firstly, is an Illocutionary act. It, means the act produce the utterance. Secondly, is an Locutionary act. It, means the physical which is can produce the utterance. Thirdly, Perlocutionary act means the production of the act which is an effect through the locution and illocution (Renkema, 1993 p.22). Leech (1983, p.203), states that the aspect of the

perlocutionary act is the aspect that makes the hearer doing something based on the speaker's wants, and these desires can be doing or not by the hearer.

The researcher concludes about the Speech Act is the popular theory which are become a good topic of discussion in pragmatic material. This theory was first introduced by Austin in (1962) and expanded its discussion by Searle in (1969), which are divided into three classifications, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

### **Locutionary Act Categories**

The original meaning of the sentence without context influences it called the locutionary act. It means the meaning and the utterances haven't got a connection with the context. Levinson (1996, p.236) writes in his book that elocutionary act is the utterances of a sentence with defined sense and reference. Then other studies, according to Yule (1996, p.48) he states that the locutionary act is producing a meaningful linguistic expression, or usually is called the basic of utterances. Peccei (1999, p.4) stated that the original form of words or utterances produced by the speakers and the semantic meaning is called elocutionary act. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the locutionary act is the actual meaning of the sentence without context influences. For example, "I eat an apple" means the utterance I eat an apple is the literal meaning.

### **Illocutionary Acts Categories**

Austin proposed that illocutionary act are acting doing or performed in

saying something. It includes such as promising, congratulating, requesting, *etc.* Then John Searle (1979), states that more Austin theory. He proposed that the speech act differs into five categories based on the relation of word and world. Divided into the following types; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

### **Representative**

According to Mey (2001, p.120) Speaker who asserts a proposition as accurate does so in force of his or her belief. It means representing the something by utterances that are conducted with what the speaker believes. There are some types of representatives stating, describing, affirming, concluding, claiming, assessing, *etc.* For example: "*the ruler is a rectangle.*" According to Mey (2001, p.122), this utterance is the representative act that is describing the shape of a ruler.

### **Directive**

Yule (1996, p.54), states that directive acts are the kinds of speech acts that are used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. The types of representatives are commanding, requesting, ordering, suggesting, inviting, *etc.* For example: when the lecturer says to the students, "open the book please." According to Yule (1996, p.55), It means that the lecturer commands his students to do the action of opening their books.

### **Commissive**

Peccei (1995, p.51) explained that commissive is when the speaker commits themselves to a future act that will make the words fit their words. Commissives are divided into several types; promising, planning, offering, threatening, warning,

*etc.* Commissive example: “I promise I will come on time.” According to Peccei (1995, p.52), from the utterances above, this utterance can be said as commissive type because the speaker makes promising to come on time.

### **Declarative**

According to Levinson (1983, p.236), states that declarations effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. There are some types of declarative are: declaration war, fairing, christening, love, *etc.* Example of declarative: “I pronounce you as husband and wife.” According to Joan Cutting (1996, p.16), this utterance it can be said as a declarative sentence because from the utterance above both of human will have a married status.

### **Expressive**

Cutting (2002, p.17) explain about an expressive includes the utterance in which the word states what the speaker feels. It means expressive is the utterances use by the speaker to expresses him/her feeling. There are several kinds of expressive acts: thanking, apologizing, appreciating, welcoming, *etc.* Example of the expressive act “Thank you very much.” According to Cutting (2002, p.12), this utterance that are the example of thanking from kinds of the expressive speech act.

### **Expressive Act**

Expressive are the utterances use by the speaker to expresses him/her feeling based on him/her psychologically. According to George Yule (1996, p.53), he states if someone usually expresses her feelings based on her psychological, or

statement of pleasure, pain, dislike, joy or sorrow to understand the speaker says or what the expresses their feelings. Someone can be said use expressive speech if someone to use their feelings in saying something.

Clark (1996), states that classifications of the expressive act refer to thanking, apologizing, congratulating, and greeting. Four differences from Clark are distinguished base on the standard of using the utterances of the expressive act. The first is about “thanking” because when the speaker is doing a favor or helping the hearer, then that leads to the expressive act of thanking. The second is about “apologizing” it canbe said as an expressive act of apologizing if when someone or the hearer is being offended by something. The third is about “congratulating”which means when someone or the speaker spread a positive thing then the hearer that leads to this utterance of congratulates the speaker. The last is about “*greeting*” *this utterance* can be said greeting when someone or the speaker meet with someone else or the hearer then the speaker say hello, and the hearer approaching the speaker, which leads to the expressive utterance of greeting.

Based on the explanation above, the study about expressive illocutionary acts with daily life conversation is conducted with some categories of an expressive act such as greeting, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, appreciation, praising, cursing, *etc.* These are some categories of explanation and the example of expressive illocutionary acts :

a. Thanking

According to Clark (1996), it is an expression that describes a person



thanking someone else because they feel happy for the behavior given by that person.

An example of thanking expression is the utterance “thank you, Mia.” Based on the example above can be said thanking expression because the utterance “thank you” is an expression that we do when we felt happy or grateful for something that they have done.

b. Greeting

Greeting speech means a kind of expression when someone or the speaker is meeting with someone else.

The example of Greeting: “Good afternoon Mrs. Umi.”

From the example above, it can be said greeting expression because when someone gives the expression of salutation on meeting to someone else.

c. Apologizing

Apologizing is an expression of telling somebody that someone apologizes when they make a mistake.

The example of Apologizing: “I am sorry too many mistakes.”

The utterance I am sorry in the example above shows that someone express apologizes feeling for something or the problem that we caused.

d. Congratulating

Congratulating is an expression from the speaker to the hearer when the hearer has achieved successful or good fortune.

The example of Congratulating: “Congratulation on your graduation.”

Based on the example above, including a kind of congratulating expression because the person gives an expression of congratulating on somebody successfully.

e. Appreciation

Appreciation means an expression of enjoyment for the good qualities of someone or something and recognition for the success of someone or something else.

The example of Appreciation: “I appreciate your presentation”

According to the example above, the word appreciate is expressing appreciation in recognition of someone for his quality.

f. Praising

It is about an expression of admiration for someone who has achievements or admiration.

The example of Praising: “You look so pretty.”

The example above is called praising example because the word looks so pretty is an admiration expressing something or someone else.

g. Cursing

Cursing expression, means words that are offensive about an expression of anger or annoyance.

The example of Cursing: “Look, the weird friendship is sitting there.”

The word the weird friendship is sitting there in the example above indicated one of cursing example because this utterance one of

annoyance someone expression to them.

#### h. Blaming

Blaming expression is about expression when finding someone's fault. It means if someone makes mistake, then other people know that person's mistake.

The example of Blaming: "I think you did not look good at reading stories."

From the example above, the words you did not look good at reading stories, it means when someone was finding someone else's fault when his reading stories.

#### i. Surprising

Surprising is an expression commonly used when someone was feels astonished or shocked after hearing the absurd news or when someone hearing something that is not suitable for someone's thoughts.

The example of surprising expression: "My goodness, you hear our talks?"

Surprising expression of the example above which showed in the word "*My goodness*" because this words showed when the someone feels shocked with something.

#### j. Regretting

Regretting expression is about expression that a person feels when someone feeling regret after doing something or make a mistake.

The example of regretting expression: "If only I arrived on time, my

mother would have been angry.”

Based on the example above, it can be said regretting expression because he feels regret after make a mistake that didn't arrive on time.

### **Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)**

According to Yule (1996, p.49) states that illocutionary acts indicating device is the verb that explicitly the illocutionary act being performed. It means that, IFID can make the hearer classify the illocutionary acts through the speaker. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that illocutionary acts is the combination of illocutionary utterance and attitudes of the illocutionary acts. Based on the theories above, IFID is meaning of the speakers in delivering the utterances or the kind of illocutionary acts delivered by the speaker.

### **Context**

According to Leech (1983) he states that context is the knowledge assume delivered by the speaker and the hearer which contributes of what the speakers means based on his/her utterance. So, context is meaning of the situation and condition when the utterance produced. By understanding meaning of that utterance, the hearer can guess or catch meaning of the speaker utterance. In other situation, meaning of the sentences based on the situational circumstance when the utterance is produced.

In communication, context is the important thing in conversation because context is needed to help the hearer tried to understand what the speakers mean. In other theories, based on Brian (2006) he states that understanding language in context is to understanding the relationship between the meaning of “what is said”

and “what is understood” in spoken or in written. So, it means that the utterance of speaker says will be the understanding by someone else.

### **Perlocutionary Act**

Perlocutionary act is an everything that spoken with those words or utterance has an effect or responds on the hearer. According to the Leech theory (1983), he states that the aspect of the perlocutionary act are the aspect which is makes the hearer doing something based on the speaker wants, and these desires can be doing or not by the hearer. Based on the explanation of some theories above, we know that the perlocutionary act is the crucial material to know the response or effect of the hearer. Now, we studied of the expressive acts and perlocutionary acts can be found in the daily life conversation. Clark (1996) explain about that the expressive act is refers to four different types they are thanking, greeting, apologizing, and congratulating. When the speaker and hearer interact, they always lead to the use of expressive speech act.

The perlocutionary act is the production of the act which is an effect through the locution and illocution Renkema (1993 p.22). It means the perlocutionary act is the response of the hearer. Cutting (2002, p.16), states that the perlocutionary effect are by uttering the words that is the effect or reaction in the hearer. Then Levinson (1983, p.236), on his book states, that perlocutionary act is the effect on the audience by uttering a sentence and explain about the audience feeling happy or sad after uttering the sentence. Other theories, according to Yule (1996, p.48) write in his book it is called the perlocutionary act when the hearer will know the intended meaning or effect of the speakers. It

means the speaker will understand that the hearer will recognize the effect through the speaker's speech. While other theory of Leech (1983, p.203), states that aspects of the perlocutionary acts are the aspect which makes the hearer was doing something based on the speaker's wants, and these desires can be doing or not by the hearer. From the explanation above, it means the hearer can provide the respond by doing something that is suitable with the speaker said or reject it. Based on some theories above, the researcher conclude that the perlocutionary act is the reaction or response of the hearer from the speaker utterance through the feeling of the hearer after the speaker uttering something or given act of locution or illocution.

Furthermore, the perlocutionary act brings an effect and response such as attitude and the hearer's thought. For the example: *"This flower for you"* that utterance makes the hearer feeling happy, or in other example, *"your grandmother passed away"* this utterance is the different from the first utterance because this utterance makes the hearer feeling unhappy, sad. From the explanation above, it is essential to know when someone wants to determine and describing a perlocutionary act base on the context relation, because different contexts it is also have different meanings.

### **Synopsis of Frozen Movie 2013**

Once upon a time, there is a kingdom named Arendelle. In Arendelle kingdom, there lived two little princesses and their family. The princess named is Anna and Elsa. Princess Elsa had dangerous power that could control and manipulate ice. Ten years later, they have become a teenage princesses. King and

Queen from Arendelle died because when their journey they got an accident, and make two princess felt so sad after heard the news. Then, after an accident three years later that the summer day when Elsa comes of age and princess Elsa to be a queen but this incident makes Elsa angry with Anna, then Elsa uncontrolled herself. So, Elsa turns the season into an eternal ice season because Anna wants to getting married with prince Hans because they just met. Finally, Elsa isolates himself so that she harms others.

Then, princess Anna choose to chase her sister. She is asking prince Hans to guard the Arendelle kingdom, while on the journey to looking for princess Elsa, then Anna met with Kristoff and his pet namely, Sven. After that, they help princess Anna to find princess Elsa. When they are on the way, they meet with Olaf when they arrived in a beautiful place and places full of accessories of ice that hang on around the branch of a tree. Finally, they find Elsa, and they ask princess Elsa come back and to stop making the eternal ice season, but when they are met with princess Elsa hurt the heart Anna with the sharp ice unintentionally, and Elsa said when she could not stop. Then, when princess Anna is injured, they believe that her love for prince Hans can heal her. However actually, the one person who can cure it turns out to be Kristoff's love because prince Hans only wants to be the prince of Arendelle's kingdom when princess Anna continues her journey to find her sister.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter contains of Research design, data sources, data collection, data analysis, classifying data, describing data, and drawing conclusion.

#### **Research Design**

In the big categories of research, there are two kinds of research design, here they are qualitative and quantitative research. In this study, the researcher conducting this study using the descriptive qualitative method. According to Dornyei (2007, p.24) stated that qualitative research is using data collection procedures, especially in the open – ended, then non-numerical data to be analyzed does not use non-statical methods.

So, to analyze the data using the qualitative method, the researcher only shown the description of the result and is not calculated. The research design belongs to qualitative method because the researcher collects and analyze the data consist of word form and do not need to use numerical element.

#### **Data Sources**

The data of this research will be in the form of words and sentences be taken from the characters in the Frozen movie. The data of the first research question will use Elsa utterances, which contain expressive acts. In contrast, the data of the second research question will use Elsa's interlocutors utterances after the expressive acts performed by Elsa.

The data sources of this research will be taken from the movie entitled



*Frozen* movie that was released in 2013. the movie has a duration of 1 hour 42 minutes. The researcher also download the movie script from google. Elsa's character storytelling in this movie will provide information to the audience about her life story. Elsa, as one of the main characters, will be the subject of this research because she has an essential role in this movie and because of the influential character in the course of a *Frozen* movie stories. Then, Elsa's interlocutors also have an essential role in the movie because also know the feedback of Elsa utterance which contain the expressive act.

### **Data Collection**

The researcher applied some instruments to help her processing on finding and analyzing the data.

### **Instrument**

The instrument in this research is the researcher herself. The researcher collected the data by watching the movie, then selecting and classifying types of expressive illocutionary and perlocutionary acts performed by the characters in the *Frozen* movies. The researcher collects the data by watching the movie and will use some tools to support the instrument, such as: laptop, pen, correction tape, and notebook.

### **Technique of Data Collection**

In this section, to collect the data the researcher do some steps as follows :

1. The researcher watched the *Frozen Movie* (2013), which has an English subtitles
2. The researcher print out the movie transcription

3. The researcher checks the suitability of the movie with the transcript carefully.
4. Then, the researcher selected the data by highlighting expressive utterances in the movie transcript.

### **Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data with the following steps, and they are: identifying the data, classifying the data, describing the data, drawing the conclusions.

#### **Identifying Data**

The researcher will identify the selected data that contains of expressive and perlocutionary utterance. The data selected from the dialogue of Frozen movie that contains expressive act utterances used by Elsa as one of the main characters and the response of the main interlocutors character. Then, the researcher identifying the utterances of main characters which indicates an element of the expressive act such as: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, etc. Based on Searle theory and the researcher also identify the perlocutionary act of character interlocutor utterance based on Leech theory.

In the process of identifying selected data, the researcher will focus on the coding that selected data which contains main character utterance and effect or reaction of her interlocutor characters. The coding will begive the codes or symbols to differentiate types of the expressive act and described the perlocutionary act or reaction of the hearer. Then, the researcher was coding and the utterance, which contain types of expressive acts and response of expressive

act utterances, with giving the codes. The researcher will use several kinds of these expressive act codes:

**Coding the types of Expressive acts codes**

No.	Codes	Expressive Act
1.	Th	Thanking
2.	Gr	Greeting
3.	Ap	Apologizing
4.	Cr	Congratulating
5.	Apr	Appreciation
6.	Pr	Prising
7.	Bl	Blaming
8.	Sp	Surprising
9.	Cs	Cursing
10.	Rg	Regretting

**Coding the types of Perlocutionary acts codes**

No.	Codes	Perlocutionary Act
1.	Am	Amuse
2.	Tds	The hearer doing something
3.	Da	Distracting Attention
4.	In	Inspiring
5.	Pe	Persuading

### Classifying Data

In this study, the researcher classified the data based on kinds of expressive acts and perlocutionary acts. Then, the researcher shows the two tables to classified the data. Firstly, the researcher selected and classified the data into types of ;the expressive act in table one and perlocution act in table two. Secondly, the researcher input the utterance that contains expressive acts and perlocutionary acts in the table and also input the duration that showed types of expressive acts uttered by the main character. Then, the researcher calculates the data that is suitable with types of expressive utterance in the table. The last, the researcher calculated the data that containing all the types of expressive utterances in the table.

Table 1 based on Elsa's utterance

Types of expressive acts	Data	Duration	Total
Pr	1. "You look beautiful." 2. "You don't look fuller, but more beautiful."	00.55.00-00.58.00 00.58.00-00.60.00	Total of praising acts
Th	1. "Thank you. You look beautifuller." 2. "Thank you, I never knew what I was capable of."	00.60.00-01.03.00 01.15.00-01.18.00	
Gr	1. "Good morning, Anna."	00.45.00-00.42.00	

	2. “Oh, hai Hans. I’m Elsa.”	00.53.00-00.55.00	
	Total of all utterances that contains expressive acts		

Table 2 based on interlocutor characters utterance

Types of perlocutionary acts	Data	Duration	Total
Ths	Olaf : “Um..... I think so...??”	01.00.13-01.01.14	Total of the hearer doing something
Am	Olaf : “ <i>gesture</i> ”	01.02.00-02.05.01	
Da	Anna : “Well, we haven’t worked out all the ourselves. We’ll need a few plan the ceremony. Of course we’ll have soup, roast, and ice cream and then-Wait. Would we live here?”	01.09.30-01.09.39	
Pe	King : “Getting upset only make it worse. Calm down”		
	Total of all utterances or action that contains perlocutionary acts		

### **Describing Data**

After classifying the data into the table, the researcher describes the data by explaining types of expressive acts and perlocutionary acts. The researcher describes the expressive utterances and effect of the hearer, such as expression of the speaker or when the main character performed utterances that are including types of the expressive act and also describe the response of the hearer after the speaker gives expressive utterances, whether the hearer give a response with the same expectations as the speaker expected or give a different response. Then, the researcher provides the result of the discussion that have been classified.

### **Drawing Conclusion**

Finally, after the researcher finished the analysis. The researcher concluded and elaborated discussion on the result of the several steps above about the kinds of the expressive acts and perlocutionary act analysis performed by the main character and interlocutor characters in the Frozen Movie (2013).

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## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this section, the researcher showed the finding of the utterances which contains of expressive act and perlocutionary act used by the main character and her interlocutor's character in the Frozen movie. It contains the kinds of expressive act and perlocutionary act, and then the researcher classified the context of expressive utterance by the main character and her interlocutor characters. In this discussion the researcher was used the theory of Searle and Leech to collecting the data.

#### **Findings the types of Expressive acts and Perlocutionary acts in the Frozen Movie (2013)**

In this study, the researcher collecting the data used by descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher analyzed the data from utterances of the main character in Frozen movie season 1 released in 2013 that contains the type of expressive act uttered by Elsa as one of the main characters and that contains perlocutionary act uttered by the main interlocutor characters. The researcher used Searle's theory and Leech theory to classified the data. Then, the researcher starts to analyzes and interpreted the data after the data are collected.

After that, the researcher watches the movie and matches it with the transcription. Then, the researcher read carefully the transcription to find the data. Next, the researcher started to collect the data that contains expressive

utterances and perlocutionary utterance used by the main character of the movie.

Then, the researcher starts to analyze the data as follows :

### **Data Findings of Expressive Act**

In this part, the researcher presents the answers of the expressive acts used by Elsa as the main character in Frozen's movie based on the first problem of the study. The researcher finds the data that contains expressive utterances used by Elsa as one of the main characters in the *Frozen movie* 2013. In her research, the researcher finds the types of the expressive act into nine categories of the expressive act they are thanking, apologizing, greeting, praising, appreciation, surprising, cursing, blaming, and regretting. Then, to analyze the data the researcher collected the data based on expressive act categories that found of Elsa's utterances.

No.	TYPES OF EXPRESSIVE ACT	FREQUENCY
1.	Thanking	3
2.	Apologizing	4
3.	Surprising	8
4.	Cursing	9
5.	Regretting	5
6.	Blaming	1
7.	Greeting	2
8.	Praising	1
9.	Appreciation	1
	TOTAL	34



Based on the table above shows that there were 34 data and there were 9 types of expressive acts used by Elsa as one of the main character of Frozen Movie 2013. The most frequency the types of expressive act found is types of cursing expression compared to other types of expressive act. Meanwhile, the other types of expressive act was found even though not as much as the types of cursing expression.

### **Thanking**

Thanking expression is one of the kinds of an expressive act found by the researcher in the Frozen movie (2013). It is about thanking expression to someone else when other person feels happy or grateful that something has done. The researcher has found three data of thanking expression based on Elsa utterance. There are some data and explanation of thanking expression which can be concluded as follow :

#### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.35.45-00.35.15

Elsa : “you look beautiful.”

Anna : “thank you. You look beautifuller. I mean, not fuller. You don’t look fuller, but more...more beautiful.”

Elsa : “**thank you**”

The conversation between Anna and Elsa above it is containing thanking expression. The utterance “*thank you.*” It is kind of thanking expression. The conversation above that happens when the coronation day of Elsa as the queen in Arendelle kingdom.

According to the context, this conversation happen when Elsa praised her sister in coronation day for the first met after in a long time they can not meet. Elsa said that Anna looks so beautiful, then Anna also praised Elsa back because her sister looks more beautiful. After listening to her sister's utterances, Elsa feels grateful when Anna praised Elsa back and said more beautiful with an expression that looked amazed to Elsa. Then, Elsa expressed her joy by saying thank you to her sister.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 00.55.14-00.60.35

Elsa : "Anna?"

Anna : "wow. Elsa, you look different. It's a good different. And this place...it's amazing."

**Elsa : "thank you. I never knew what I was capable of."**

Anna : "I'm sorry about what happened. If I'd have known..."

The participants of the conversation above are between Elsa and Anna. In this section, they met in Elsa kingdom that is ice kingdom. In this section Anna feels happy can met with her sister again and praised Elsa because Elsa looks different from her fantastic place. Then Elsa feels happy when Anna arrival in her kingdom who is herself built. The utterance "*thank you. I never knew what I was capable of*" showed that thanking expression of Elsa to her sister.

Based on the context, this conversation happens when Anna comes to Elsa kingdom. When they are met in the ice kingdom, Anna feels surprising to Elsa because Elsa looks so different but good different. In this conversation, Elsa showed thanking expression and explained her power to Anna.

### **Apologizing**

Apologizing expression is about expression of telling somebody that someone apologizes when they make a mistake. Apologizing expression is type of expressive act. The researcher found apologizing expressions uttered by the main character in the Frozen movie 2013. The researcher found 4 data that contains apologizing expressions uttered by Elsa. There are some data and explanation of apologizing expression which can be concluded as follow :

### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.05.56-00.05.70

Young Elsa : “wait! Slow down! Anna! Anna? Mama! Papa! You’re okay, Anna. I got you.”

King : “Elsa, what have you done? This is getting out of hand!

Young Elsa : **“it was an accident. I’m sorry, Anna.”**

Queen : “she’s ice cold.”

The participants of the dialogue above are Elsa and her parents. The utterance *“it was an accident. I’m sorry, Anna.”* It contains apologizing expression uttered by Elsa. Elsa apologized to Anna because Elsa did not intend to do shooting on her head when they are playing together.

Based on the context, the conversation above happens when Anna has an accident because Elsa did not intend to do shooting on her head when they are playing make snow together. Then, Elsa calls her parents because she felt afraid of Anna’s condition after having an accident. King and queen feel surprising by Anna’s conditions and asks Elsa what Elsa have done? Whether this is getting out of Elsa’s hand? Then, Elsa explained to her parents that is an accident, and Elsa do apologize to her parents.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 00.04.12-00.14.60

Teen Elsa : “I’m scared. It’s getting stronger!”

King : “getting upset only makes it worse. Calm down.”

Teen Elsa : **“No! don’t touch me. Please. I don’t want to hurt you.”**

Based on the dialogue above, the conversation between the King and Elsa containing of apologizing expression uttered by Elsa. According to Cutting (2002), he states that expressive include act is the utterances based on the speaker’s feels. The conversation above happens when Elsa felt scared about her power it is getting stronger, and then the King tried to make Elsa calm down. The utterances “*no! don’t touch me. Please. I don’t want to hurt you*” including apologizing expression, the literal meaning of this sentence means Elsa do apologize to her father because she did not want the King to touch her hand and did not want to hurt her father.

### **Surprising**

Surprising expression is an expression commonly used when someone feels astonished or shocked after hearing the absurd news or when someone was hearing something that is not suitable for someone’s thoughts. Surprising expression is including of expressive act categories. According to Joan Cutting (2002), he states that expressive include act is the utterances based on the speaker’s feels. The researcher found surprising expressions uttered by the main character of Frozen Movie (2013). The researcher found 8 data that contains surprising expressions uttered by Elsa of this movie. There are some data and explanation of surprising expression which can be concluded as follow :

#### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.60.01-00.60.06

Hans : “uh...your blessing...”

Anna and Hans : “of...our marriage!”

Elsa : **“marriage?”**

Anna : “yes!”

According to the conversation above, the utterance “marriage?” including surprising expressive acts. Anna and Hans give information to Elsa that they would marry, but Elsa feels shocked when she known that the info because Anna and Hans are getting married while they just met and got acquainted when coronation day in Arendelle kingdom. So, the utterance “marriage” uttered by Elsa means a surprising expression because she felt shocked after hearing the decision of Anna would marriage with Hans.

## **Datum 2**

Duration 01.05.10-01.05.15

Olaf : “you built me. You remember that?”

Elsa : **“and you’re alive?”**

Olaf : “um... I think so?”

Anna : “he’s just like the one we built as kids... we were so close. We can be like that again.”

Based on the conversation above, the utterance “*and you’re alive?*” uttered by Elsa includes of surprising expression. Because Elsa felt shocked when seeing something that she built with Anna together and could be a life like a human. When they are playing together, they built a snowman and gave the name Olaf. The utterance “*and you’re alive*” can be said surprising expression because that is something that’s not suitable for someone’s thoughts.

## **Cursing**

Cursing expression, means words that are offensive about an expression of anger or annoyance, cursing expression including expressive act categories, cursing expression is usually known as an expression to express someone's or when someone is in anger. After classified the data of the movie, the researcher found the cursing expression of the movie. The researcher found 9 data, including cursing expressions uttered by Elsa. There are some data and explanation of cursing expression which can be concluded as follow :

### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.60.03-00.60.34

Elsa : "may I talk to you, please? Alone."

Anna : "no. whatever you have to say, you...you can say to both of us."

Elsa : **"fine. You can't marry a man you just met."**

Anna : "you can if it's true love."

The participants of the conversation above are between Elsa and Anna. They talk about the decision of Anna wants to marriage to Hans, but Elsa rejected Anna's wishes. Then, Elsa wants to talks face to face with Anna, but Anna rejected, and she wants Elsa to say to both of us. Because Elsa felt annoyed with Anna, she finally angry with her sister and said, "*fine. You can't marry a man you just met.*" With an expression of anger. So, this utterance including of cursing expressions.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 01.03.56-01.04.01

Elsa : **"No, you may not. And i...I think you should go. The party is over. Close the gates."**

Guard : "yes, your majesty."

Anna : "what? Elsa, no. no, wait!"

Elsa : **"give me my glove!"**

According to the dialogue above, the utterances uttered by Elsa including of cursing expressions. Elsa felt annoyance with Anna and Hans. Finally, she angers at them. The utterance *“no, you may not. And I...I think you should go. The party is over. Close the gates.”* It means she asks Hans to should go and ask the guard to close the gates because the party is over, then the utterance *“give me my glove!”* also including of cursing expression because when princess Anna tried to persuading queen Elsa, she accidentally pulled one of Elsa’s gloves then Elsa got angrier.

### **Regretting**

Regretting expression is about an expression that a person feels when someone feeling regret after doing unexpected something or make a mistake. Regretting expression including one of the types of expressive act. The researcher found regretting expressions the Frozen movie uttered by Elsa. The researcher found 6 data that contains regretting expressions uttered by Elsa. The researcher described some data that contains regretting expression which can concluded as follow:

#### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.29.01-00.30.25

Woman holding baby : “your majesty? Are you alright?”

Duke : “there she is! Stope her!

Elsa : **“please, just stay away from me. Stay away.”**

According to the short dialogue above, that is an utterance that contains regretting expression. Is called a regretting expression because the utterances



*“please, just stay away from me. Stay away”* uttered by Elsa makes she felt regret after doing something. Because she uncontrolled her power and getting upset.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 00.02.30-00.02.35

Young Elsa : **“wait! Slow down! Anna! Anna? Mama? Papa? You’re okay, Anna. I got you.”**

King : Elsa, what have you done? This is getting out of hand!

Young Elsa : “it was an accident. I’m sorry, Anna.”

Based on the conversation above, the utterance *“wait! Slow down! Anna! Anna? Mama? Papa? You’re okay, Anna. I got you.”* including of regretting expression. In this section Elsa felt regret because she accidentally makes Anna have an accident when they are playing together. Elsa did not intend to do shooting on her head and make her body should be freeze and faint. Elsa feeling regretting after making a mistake and is not care when they are playing together.

### **Blaming**

Blaming expression is about expression when finding someone’s fault. It means if someone makes a mistake, then other people know that person’s mistake. Blaming expression including expressive act categories. Blaming expression often that occur in everyday life. In this section, the researcher found blaming expression uttered by Elsa in the Frozen movie (2013). The researcher only found 1 data that contains blaming expression in this movie. Then, The researcher described some data that contains blaming expression, which can concluded as follow:

### **Datum 1**



Duration 00.55.17-00.55.30

Anna : “you can if it’s true love.”

Elsa : “**Anna, what do you know about true love?**”

Anna : “more than you. All you know is how to shut people out.”

According to the conversation between Elsa and Anna above, they talk about love. The utterance “*Anna, what do you know about true love?*” are blaming expression uttered by Elsa. Here, Anna makes a mistake that she would like marry a man she just met, then Elsa knows that Anna’s mistake. Anna always tried to convince Elsa that Hans is her true love. Nevertheless, Elsa rejecting her convince because Elsa believes that her sister is did not understand true love.

### **Greeting**

Greeting expression means a kind of expressions when someone or the speaker met with someone else. Greeting expression are usually used to start the conversation. Greeting expression that occurs in someone daily life especially when the people meeting with someone new. The researcher found types of greeting utterances in Frozen movies uttered by the main character of the Frozen movie. The researcher only found 2 data of greeting expressions uttered by Elsa from this movie. Then, The researcher described some data that contains greeting expression categories which can concluded as follow :

#### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.03.01-00.03.03

Kai : “Queen Elsa of Arendelle. Princess Anna of Arendelle!

Anna : “oh, here? Are you sure? I don’t think I’m suppose to... oh. Okay.”

Elsa : “**hi, Anna?**”

Anna : “hi... hi me...? Oh. Um... hi.”

According to the dialogue above, the utterance “*hi, Anna?*” uttered by Elsa including of greeting expression. Because in this section Elsa and Anna finally meet again on the coronation day after a long time ago they cannot meet. Elsa tried greet to Anna after a long time they cannot see by face to face, and she tried to start the conversation after a long time ago they cannot spending time together. So, in this section the utterances of Elsa contains greeting expressive act.

### **Praising**

Praising expression is an expression of admiration for someone who has achievements or admiration. Praising expression, including types of expressive act. Praising expression has a positive meaning. Praising expression that happens in daily life conversation. There are many people’s used praising expressions when they express their feeling of admiration for someone else who has achievements or other admiration. The researcher was praising expression in Frozen movie (2013) uttered by Elsa. The researcher only found 1 data of praising expression from this movie. Then, The researcher described some data that contains praising expression categories which can concluded as follow :

#### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.12.38-00.12.40

Anna : “oh, here? Are you sure? I don’t think I’m suppose to... oh. Okay.”

Elsa : “Hi.”

Anna : “hi... hi me...? Oh. Um...hi.”

Elsa : “**you look beautiful.**”

According to the dialogue above between Elsa and Anna, the utterances uttered by Elsa contains of praising expression. The utterance *“you look beautiful”* includes of praising expression. It can be said praising expression because the literal meaning of Elsa utterance she praised to her sister because her sister looks so beautiful. Elsa, and Anna celebrate the coronation day and they are in the same stage when Elsa is declared as the queen of Arendelle and Anna as the princess of Arendelle. Then, Elsa admired the beauty of her sister and said, *“you look beautiful.”*

### **Appreciation**

Appreciation expression means an expression of enjoyment for the good qualities of someone and recognition for the success of someone or something else. Appreciation expression including expressive act categories. Appreciation expression usually happens when someone expresses her feeling to appreciate the good qualities of someone or something else. Appreciation expression usually can be found in everyday life conversation. The researcher also found appreciation expression in the Frozen movie (2013) uttered by Elsa. The researcher only found 1 data that contains appreciation expressions uttered by Elsa.

### **Datum 1**

Duration 01.41.01-01.41.05

Olaf : “an act of true love will thaw a frozen heart.”

Elsa : **“Love will thaw... love. Of course.”**

Anna : “Elsa?”

Elsa : “Love.”

Based on the dialogue above between Olaf, Elsa, and Anna, their conversation including appreciation expression uttered by Elsa. The utterances *“Love will thaw... love. Of course.”* That contains of appreciation expression. Because in this section, Elsa appreciates “Love” and the power of love is magic. When the body of Anna starts to freeze, she is told by Grand Phabie if she can heal her body when she is kissed her true love. Then, when Anna wants to save Elsa when Hans wants to kill Elsa, but Anna begins frozen. Then, Elsa only can be crying and felt regret, and then she accidentally hugs and kisses her sister. After that, Anna turns into a human again and freeze it, then the season also returns to the summer season. Meanwhile, Elsa feels appreciated for the power of love.

### **Data Findings of Perlocutionary Act**

In this section, the researcher presents the answers of how does the hearer responds to the expressive act used by Elsa based on the second problem of the study. The researcher classified the perlocutionary act utterance used by the main character in the Frozen movie 2013. In her analysis, the researcher classified the types of perlocutionary acts into five categories they are amuse, distract attention, the hearer doing something, inspire, and persuade. Then, the data was taken from the response of Elsa’s interlocutor character in the Frozen movie 2013.

No.	TYPES OF PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS	FREQUENCY
1.	Amuse	4

2.	The Hearer doing Something	6
3.	Distracting Attention	4
4.	Persuading	3
5.	Inspiring	8
	TOTAL	25

Based on the table above shows that 25 data contains perlocutionary acts uttered by the interlocutor characters in Frozen Movie 2013. Two kinds of perlocutionary respond is positive respond and negative respond. Then, the researcher classified the kinds of perlocutionary respond into 5 types used by the interlocutor characters in Frozen Movie 2013. The most frequent the type of perlocutionary act found is types of inspire expression. Inspire expression classified of positive respond uttered by the interlocutor character. However, the other types of the perlocutionary act were found even though not as much as the types of inspire respond.

### **Amuse Respond**

Amuse response is about an expression used by someone to entertain other people. Amuse expression can be said as to used to the hearer to entertain the speaker. Amuse expressions are usually in the form of words or actions. Amuse expression including of perlocutionary act that contains the positive response. Because amuse expression includes the feelings of pleasure, amusement, and others. The researcher found this expression uttered by Elsa's interlocutor character in the frozen movie (2013). The researcher found this effect based on

the speaker utterances. The researcher found 4 data of amusing respond from this movie.

### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.14.62-00.16.55

Anna : “hi... hi me...? Oh. Um...hi.”

Elsa : “you look beautiful.”

Anna : **“thank you. You look beautifuller. I mean, not fuller. You don’t look fuller, but more... more beautiful.”**

Elsa : “Thank you.”

According to the conversation above, the response of Anna to Elsa including of amuse response. Because Anna as the hearer, gives a positive response to the speaker and show the feeling of pleasure. The conversation above that happens when they are celebrating the coronation day. So, for the first time they are met together after a long time ago they cannot talk face to face. Then, the utterance *“thank you. You look beautifuller. I mean, not fuller. You don’t look fuller, but more... more beautiful.”* That contains amusing respond because this utterances uttered by Anna to entertain her sister.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 01.35.56-01.37.43

Elsa: “Anna?”

Anna: “oh, Elsa.”

Elsa: “you sacrificed yourself for me?”

Anna: **“ yeah. I love you.”**

Based on the dialogue above, it includes of amusing response of the hearer. Amuse response is a kind of perlocutionary act that produced by the hearer to the speaker. The conversation above tells about Anna as the interlocutor characters of Elsa give the positive response to Elsa. The conversation above tells

when Anna's body does not freeze again and back to usually. Elsa tried to convince Anna whether she sacrificed for her, then Anna said, "yeah, I love you." the utterances of Anna include amusing response because the response of Anna to makes entertain Elsa.

### **The Hearer doing Something**

The hearer doing something is an expression when the speaker after saying something, then makes the hearer or the interlocutors character doing something. This usually respond in the form of action, gestures, and the word that contains of gestures. The hearer doing something including, of perlocutionary act. The researcher usually found this response in daily life. The researcher also found this response uttered by Elsa's interlocutor character in the frozen movie. The researcher found 4 data in response of the hearer doing something from this movie.

#### **Datum 1**

Duration 01.40.20-01.40.22

Young Elsa : "I don't want to see you and go away, Anna."

Young Anna : "**okay, bye.**"

King : "(he holds her gloved hand) the gloves will help. See. Conceal it. Don't feel it."

The conversation above that happens when they were kids. The conversation above including of the response of the hearer doing something. When Anna picks Elsa to playing together, then Elsa rejects it Anna to go away because Elsa did not want to playing together again. Then, Anna went from Elsa



and said, “okay, bye.” The utterances of Anna that contains the hearer to do something. Because Anna as the hearer when her sister asks to go away, she immediately walked away and leaving Elsa alone.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 01.04.58-01.06.60

Elsa : “no, you may not. And I... I think you should go. The party is over. Close the gates.”

Guard : “**yes, your majesty.**”

Anna : “what? Elsa, no. no, wait!”

Based on the dialogue above, that happens at the coronation day party. In the conversation above, Elsa feels angry with Anna because her sister is getting married to a man who just met. Elsa has refused Anna’s request, but Anna still insists on getting married to Hans. Finally, at the same time, there has been a big commotion between Elsa and Anna in the Arendelle kingdom. Then, Elsa closes the party and ask to the guard to close the gates. The guard started to walked and closed the gates after he said, “yes, your majesty.” This utterance contains getting the hearer doing something. Because the guard as the hearer immediately closes the gates after Elsa as the speaker saying close the gates.

### **Distracting Attention**

Distract Attention is about the response who has the hearer used to distract the utterance of the speaker. Distract attention, including of negative response of the perlocutionary act. Distract attention usually used the hearer to distract the conversation when the hearer felt there is another something more interested to talk about, felt bored, and to avoid the mistakes. The researcher usually found the



response of distract attention in daily life. The researcher also found the response of distract attention uttered by Elsa's interlocutor character in the Frozen movie. The response of distract attention, usually in the form of words and utterances. The researcher found 4 data of the response of distract attention in this movie.

### **Datum 1**

Duration 00.54.02-00.50.03

Anna : "why not? I mean, if we..."

Elsa : "it just can't."

Anna : "**excuse me for a minute.**"

Hans : "glad I caught you."

Based on the conversation above, the participants of that conversations are Elsa, Anna, and Hans. For the first, Elsa and Anna talking about the coronation day party situation. Anna always felt that she has never been better before, but the different when coronation day. She felt all the things are look so lovely, and she wish it could be like that all the time. However, when they have a talk suddenly Anna distracts their talks because she found Hans near her.

Then, she said to Elsa, "*excuse me for a minute.*" This utterance contains distract attention response of Elsa. Because when they have talk Anna as the hearer distract their conversation when she felt there is another something more interested. So, this utterance that contains distract attention includes of the perlocutionary act. It can be said as a negative response because she immediately distracts attention from someone else and left her sister while they were talking together.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 01.25.30-01.27.05

Anna : “we can face this thing together. We can change this winter weather, and everything will be all right.”

Elsa : “no! I can’t!

Anna : “**Kristoff! Are you okay?**”

Elsa : “who’s this? Wait, it doesn’t matter. Just... you have to go.”

According to the conversation above, Anna, as Elsa’s interlocutor character, gives distract response to Elsa. In this case, when Anna picks Elsa in Elsa's ice kingdom. Then, she comes with Kristoff, but Elsa did not know who is Kristoff. When Anna tried to persuade Elsa to change the weather become back to the summer season, but Elsa refused it and said I couldn’t. When they have talked, Anna suddenly, saw Kristoff fall on the floor because the ice floor was very slippery. Then, Anna distracts attention to Kristoff when their talk with Elsa.

She said, “*Kristoff! Are you okay?*”. She tried to make sure Kristoff if he is okay. It can be concluded that this utterance includes distract attention because the response of Anna as the hearer distract their conversation with Elsa when she felt there is something more interested. This utterance includes of negative response of the hearer because she immediately distracts attention to someone else when they were talking together and makes the speaker felt annoyed.

### **Inspiring**

In general, inspire response means a process that encourages people to stimulate their minds to be moved to do something, especially to do activities related to creating something. Inspire response usually used the hearer to support and motivates the speaker. Inspire respond including of positive respond of the perlocutionary act. It includes of positive response because this response gives an

excellent influence to the people especially, on the speaker. Then, the researcher found the inspired response to the conversation between Elsa and her interlocutor characters. The researcher found 8 data uttered by Elsa's interlocutor character in the Frozen movie (2013).

### **Datum 1**

Duration 01.15.05-01.15.10

Elsa : "oh, I'm such a fool! I can't be free!"

Anna : **"you don't have to be afraid."**

Elsa : "no escape from the storm inside of me!"

Based on the dialogue above, the participants of that conversation between Elsa and Anna. The response of the hearer includes of inspiring response to the perlocutionary act. This conversation happens when Anna picks Elsa in Elsa's kingdom. Anna asks Elsa to change the winter weather to summer weather because Arendelle's in deep snow, but Elsa refuses it because she cannot change the winter season to the summer season, and she felt regret.

I heard that statement of Elsa, then Anna, as the hearer tried to makes Elsa calm down. The utterance "you don't have to be afraid" is uttered by the hearer to convince the speaker that everything will be all right. It can be said inspire respond because the hearer tried to give support and motivates the speaker.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 01.02.30-01.02.32 - 01.05.47-01.05.50

Elsa : "oh, Anna please. You'll only make it worse!"

Anna : **"don't panic."**

Elsa : "there's so much fear!"

Anna : **"we'll make the sun shine bright."**

Based on the conversation above, the response of the hearer including of inspire response. The conversation above that happens in Elsa's kingdom when Anna asks Elsa to change the weather because Arendelle is in deep snow. The researcher examines two responds of inspiring respond uttered by the hearer. The first utterance is "*don't panic*" which includes of inspiring response because the hearer tried to convince the speaker if everything is all right and no need to panic and be afraid.

Then, the second utterance is, "*we'll make the sun shine bright.*" Uttered by the hearer. This utterance includes of inspiring response because the hearer support and motivates the speaker if they are can make the weather back to the summer season. The two respond of the hearer including of perlocutionary act that is the type of positive respond.

### **Persuading**

In general, persuade response is the action used to persuading someone to do something. Persuade response usually used the hearer to give a negative effect to the speaker. It can be said negative response because persuading itself is an act to convince someone that what he/she said is true, like cheating. Persuade response usually happens in daily life. Persuade respond including of perlocutionary act. Persuade respond in the form of words or utterances uttered by someone. Then, the researcher found persuade response to the movie based on the

conversation between Elsa and her interlocutor characters. The researcher found the highest frequency of persuade responds uttered by Elsa's interlocutor character. The researcher only found 3 data of persuading respond in the Frozen movie (2013).

### **Datum 1**

Duration 01.39.56-01.39.15

Elsa : "but I'm danger to Arendelle. Get Anna."

Hans : "**Anna has not returned. If you would just stop the winter, bring back summer. Please.**"

Elsa : "don't you see, I can't. you have to tell them let me go."

The response of the hearer above includes of persuade response, according to the conversation above between Elsa and Hans. Hans, as the hearer, tried to persuading Elsa. Hans persuades Elsa if Anna has not returned, but Anna is already in the Arendelle kingdom, and Hans ask Elsa bring back the summer season. The utterance "*Anna has not returned. If you would just stop the winter, bring back summer. Please.*" Uttered by Hans, including of perlocutionary act of the type of persuading respond. Because the hearer is cheating on the speaker.

### **Datum 2**

Duration 00.60.55-00.60.12

Elsa : "give me my glove!"

Anna : "**Elsa, please! Please! I can't live like this anymore.**"

Elsa : "then leave."

Based on the conversation above, Elsa asks Anna to bring back her gloves, but Anna refuses them. Then, Anna tried to persuading Elsa if she cannot live like

that anymore because she wants to married with Hans. The utterance “*Elsa, please! Please! Please! I can’t live like this anymore.*” Uttered by Anna including of perlocutionary act the type of persuade respond because Anna still convince and persuading Elsa because she wants married with Hans, a man who just she met. It includes negative effects because the hearer makes the speaker felt angry and uncontrolled her power.

#### 4.2 Discussion

In this part, the researcher explained the findings overall. Expressive acts are the kind of speech act used when someone produces the act or utterance of what they feel through him/her psychologically. Expressive act utterances usually happen in daily life conversations. Therefore, expressive acts are used by someone to express their feeling based on the situation and condition in their environment. Then, the perlocutionary act is the response/effect of the hearer to the speakers. According to the Leech theory (1983), he states that the aspect of the perlocutionary act is the aspect that makes the hearer doing something based on the speaker's wants, and these desires can be doing or not by the hearer. Based on Leech theory, the researcher defines that the perlocutionary acts include positive or negative response categories. Expressive and perlocutionary acts are the most essential elements that are related to daily life.

In this section, to analyze this research the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach. Then, the researcher found the expressive acts utterance used by Elsa as one of the main characters in the *Frozen Movie* (2013) and the response of Elsa’s interlocutor character in the movie. The researcher shows the

findings according to the research question, the first question is about what are the types of expressive acts used by Elsa as the main character in Frozen movie and the second question is How does the hearer respond to the expressive act used by Elsa in the Frozen's movie.

In the result, the researcher found that 34 data contains expressive acts uttered by Elsa. There are nine types of expressive acts which include Elsa utterances. They are: thanking 3 data, apologizing 4 data, surprising 8 data, cursing 9 data, regretting 5 data, blaming 1 data, greeting 2 data, praising 1 data, and appreciation 1 data. Besides that, 25 data contains perlocutionary act utterances of Elsa's interlocutor characters. The researcher classified the types of perlocutionary acts into 5 types, they are: amuse 4 data, distract attention 4 data, the hearer doing something 6 data, persuade 3 data, and inspired 8 data.

In this discussion, the researcher found cursing expression is the highest frequency of Elsa utterance because the researcher found 9 data of cursing expression. Then, the researcher also found the lowest expression of Elsa utterance, such as: blaming, praising, and appreciation. The researcher only found 1 data from that expression. After the researcher calculated the kind of expressive utterance, the researcher also calculated the kind of perlocutionary act of Elsa's interlocutor character. The highest frequency of perlocutionary act is inspired response because the researcher found 8 data of this respond. Then, the lowest frequency of the perlocutionary type is persuade. The researcher only found 3 data of this response used by Elsa's interlocutor character.



Therefore, it can be concluded that this study shows different results from some of the previous studies. In the previous study by Eviindarwati (2018), the writer only analyzes the types of expressive acts into eight categories from the novel. In her research, blaming expression is the highest frequency of the result and shows that the literal meaning of her research is the negative expression to find the other characters fault. However, the researcher found nine types of expressive act categories and five types of perlocutionary act categories. The researcher found the highest frequency of the result is cursing expression uttered by the main character, and the researcher found the highest frequency of inspire response of the interlocutor's character. So, this research shows that the positive expression while the main character is antagonistic and the highest frequency of the main character is cursing expression, but the highest frequency of the response of main interlocutors character is inspired. Because the literal meaning of the response of interlocutor characters is to make the main character feels calm down.

In other previous research including of expressive studies by Kikinurfauzi (2017). In his research, he found four types of expressive acts and he elaborate the strategies of expressive acts. Furthermore, the researcher found nine types of expressive utterance uttered by main character in Frozen movie and the researcher also analyze the response of the main interlocutors character. So, there is a slight difference between this research with some of previous research because the researcher not only found the types of expressive acts and also found the types of perlocutionary acts. The researcher analyzed these study to get the literal meaning of the utterances.





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## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter determined the conclusion and suggestion based on the result according to the analysis of Elsa utterance as one of the main characters in the *Frozen movie* 2013. that contains about the expressive act and to the analysis of the perlocutionary act of Elsa's interlocutor character. The researcher explained the conclusion from the discussion of the study and findings, and the researcher also presents the suggestion for the future research.

#### **Conclusion**

The researcher concludes the result based on the data which is appropriate in analyzing and describing in the previous chapter. The researcher has found types of expressive act utterances by the characters in "Frozen movie 1". The researcher only focused on two statements of the problem. In the first study, the researcher focused on types of the expressive acts by Searle theory. Then, in the second study, the researcher focused on perlocutionary act utterance using Leech theory.

Based on the findings above, the researcher has found 34 utterances uttered by Elsa as one of the main characters in the movie that contains types of expressive acts. They are apologizing (4 data), thanking (3 data), cursing (9 data), surprising (8 data), regretting (5 data), praising (1 data), greeting (2 data), appreciation (1 data), blaming (1 data), which contain the main character utterance in "Frozen movie 1."

Then, the researcher also has found 25 utterances that contain types of perlocutionary acts uttered by Elsa's interlocutor character. They are amuse (4 data), distracting attention (4 data), the hearer doing something (6 data), persuading (3 data), inspiring (8 data).

According to the result, the researcher finds among nine categories of expressive acts. Types of surprising and cursing expressions are dominantly uttered by Elsa as the main character in Frozen movie 1 (2013). The researcher has found among 9 data of cursing expression and 8 data of surprising expression, then the researcher also finds the lowest expression used is blaming, praising, and appreciation expression. Because the researcher only found 1 data of that type.

Then, the researcher also found among twenty-five categories of perlocutionary acts. The type of inspiring response is the highest frequency uttered by Elsa's interlocutor character in the Frozen movie 1 (2013). The researcher has found among 8 data of inspire respond, that the lowest frequency is persuade respond. Because the researcher only found 3 data of that type.

The following, related to the finding of the second problem, the researcher found the context when the characters produced the utterances. To analyze the data, the researcher used the theory of Leech. Because it is appropriate with the situation and condition when the main character uttered of the 34 categories of expressive acts that have been found of the film. Most of the situations in the film is happening around daily life activities. The situation happened almost during the conversation between Elsa and her interlocutor characters.

### **Suggestion**

After concluding the conclusion based on the finding of the study above, the researcher showed that this research is the result of elaborates the types of expressive acts and types of perlocutionary acts used in fr 1 (2013). Now, the researcher would like to present a suggestion for the next researcher to get better the result of the research. The researcher hopes the next research can apply the types of expressive acts in another title of the film or different genres of the objects. And for the next research, the researcher wishes for the future research can find another type of expressive acts and perlocutionary act to analyze the data which do not find the researcher. Moreover, the researcher wishes for the next research to develop and increase the knowledge of the study that contains expressive act and perlocutionary act categories.

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