

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MOVIE SCRIPT OF *FROZEN II*

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the types and function of illocutionary act in movie script of Frozen II. The approach in this study is pragmatic focusing on illocutionary act based on Searle. The writer found that many dialogues in movie script of Frozen II contains illocutionary act. In this study, the writer uses a qualitative method. Qualitative method is an analysis method based on data in the form of text. In this study, the writer found that there are five types of illocutionary acts contained in the movie script of Frozen II: 10 dialogues for representative illocutionary act, 8 dialogues for commissive illocutionary act, 9 dialogues for directive illocutionary act, 7 dialogues for expressive illocutionary act, and 2 dialogues for declaration illocutionary act. each type of illocutionary act in the script movie has a different function.

Keywords: pragmatic, illocutionary act, qualitative, types, Frozen II.

INTRODUCTION

In our daily life, language is very important to communicate with other people. Without language, it is difficult for us to interact with others. This shows that language cannot be separated from human life. Through language, every human being can express opinion and understanding each other. A person can express opinion with others using language. Language can be written or spoken which allows someone to communicate.

In understanding a language, a study or knowledge is needed. This study is called linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. Based on Bauer (2012) "Linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word

meaning relating to linguistic". From what Bauer said, it can be concluded that linguistics has a close relationship with language. In the science of language or linguistics there are called semantics and pragmatics. While in the sixth semester, the writer learned about pragmatics which is a part of linguistics. Although they both learn about the meaning of language, pragmatics and semantics have many differences.

According to Yule (1996) said: "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meanings is communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning". Based on Yule's opinion, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of language in its use and the meaning produced by sentences that can be known by looking at the context that exists when the speech takes place. Therefore, a listener can find out the meaning desired by the speaker by paying attention to the context surrounding the speech event.

In studying pragmatics, one of the topics discussed is speech acts. Speech acts were first proposed by John Austin and John Searle. According to Erlinda (2019) Speech acts are the language used by speakers to achieve or get something. Then according to Yule (1996) "Actions performed via utterance are generally called speech acts and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise, or request". When in the sixth semester the writer was asked by a lecturer to present about speech acts. Then the writer finally read several books that discussed speech acts. One part of speech acts are illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts are speech acts which in addition to the function of informing something, can also be used to do something. After reading, there is one topic that makes the writer interested in making it a topic in this thesis. Illocutionary acts are part of speech acts and the writer thinks that illocutionary acts are not only easy to understand but also interesting as topics in this thesis. Austin in Leech (1983) said that speech acts consist of three related acts:

1. Locutionary acts is a performing an act of saying something. Locutionary act is a basic of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.
2. Illocutionary acts are performing an act in saying something.
3. Perlocutionary act are performing an act by saying something. The perlocutionary act reveals the effect the speaker wants to exercise over the hearer.

Illocutionary we encounter a lot in our daily lives. However, illocutionary does not only exist in our daily conversations but also various literary works such as in movies.

Many people like to watch movies, but not all of them understand every utterance's meaning which speaker said in dialogue in the movie. Through the theory of illocutionary acts, people can understand the meaning contained in a conversation in a movie. Of course, illocutionary acts are not only found in movies, but in this thesis, the writer will discuss illocutionary acts in movies. In addition, dialogue in a movie can not only be understood using illocutionary acts. Some many ways or theories that can be used to understand the meaning in movie dialogue, but in this thesis, the writer will only use illocutionary acts.

From the explanation above, the topic in this study is to discuss Illocutionary acts in the dialogue of a movie, one of which is contained in the Frozen 2 film. provide a lot of input for readers to understand every utterance that contains illocutionary acts. The writer chose Frozen II as the object of research because apart from being interesting, this film is also one of the writer's favourite films. In addition, this video is also one of the best-selling animated films of all time according to Syaiful Millah (2020) Of course this makes the writer's satisfaction to research it.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method as a research data approach. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method because in this study, in particular, the writer will analyze the movie script of Frozen II in the form of descriptive writing. This method is a method that aims to gain a deep understanding of the experience both individually and in groups. Denscombe (2010, 273) says that "qualitative data are in the form of words written or spoken". This approach is used to find meaning and understand how one can think about something. Not only that, a qualitative approach can also be used to understand an individual's behavior. The advantage of qualitative research is that the data presented are diverse and specific. Because in this study, the data to be analyzed is in the form of writing, the writer uses a qualitative method as a research method. As Denscombe said above, qualitative methods are used to analyze written data.

Data collection is important in this research. There are various methods in data collection. In collecting data, the author did not involve other students because the object being studied was in the form of writing. The writer only needs the Frozen II

movie script as the object of research. The method of data collection applied in this research is to use the following steps.

Reading the script of Frozen II. The first step is the writer will read several times the script of the movie of Frozen II and match it with the dialogue in the downloaded movie.

Identifying the data after reading the script from Frozen II several times, the writer will underline the dialogues on all pages that may contain the necessary data such as utterances, sentences, and lines containing Searle's speech act classification. Classifying and selecting data in this stage, the writer will be classifying and selecting dialogues from Frozen II that contain illocutionary acts. Making notes and lists of the types of illocutionary acts (representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration) contained in the movie script of Frozen II

Making a table and putting it into a table the last step is after the writer has classified the illocutionary acts contained in the movie script of Frozen II, the writer will enter the data that has been obtained into a table to make it easier to distinguish them.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In this section, the writer discusses the types and functions of illocutionary acts contained in the movie script of Frozen II. In the previous discussion, the writer found 36 dialogues that contained illocutionary acts. The 36 dialogues are divided into 5 types of illocutionary act: 10 dialogues for representative illocutionary act, 8 dialogues for commissive illocutionary act, 9 dialogues for directive illocutionary act, 7 dialogues for expressive illocutionary act and 2 dialogues for declaration illocutionary act.

Representative Illocutionary Act

Table 1 Representative Illocutionary Act

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
1	Anna: And they all get married! (laughing)	In this dialogue, Anna wants to convey or report what has happened before. Literally, she said the sentence to inform but the main	00.01.27 - 00.01.27

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		purpose of the sentence is to state. Therefore, the illocutionary act here serves to state.	
2	Agnarr: Yes, but the forest could wake again, and we must be prepared for whatever danger it may be ring.	In this dialogue, Literally, Agnarr's words are to emphasize to Iduna that any danger can occur, therefore they must be ready to face it, but in the illocutionary act, Agnarr's words actually mean in the dialogue is that they must always be alert to any events that might occur. The function of the illocutionary act in this dialogue is asserting.	00.05.06 - 00.05.13
3	(Kristoff) The leaves are already falling	In this dialogue, the purpose of Kristoff's words is to convey that when the leaves have fallen, something will happen. The function of the illocutionary act used in this sentence is to state or inform.	00.10.04 - 00.10.06
4	Olaf: We didn't even kiss you! (Bell rings)	In this dialogue, Literally, Kristoff's words here can be understood that the leaves really have fallen. However, the real meaning of Kristoff's words are to tell him that when the leaves have fallen, something will happen. The illocutionary act used in this sentence is to state or inform.	00.12.50 - 00.12.55
5	Kristoff: We won.	In this dialogue, Kristoff's words here can literally be understood that	00.13.59 -

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		they won, but in the illocutionary act Kristoff's words contain the meaning of pride for their achievements. He is very proud of their achievements. Therefore, the illocutionary act here serves to boast.	00.14.00
6	Anna: Excuse me, I climbed to the North Mountain, survived a frozen heart, and saved you from my ex-boyfriend, and I did it all without powers, so, you know, I'm coming.	In this dialogue, from Anna's words here we can be seen, that the literal meaning of her words is that without the power that she has, she can do many things such as ascending to the northern mountains. She means to tell that she can help the listener even without the power she has. The function of the illocutionary act here is to notify and claim.	00.23.22 - 00.23.28
7	Anna: We're locked in. I did not see that one coming.	In this dialogue, can be literally understood that it is true that they are locked inside, but in the illocutionary act, the real meaning of this dialogue is that she complains because of the circumstances they are in. She wanted someone to help them. The function of Illocutionary acts here is conveyed.	00.27.06 - 00.27.10
8	Olaf (continuing): "Only an act of true love can save you." "Here's a true love's	In this dialogue, Olaf wants to state that apart from true love, nothing else can save. He believed that true	00.35.47 - 00.35.56

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
	kiss..." "You're not worth it, guess what? I'm the bad guy!"	love above all else. The function of the Illocutionary act here is a statement.	
9	Mattias: Agnarr. What did happened to your parents? Anna: Our parents' ship went down in the southern sea 6 years ago	In this dialogue, literally, here Anna wants to emphasize how the condition of her parents at that time. However, in the illocutionary act, the meaning of what she is saying here is to let Mattias know that she has no parents anymore. The function of the illocutionary act in this dialogue is to emphasize.	00.36.42 - 00.36.53
10	Mattias: Soldiers! We maybe getting old in years, but we're still strong. Proud to serve Arendelle.	In this dialogue, literally can be understood that Mattias tells his soldiers that they are still going strong even though they are old. However, in illocutionary act, Mattias's words here are claiming that their strength is still needed to serve Arendelle. He believes that age is not an obstacle for them to serve Arendelle. Based on the context, the function of illocutionary act in this dialog is for claiming.	00.37.05 - 00.37.08

In table the 2, can be found representative illocutionary acts from the movie script of Frozen II. The writer finds 10 representative illocutionary acts in the movie script of Frozen II. The representative illocutionary act contained in the movie script of Frozen II has different functions: stating, asserting, informing, claiming and conveying. One of the dialogues in the table 2, that contain a representative illocutionary act is Anna's words which say "*and they all get married*". Anna's words here mean stating.

Commissive Illocutionary Act

Table 2 Commissive Illocutionary Act

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
1	<p>(Anna) That's why I rely on certain certainties Yes, some things never change Like the feel of your hand in mine Some things stay the same</p>	<p>In this dialogue, these words can be understood that it is true that some things never change. However, in illocutionary act, actually, Anna is promising Olaf that one thing that will never change is that they will stay together. Therefore, the function of the illocutionary act in this dialogue is for promising.</p>	<p>00.09.31 - 00.09.41</p>
2	<p>(Elsa) And I promise you the flag of Arendelle will always fly (Anna) Our flag will always fly! (Townspople) Our flag will always fly! (Our flag will always fly!) (All) Some things never change</p>	<p>In these dialogues, from a conversation between Elsa, Anna and the Townspople they promise each other that the Arendelle flag will always fly. It means that whatever will happen to Arendelle will still be there. Based on the dialogues, the function of the illocutionary act here is for promising.</p>	<p>00.11.48 - 00.11.59</p>
3	<p>Elsa: What would I do without you? Anna: You'll always have me. (They smile for a while) I know what you need. Come on, come here</p>	<p>In these dialogues, Literally the conversation here can be understood that Anna knows what Elsa needs. However, in illocutionary act, actually, she is promising Elsa that she would always be there for Elsa whenever</p>	<p>00.15.40 - 00.15.51</p>

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		Elsa needed her. Based on the case above, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogue is for promising.	
4	<p>Anna: You are not going alone.</p> <p>Elsa: Anna, no. I have my powers to protect me, you don't</p>	<p>In these dialogues, in the context at that time Anna, Elsa, Kristof, and Olaf were going to the Enchanted Forest but Elsa wants to go alone. At that time Anna did not allow it, but Elsa said "<i>Anna, no. I have my powers to protect me, you don't.</i>" Elsa's words here literally can be understood that she doesn't need Anna. However, in illocutionary act, actually, she is promising that she will be fine because she has the power to take care of herself while Anna doesn't. Based on the explanation above, the purpose of illocutionary acts in dialogue is to promise.</p>	<p>00.23.11</p> <p>-</p> <p>00.23.21</p>
5	<p>Anna: I won't let anything happen to her.</p>	<p>In this dialogue, when Elsa went alone into the Enchanted Forest, then Grand Pabbie is worry about her. Then Anna replied, "<i>I won't let anything happen to her.</i>" Literally what Anna said could be understood that she didn't want anything bad to happen to Elsa because she is loving her sister</p>	<p>00.23.40</p> <p>-</p> <p>00.23.53</p>

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		than everything. However, in illocutionary act, actually Anna is promising that would do everything to protect Elsa. Therefore, the purpose of illocutionary act dialogues is to promise.	
6	<p>Anna: Everything? But Arendelle is on this fjord.</p> <p>Kristoff: Nothing gonna to happen to Arendelle, Anna, it's gonna be fine. Come here. You know, under different circumstances, this would be a... very romantic place. Don't you think?</p>	<p>In these dialogues, they are discussing if the dam near the fjord is destroyed then everything on the fjord will be destroyed including Arendelle. Anna gets shocked, but Kristof says "<i>Nothing gonna happen to Arendelle, Anna, it's gonna be fine.</i>" In this context, actually, Kristoff is promising Anna that Arendelle would be fine even if the dam was destroyed. Therefore, based on the discussion, the purpose of the illocutionary acts here is a promise.</p>	<p>00.27.55</p> <p>-</p> <p>00.28.19</p>
7	<p>Kristoff (To Sven): Come on buddy, we can do this, hiyah!</p>	<p>In this dialogue, when the story is spoken, Kristoff and Sven are trying to save another deer from a forest fire. When Kristoff says "<i>we can in this.</i>" Literally, can be understood that they believe they can do this. However, in illocutionary act, actually, he is promising that all the deer there he would save and guarantee not to</p>	<p>00.38.20</p> <p>-</p> <p>00.38.22</p>

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		leave them. Based on this context, the purpose of the illocutionary act here is promising.	
8	Honeymaren: but the earth giants now roam north at night... Anna: Honeymaren, we'll do all we can	In these dialogues, when Elsa, Kristoff, Anna and Olaf were about to head north they met Honeymaren and said " <i>But the earth giants now roam north at night.</i> " Literally, can be understood that Anna said they would do their best. However, in illocutionary act, actually Anna made a promise to Honeymaren that they would do everything to reach the north even if they had to face the earth giants. Based on the context and conversation, the purpose of illocutionary act here is a promise.	00.43.10 - 00.43.12

In the table 3, can be found commissive illocutionary acts from the movie script of Frozen II. The writer finds 8 commissive illocutionary acts in the movie script of Frozen II. The commissive illocutionary act contained in the movie script of Frozen II has function as promising. An example of a commissive illocutionary act in the movie script of Frozen is "*Anna: I won't let anything happen to her.*" Anna's meaning here is not just that she said that she didn't want anything to happen to her (Elsa), but she meant that she promises to do anything to take care of Elsa.

Directive Illocutionary Act

Table 3 Directive Illocutionary Act

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
1	Agnarr: I don't know. The	In this dialogue, Agnar tells his	00.04.58

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
	mist still stands. No one can get in, and no one has since come out.	interlocutor that no one can enter the place and if anyone enters it then that person will never come out again. Literally, Agnarr's words here can be understood as words to frighten the interlocutor. In illocutionary act, actually, the meaning of Agnar's words is to suggest that the other person should not enter the place because no one knows what is in that place. Therefore, the purpose of illocutionary act here is to suggest.	- 00.05.05
2	Elsa: Will you sing it for us? Please?	In this dialogue, the context of this conversation is that at that time Iduna (Elsa and Anna's mother) was telling that when she was little her mother sang a song about a special river. Then Elsa said "Will you sing it or us? Please?" In this context, Elsa doesn't want to continue hearing her mother's story, she just wants her mother to do something, namely, sing. She just wanted her mother to sing the song. Based on this explanation, the purpose of the illocutionary act here is to request.	00.00.05 - 00.05.57
3	Anna: - You do? Olaf, wake up.	In this dialogue, when Anna and Kristoff were arguing, suddenly a voice that followed them was	00.25.24 - 00.25.26

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		<p>heard. Then Anna asked Olaf to wake up from his sleep. It was literally true that Anna asked Olaf to wake up. However, in the illocutionary act, when Anna asks Olaf to wake up, Anna actually only wants Olaf to stay alert. She didn't stop Olaf from sleeping at all. She wants Olaf to hear the voice too. From this explanation, the purpose of the illocutionary act in the dialogues is to order.</p>	
4	<p>Anna: Promise me, we do this together, okay? Elsa: I promise.</p>	<p>In these dialogues, when they were about to enter the fog, then Anna said to Elsa "<i>Promise me, we do this together, okay?</i>" here it is literally understood that Anna wants to do that together with Elsa. In illocutionary act, actually, Anna doesn't want to be separated from Elsa, she always wants to be with Elsa and she doesn't want Elsa to do it alone with the power she has. Based on the conversation, the purpose of the illocutionary act here is to order.</p>	<p>00.26.26 - 00.26.30</p>
5	<p>Honeymaren: Lower your weapons.</p>	<p>In this dialogue, at that time the Northuldra people faced each other with the intruders namely Anna, Kristoff, Elsa and Olaf. Then Honeymaren asked them to lower</p>	<p>00.34.24 - 00.34.26</p>

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		their guns. Literally, the dialogue can be understood that Honeymaren asked them to lower their weapons, but in illocutionary act, actually, Honeymaren said that, because he is do not want any violence between the Northuldran people and the intruders. Based on the context, the purpose of the illocutionary act in these dialogues is order.	
6	Man #2: Get back everyone! Man #3: Run for the river!	In these dialogues, at that time Mattias and Yelana were arguing. Yelena doesn't believe in Elsa, who Mattias calls the queen of Arendelle. When the situation was tense, suddenly a fire appeared and burned the trees around them. Everyone who was there was shocked and scared. Then Man 3 ordered everyone to run towards the river. In context, Man 3 said that because he didn't want everyone who was there to be hurt by the sudden fire. Based on this, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogues is the directive illocutionary acts of commanding	00.37.37 - 00.37.40
7	Elsa: I promise you, I will free this forest, and restore Arendelle.	In these dialogues, Elsa says “: <i>I promise you, I will free this forest, and restore Arendelle.</i> ” Literally, it can	00.41.39 - 00.41.47

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
	Anna: That's a pretty big promise, Elsa.	be understood that she is promising, but in the illocutionary act, actually, what Elsa said here is that she swears to protect Arendelle. In this context, she will perform an action that can make Arendelle restored. Based on the conversation, the function of the illocutionary acts in the dialogues is swearing.	
8	Elsa: I heard the voice again. We need to go north.	In this dialogue, literally, can be understood that she is hearing the voice and order the people around him to go with him to the north. However, in illocutionary act, actually, Elsa wishes them to go as soon as possible. Based on these data, it is very clear that the illocutionary function in the dialogue is ordering.	00.43.00 - 00.43.02
9	Anna: Destroy the Dam, come on! Anna: Throw your boulders!	In these dialogues, Anna literally, orders giants made of stone to destroy the dam in front of her. However, in illocutionary act, actually, Anna said those words so that the giants would help her to break the mist and free the forest. Based on this context, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogues is ordering.	01.20.26 - 01.20.29

In the table 4, can be found directive illocutionary act from the movie script of Frozen II. The writer finds 9 directives illocutionary act in the movie script of Frozen II. The illocutionary directives in the movie script have different functions: suggesting, ordering, requesting, commanding and swearing. An example of a directive illocutionary act in the movie script of Frozen is *“Agnar: I don't know. The mist still stands. No one can get in, and no one has since come out.”* In this dialogue, Agnar is suggesting that the interlocutor should not enter the place because no one knows what is in that place. Therefore, the function of the illocutionary act in this dialogue is suggesting.

Expressive Illocutionary Act

Table 4 Expressive Illocutionary Act

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
1	Agnar: That's like no Enchanted Forest I've ever seen.	In this dialogue, literally, can be understood that Agnarr was telling Elsa and Anna about the Enchanted Forest. Agnar said that the enchanted forest he talked about was not like the enchanted forest he had ever seen. However, in illocutionary act, actually, Agnar felt very amazed and proud to see the enchanted forest. Based on the context, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogues is praising.	00.01.34 - 00.01.36
2	Agnarr: And I was so honored to get to go to the forest to celebrate it.	In this dialogue, when Agnarr said those words, he was actually very impressed, especially when he said <i>“so honoured.”</i> What he also meant was that he was grateful. From this explanation, the function of the illocutionary act here is expressive	00.03.00 - 00.03.03

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		of thanking.	
3	Agnarr: I wasn't at all prepared for what the day would bring. We let down our guard. We were charmed. And it felt so... magical. But something went wrong. (Yelling) They were attacking us!	In this dialogue, Agnarr says <i>"we were charmed. And it felt so... magical."</i> Actually, Agnarr was in shock when he was experiencing this incident. He had no idea it was going to happen to him. So, he just said magical. The function of illocutionary act in the dialogue is thanking.	00.03.06 - 00.03.41
4	Bulda: Kristoff, we missed you!	In this dialogue, when Bulda met Kristoff, she said that they missed him because they had not seen each other for a long time. Literally can be understood that Bulda is admiring Kristof. However, in illocutionary act, actually, Bulda was happy and grateful to see Kristoff again. From this explanation, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogue is the expressive illocutionary act of thanking.	00.22.16 - 00.22.19
5	Elsa: This forest is beautiful!	In this dialogue, Elsa, Anna, Kristoff and Olaf enter the enchanted forest then Elsa says that the forest is very beautiful. Literally can be understood that the forest is truly beautiful However, in illocutionary act, actually, Elsa is very impressed	00.27.11 - 00.27.13

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		with the forest because it looks very beautiful. She automatically praised the beauty of the forest by saying " <i>This forest is beautiful.</i> " Based on the context, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogue is the expressive illocutionary act of praising.	
6	Kristoff: You are the most extraordinary person I've ever known	In this dialogue, the context in the conversation here is Kristoff praising Anna. He said that Anna was the most extraordinary person he had ever known. Kristoff's words actually were that he praised and felt very proud to know Anna. Based on this context, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogue is the expressive illocutionary act of praising.	01.27.01 - 01.27.07
7	Elsa: Ahtohallan is beautiful	In this dialogue, Elsa is very impressed with Athollan. That's why she said, " <i>Athollan is beautiful.</i> " Literally it is true that Ahtohallan is beautiful place, however in illocutionary act, Elsa's actually praising the beauty of Athollan. She did not think that Athollan was as beautiful as that. Based on this context, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogue is the expressive	01.27.44 - 01.27.45

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
		illocutionary act of praising.	

In the table 5, can be found expressive illocutionary acts from the movie script of Frozen II. The writer finds 7 expressive illocutionary acts in the movie script of Frozen II with different functions: praising and thanking. One of the expressive illocutionary acts in the movie script of Frozen II is found in the dialogue "*Agnar: That's like no Enchanted Forest I've ever seen.*"

Declarative Illocutionary Act

Table 5 Declarative Illocutionary Act

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
1	Anna: Oh, I think I'm gonna be sick!	In this dialogue, when Anna, Kristoff, Elsa and Olaf meet the wind spirit, Anna looks cold, then she declares that she will be sick. In the context, Anna said that, actually, she wanted to take a short break because she felt tired after the long journey they had gone through. Based on this context, the function of the illocutionary act in the dialogue is the declaration illocutionary act of declaring because Anna's speech changes the situation.	00.31.38 - 00.31.40
2	Olaf: Oh, yeah. Water has memory. The water that makes up you and me has passed through at least 4	In this dialogue, when they were talking about water, suddenly the wind they met earlier came back to them. Olaf spontaneously said that	00.33.07 - 00.33.29

No	Dialogues	Explanation	Time
	humans and or animals before us. (The water Sven's drinking after hearing it, gets gagged out) And remembers everything. (The tamed Wind Spirit plays with its new friends) The wind's back! I think I'll name you Gale.	he would name the wind Gale. Actually, what Olaf meant by saying that was to make it easier for him to recognize the wind. From this explanation, the function of the directive illocutionary act in the dialogue is declared because the dialogue changes the status of the wind which initially did not have a name to have a name.	

In the table 6, can be finding declaration illocutionary act from the movie script of Frozen II. The writer finds two declarations illocutionary act in movie script of Frozen II with the same function, namely declaring. One of the dialogues that contain the declaration illocutionary act is "*Anna: Oh, I think I'm gonna be sick!*" in the script Anna is declaring that she will be sick. His words here turned his initially fine state into a sore one. Therefore, the function of the illocutionary act in this dialogue is declaring.

CONCLUSION

Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that function to state and do something. In this speech act, one utterance contains two purposes, namely informing and ordering to do something. The context in an utterance is very necessary to identify this speech act. There are five types of illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. After conducting research based on the problems contained in chapter 1, namely looking for the types and functions of illocutionary acts in the movie script of Frozen II, it can be concluded that there are five types of illocutionary acts contained in the movie script of Frozen II. The five types of illocutionary are; representative illocutionary act, directive illocutionary act, commissive illocutionary act, expressive illocutionary act and declaration illocutionary act. There are 36 dialogues in the film that contain illocutionary acts based on their

type. When the dialogues are spoken, their functions are also different. The illocutionary act functions contained in the dialogues include stating, asserting, informing, claiming, promising, ordering, thanking and declaring. From these results, can be seen that illocutionary acts are not only found in our daily lives but can also be found in movie.

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