

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS, FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher elaborates the analysis, finding and discussion. The objectives of this research are to describe the types of questions and the illocutionary meaning of questions in *Frozen* Movie manuscript, this chapter will be the answer of them.

A. Data Analysis

The researcher had found fifty five data of questions in *Frozen* Movie Manuscript. The writer uses the Frank's theory to describe the type of questions and Searle's theory to analyze the illocutionary meanings of the questions in *Frozen* Movie Manuscript.

1. The Types of Questions in *Frozen* Movie Manuscript

Question is a sentence that is used to ask for question and ends with a question mark in writing form and yes-no questions with rise in pitch and most of WH questions end with full in pitch. There are three types of questions in *Frozen* Movie Manuscript, they are Yes-No questions, tag questions, and WH questions.

a. Yes-No Question

Questions is divided into four types, one of them is yes-no question. Yes-no question is a question that has a "yes" or "no" as an answer of that question. Yes-no question is classified into three groups namely yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, yes no questions with do auxiliary and yes-no question with modal auxiliary.

1) Yes-No Question

a) One Word Question

Frozen / 00.06.10 / D2

"Ice?"

Frozen / 00.06.39 / D3

“Trolls?”

b) Complete Yes-No Questions

Frozen / 00.30.36 / D14

“Are you sure you can trust her?”

Frozen / 00.40.26 / D19

“Were you raised in a barn?”

Frozen / 00.41.44 / D23

“Are you some sort of love expert?”

Frozen / 00.49.58 / D28

“Are we just expected to sit here and freeze while you give away all Arendelle’s tradable goods?”

Frozen / 00.50.07 / D29

“Has it dawned on you that your princess may be conspiring with a wicked sorceress to destroy all us?”

Frozen / 01.30.34 / D49

“Are you serious?”

c) Questions in the Form of Statements

Frozen / 00.51.00 / D31

“That’s your plan?”

Frozen / 00.55.11 / D35

“And you’re alive?”

Frozen / 00.20.33 / D8

“Hi me ... ?”

Frozen / 00.36.23 / D15

“Half off swimming suits, clogs, and a sun balm of my own invention, yah?”

Frozen / 00.37.32 / D16

“You want to talk about supply and demand problem?”

Frozen / 00.38.34 / D18

“Just the outfit and boots, yah?”

Frozen / 00.40.48 / D20

“You got engaged to someone you just met?”

Frozen / 00.40.57 / D21

“You mean to tell me you got engaged to someone you just met?”

Frozen / 01.21.10 / D46

“Kristoff loves me?”

Frozen / 01.27.40 / D48

“You sacrificed yourself for me?”

Frozen / 01.30.51 / D50

“Like it?”

Based the data above the form of questions belongs to the first type questions which is yes-no question. All of the questions in this section are started by to be and have either words either they are on present or past. Furthermore all of data end with the question mark.

2) Yes-No Questions with “Do/Does/Did”

Frozen / 00.04.09 / D1

“Do you want to build a snowman?”

Frozen / 00.10.00 / D4

“Do you have to go?”

Frozen / 00.41.09 / D22

“Didn’t your parents ever warn you about strangers?”

Frozen / 00.49.44 / D27

“Cloak, does anyone need a cloak?”

Frozen / 01.08.24 / D41

“Do you, Anna, take Kristoff to be your trollfully wedded..?”

Frozen / 01.13.10 / D42

“Don’t you see? I can’t”

From the data above, the form of questions belong to the first type that yes-no question are all of the questions above started by the “do” auxiliary which I begins by the do itself, does, and did in the form of both positive and negative question.

3) Yes-No Question with Modal Auxiliary

Frozen / 00.25.30 / D10

“Can I say something crazy? Will you marry me?”

Frozen / 00.25.35 / D11

“Can I say something even crazier? Yes”

Frozen / 00.26.30 / D12

“May I talk to you please alone”

Frozen / 00.44.38 / D25

“Will she?”

Frozen / 01.06.20 / D40

“Can we just stop talking about this?”

From the data above, the form of questions belong to the yes-no question with modal auxiliary. It can be proved by all of questions that are begun by the modal auxiliary. The researcher just found “can”, “would”, “may”, and “will” in *Frozen* Movie Manuscript.

b. Tag Question

Attached or tag question is a type of questions that consist of two part. The first part is a statement, and the second part asks the question that expresses agreement with a statement.

Frozen / 01.00.30 / D38

“This is not making much of difference, is it?”

Frozen / 01.21.17 / D47

“Wow, you really don’t know anything about love, do you?”

From the two data above, it can be claimed that they belong to the attached or tag question because both of the data have two parts. The first part is a statement and the second part is the agreement question.

c. WH-Question

1) One Word Question

Frozen / 01.15.14 / D43

“What?”

Frozen / 01.15.55 / D44

“What?”

2) Complete WH-Questions

Frozen / 00.20.54 / D9

“And what is that amazing smell?”

Frozen / 00.26.43 / D13

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

Frozen / 00.38.08 / D17

“What did you call me?”

Frozen / 00.51.35 / D33

“What are you doing?”

Frozen / 00.58.07 / D36

“What power do you have to stop this winter? To stop me?”

Frozen / 01.16.10 / D45

“What are you talking about?”

Frozen / 00.42.29 / D23

“Who marries a man she just met?”

Frozen / 00.51.32 / D32

“Says who?”

Frozen / 01.01.18 / D39

“Who’s my cute little reindeer?”

Frozen / 00.11.58 / D5

“Why do I have to wear this?”

Frozen / 00.47.12 / D26

“How does this work?”

Frozen / 00.47.12 / D30

“Princess Anna’s horse. What happened to her? Where is she?”

Frozen / 00.51.46 / D34

“Or there. How do you know Elsa even wants to see you?”

3) Incomplete Questions

Frozen / 00.14.35 / D6

“What if I met the one?”

Frozen / 00.18.08 / D7

“Just you?”

Frozen / 00.59.37 / D37

“What if we fall?”

From all the data above, the form of questions is interrogative with question word. All of questions in the data above started by WH questions that should be “What”, “Where”, “When”, “Why”, “Who” and “How”. “What” is used to ask about thing, “where” is used to ask about place, “when” is used to ask about time, “why” is used to ask about reason, “who” is used to ask about people and “how” is used to ask about situation. Unfortunately the researcher could not find the question that is started by “when” in this *Frozen* Movie Manuscript.

2. The Illocutionary Meanings of Questions in *Frozen* Movie Manuscript

Illocutionary act deals with what the speaker does by uttering that sentence. It focuses on the intention of the speaker by uttering the utterance. An illocutionary act is the performance of act in saying something that is intended significance as a socially valid verbal action. It means that what speaker to convey. There are seventeen illocutionary meanings of questions in *Frozen* movie manuscript, they are invitation, surprised, request, protest, imagination,

interest, offering, marriage proposal, acceptance of marriage proposal, doubt, anger, checking, teasing, amazed, care, denying, and wedding vow. The writer analyzes the illocutionary meanings of questions based on the theory of Searle (1969) in *Frozen* movie manuscript as follows:

a. Assertive

Assertive is an illocutionary act that represents a state of affairs. E.g. stating, claiming, telling, describing, suggesting, asserting, or swearing that something is the case. So the writer found the illocutionary meanings of questions used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript that belong to assertive, they are:

a) Protest

Frozen / 00.11.58 / D5

Boy : “**Why do I have to wear this?**”

Mother : “Because the Queen has come of age. It’s Coronation Day!”

Boy : That’s not my fault.

Context

The conversation above is a conversation between a boy and his mother. It is occurred in the yard of Arendelle kingdom. The conversation tells about a boy who asks his mother why he has to wear an outfit that he never wear before and the mother answers that he has to wear this because there will be a coronation day there. Then the boy seems does not like it by saying that it is not his fault.

Analysis

Locutionary : the boy asks his mother why he has to wear the jacket and the mother gives him the answer.

Illocutionary : It is not actually a plain question that needs an explanation, but it is a form of **protest** from the boy. The boy has to wear a bund jacket because there will be

a coronation day in the palace. In coronation day, everyone should wear something properly, that is why the mother asks the boy to wear the bund jacket.

b) Teasing

Frozen / 00.41.09 / D22

Anna : “Yes. Pay attention. But the thing is she wore the gloves all the time, so I just thought, maybe she has a thing about the dirt.”

Kristoff : “**Didn’t your parents ever warn you about strangers?**”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Kristoff. It takes place on the sledge when they are on their way to find Elsa. Anna keeps explaining about why Elsa goes and orders Kristoff to pay attention on her when she explains about Elsa. However Kristoff keeps thinking and get shocked because Ana wants to get married with the man she just met by asking whether her parents ever warned her about strangers.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna keeps telling Kristoff about Elsa. He does not pay attention in it because he still feels surprised. Kristoff then asks Anna whether her parents ever warned her about strangers.

Illocutionary : Anna keeps telling Kristoff about Elsa. He does not pay attention in it because he still feels surprised. Kristoff then teases Anna whether her parents ever warned her about strangers, because it is so weird knowing that there is a woman who got engaged with a man she just met. So, the sentence “Didn’t your parents ever warn you about strangers?” means **teasing**.

Frozen / 00.40.26 / D19

Kristoff : “Hang on! We like to go fast!

Anna : “I like fast!”

Kristoff : “ Whoa whoa! Get your feet down.”

“This is fresh lacquer. Seriously, **were you raised in a barn?**”

Context

It is the conversation between Kristoff and Anna. It is occurred on the sledge when they are on their way to find Elsa. Kristoff tells Anna to hang on because they will go fast. Anna gives feedback that she likes fast while putting her feet up the dashboard. Kristoff asks Anna to put her feet down.

Analysis

Locutionary : Hans asks Anna to hang on because they will go fast. She says likes fast while putting her feet on the dashboard. Kristoff asks her to put her feet down and asks her whether she was raised in a barn.

Illocutionary : Hans asks Anna to hang on because they will go fast. She says likes fast while putting her feet on the dashboard. Kristoff does not like when she puts her feet there, because it is made by the special woods and it may get dirty. Kristoff then asks her to put her feet down and tease her whether she was raised in a barn. So the sentence “were you raised in a barn?” means **teasing.**

Frozen / 00.41.09 / D22

Anna : “Yes. Pay attention. But the thing is she wore the gloves all the time, so I just thought, maybe she has a thing about the dirt.”

Kristoff : “**Didn’t your parents ever warn you about strangers?**”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Kristoff. It takes place on the sledge when they are on their way to find Elsa. Anna keeps explaining about why Elsa goes and orders Kristoff to pay attention on her when she explains about Elsa. However Kristoff keeps thinking and get shocked because Ana wants to get married with the man she just met by asking whether her parents ever warned her about strangers.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna keeps telling Kristoff about Elsa. He does not pay attention in it because he still feels surprised. Kristoff then asks Anna whether her parents ever warned her about strangers.

Illocutionary : Anna keeps telling Kristoff about Elsa. He does not pay attention in it because he still feels surprised. Kristoff then teases Anna whether her parents ever warned her about strangers, because it is so weird knowing that there is a woman who got engaged with a man she just met. So, the sentence “Didn’t your parents ever warn you about strangers?” means **teasing**.

Frozen / 00.41.44 / D23

Anna : “Ew. Look it doesn’t matter. It’s true love.

Kristoff : “Doesn’t sound like true love.”

Anna : “**Are you some sort of love expert?**”

Kristoff : “No. But I have friends who are”.

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Kristoff. It takes place on the sledge when they are on their way to find Elsa. Kristoff keeps asking about the man that Anna just met and she wants to get married with. He wants to know whether Anna knows that man well or

not. Anna then says that it does not matter because it is true love. Kristoff then say if it is not true love. Then Anna gives feedback and asks whether he is a love expert. Then he says no but he has friends who are love experts.

Analysis

Locutionary : Kristoff tells Anna about what may happen if she gets married with a man she just met. Anna says it does not matter if it is true love. Kristoff says that it does not sound like a true love. Anna then asks whether he is love experts. He answer that he is not, but his friends are.

Illocutionary : Kristoff tells Anna about what may happen if she gets married with a man she just met. Anna says it does not matter if it is true love. Kristoff says that it does not sound like a true love. Anna then teases him by saying whether he is love expert because he acts like he knows everything about love. He answer that he is not, but his friends are. So the sentence “Are you some sort of love expert?” means **teasing**.

Frozen / 00.42.29 / D24

Anna : “Wolves. What do we do?”

Kristoff : “I’ve got this. You just don’t fall off and get beaten.”

Anna : “But I wanna help.”

Kristoff : “No.”

Anna : “Why not?”

Kristoff : “Because I don’t trust your judgement.”

Anna : “Excuse me!”

Kristoff : “**Who marries a man she just met?**”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Kristoff. It takes place on the sledge when they are on their way to find Elsa. The conversation shows that there are wolves which want to attack Anna and Kristoff. Anna asks Kristoff what to do then Kristoff says that he will face the problem. Anna wants to help but Kristoff does not want her help because he does not trust her. Kristoff does not trust Anna because she wants to marry a man she just met.

Analysis

Locutionary : there are wolves that want to attack Anna and Kristoff, Anna asks what she should do because she wants to help. Kristoff does not want Anna's help because he does not trust her.

Illocutionary : there are wolves that want to attack Anna and Kristoff, Anna asks what she should do because she wants to help. Kristoff does not want Anna's help because he does not trust her judgement. He then teases Anna that no one is getting married with a man she just met. So, the words "Who marries a man she just met?" means **teasing**.

Frozen / 00.51.46 / D34

Kristoff : "I wouldn't put my foot there."

Anna : "You're distracting me."

Kristoff : "Or there. **How do you know Elsa even wants to see you?**"

Anna : "I'm just blocking you out cause I wanna concentrate here."

Context

The conversation takes place in the steep mountain face. Anna is trying to climb the steep mountain then Kristoff teases her by saying that he will not put his foot there. Anna gives feedback that he is just distracting her.

Kristoff keeps teasing her by asking how she knows if Elsa wants to meet Anna. Anna answers that she is trying to concentrate.

Analysis

Locutionary : Kristoff says to Anna that he does not want to put his feet there. He also says if how she knows if Elsa wants to see her.

Illocutionary : Kristoff teases Anna that he does not want to put his feet there. He keeps teasing Anna by how she knows if Elsa wants to see her. So, the words “How do you know Elsa even wants to see you?” mean **teasing**.

Frozen / 01.01.18 / D39

Olaf : “He found us.”

“Who’s my cute little reindeer?”

Kristoff : “Don’t talk to him like that.”

Context

The conversation above is occurred in the ice palace. Olaf and Sven are separated from Kristoff and Anna before. However they finally meet and Olaf turns to Anna and Kristoff just as Sven goes to bite off his nose. Olaf then says to Sven that Kristoff find them. Olaf then talks to Sven with a funny voice and Kristoff does not like it.

Analysis

Locutionary : Olaf sees Sven and talk cutely to him who his cute little reindeer is. Kristoff does not like it and says to Olaf not to talk to him like that.

Illocutionary : Olaf sees Sven and talk cutely to him and teases him by saying who his cute little reindeer is. Kristoff does not like it and says to Olaf not to talk to him like that. So, the words “Who’s my cute little reindeer?” mean **teasing**.

b. Directive

Directive is an illocutionary act for getting the addressee to do something. E.g. ordering, commanding, daring, defying, challenging. The writer found some illocutionary meanings of questions used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript that belong to directive, they are:

a) Invitation

Frozen / 00.04.09 / D1

Young Anna : “Elsa. Psstt. Elsa! Psssttt. Wake up. Wake up. Wake up.”

Young Elsa : “Anna, go back to sleep.”

Young Anna : “I just can’t. the sky’s awake, so I’m awake so we have to play”

Young Anna : “Go play by yourself”

Young Anna : **“Do you wanna build the snowman?”**

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between young Anna and young Elsa. They are sisters. The conversation happens in young Elsa’s room. Young Anna comes to young Elsa’s room and tries to wake her up. However young Elsa does not want to wake up and asks young Anna to go back to sleep. Young Anna does not want to go back to sleep and keeps trying to wake young Elsa up. Fortunately young Anna is up and then they play together.

Analysis:

Locutionary : young Anna asks young Elsa whether she wants to build the snowman by saying “do you want to build the snowman?”.

Illocutionary : young Anna wakes up early then young Anna comes to young Elsa room and tries to wake her up. Young Anna wants to play with young Elsa. So the sentence

“do you want to build the snowman?” means **an invitation** to play together.

b) Request

Frozen / 00.10.00 / D4

Teen Anna : “See you in two weeks”

Teen Elsa : “**Do you have to go?**”

King : “You’ll be fine Elsa.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between teen Anna, teen Elsa, and the king. The conversation takes place in Arendelle kingdom. The king and the Queen will go to somewhere for two weeks. Teen Anna farewell them by telling them that they will see each other in two weeks while hugging them. Teen Elsa seems that she does not want her parents to go by asking if they really need to go. Then the king entertains young Elsa and tells her that she will be fine.

Analysis

Locutionary : teen Elsa asks the king whether he has to go.

Illocutionary : teen Elsa doesn’t want her parents to go because she’s afraid if something bad would happen. The sentence “do you have to go?” shows that teen Anna is **requesting** her parents not to go.

Frozen / 00.49.58 / D28

Duke : “**Prince Hans, are we just expected to sit here and freeze while you give away all of Arendelle’s tradable goods?**”

Hans : “Princess Anna has given her orders and....”

Context

This is the conversation between Duke and Hans. It is occurred outside the castle. When Hans talks to people there, just then Duke approaches Hans. Duke tells Hans that they should do something with the situation

there. Hans disagrees and says that Anna has given orders to take care of Arendelle while she is looking for Elsa.

Analysis

Locutionary : Duke comes approaching Hans and says whether he they will just sit there and give away all of Arendelle's tradable goods. Hans says that Anna has given him order to take care of Arendelle.

Illocutionary : Duke comes approaching Hans and says whether they will just sit there and give away all of Arendelle's tradable goods. It means that Duke requests Hans to do something. Hans says that Anna has given him order to take care of Arendelle. So the sentence "Prince Hans, are we just expected to sit here and freeze while you give away all of Arendelle's tradable goods?" means a **request** to Hans to do something.

Frozen / 00.26.30 / D12

Anna : "Oh, we can invite all twelve of your brothers to stay with us...."

Elsa : "What? No, no, no, no, no"

Anna : "Of course we have the room, I don't know. Some of them must..."

Elsa : "Wait. Slow down. No one's brothers are staying here. No one is getting married.

Anna : "Wait, what?"

Elsa : "**May I talk to you please. Alone.**"

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna, Hans, and Elsa. It takes place inside the castle and it happens during the coronation day. Anna and Hans come to Elsa to ask her blessing. Anna says to Hans

that he can invite all of his twelve brothers to stay at the castle Anna says that no one is getting married and no one's brother is going to stay at the castle. Anna does not like it, and then Elsa wants to talk alone, just between Anna and Elsa. So sentence "May I talk to you please. Alone." is a **request**.

Analysis

Locutionary: Anna and Hans come to Elsa to ask for her blessing on their marriage. Elsa does not want to give her blessing and she wants to talk alone to Anna to give some advice that she cannot get married with a man she just met.

Illocutionary: Anna and Hans come to Elsa to ask for her blessing on their marriage. Elsa does not want to give her blessing and she requests Anna to talk alone with her. She wants to tell Anna that she cannot get married with a man she just met. So the

Frozen / 01.06.20 / D40

Kristoff to the trolls : "**Can we just stop talking about this?** We've got a real actual problem here.

Context

It takes place at the trolls' home. Kristoff brings Anna to the trolls because he thinks that grand pabbie can make her well. However the trolls think that Anna is Kristoff's girlfriend. So they are happy for that and they dance and sing together with Anna and Kristoff. Kristoff is a little bit angry and asks them to stop and tells them if they've got real actual problem there, to save Anna from freezing.

Analysis

Locutionary : Kristoff asks the trolls whether they can just stop talking about that because they get a real actual problem there.

Illocutionary : Kristoff requests the trolls whether they can just stop talking about that because they get a real actual problem there, to save Anna from freezing. So the sentence “Can we just stop talking about this?” mean **request**.

c) Marriage Proposal

Frozen / 00.25.30 / D10

Hans : “Can I say something crazy? Will you marry me?”

Anna : “Can I say something even crazier? Yes

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Hans. The conversation takes place in the castle. The conversation shows that Hans wants to say something crazy, he proposes Anna to marry him. Anna also answers by saying something even crazier which is yes. She wants to marry a man she just met.

Analysis

Locutionary : Hans asks Anna whether he can say something crazy, and asks her to marry him. Anna then answers whether she can say something even crazier and says yes.

Illocutionary : In the conversation above, Hans wants Anna to accept his wedding proposal even it sounds crazy. They just met at that day and Hans proposes her. So the question “Will you marry me?” means a **proposal of marriage**.

d) Denying

Frozen / 00.51.32 / D32

Kristoff : “It’s too steep. I’ve only got one rope, and you don’t know how to climb mountains”.

Anna : “Says who?”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Kristoff and Anna. It takes place in the steep mountain face. Anna and Kristoff hit what looks like a dead end. The face of the mountain goes straight up. Kristoff looks around, sighs and sighs in his rucksacks, while saying that it is too steep and they need ropes but he just has one rope, and he thinks that Anna does not know how to climb mountain. However Anna denies it.

Analysis

Locutionary : Kristoff says that Anna cannot climb, Anna then asks her who says that.

Illocutionary : Kristoff says that Anna cannot climb, Anna then asks her who says that. The words “says who” is actually not a question that needs an answer, but it is a form of **denying**. Anna denies that she cannot climb, which means that she can do that.

e) Offering

Frozen / 00.49.44 / D27

Hans : “Cloak. Does anyone need cloak?”

Gerda : “Arendelle is indebted to you, your highness.”

Hans : “The castle is open. There’s soup and hot glogg in the great hall.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Hans and one of the people who lives in Arendelle. It occurred in the yard of the castle. Since the weather there is so cold so Hans brings many cloaks to the people outside the castle and offers the cloaks to them. Then Gerda takes one of the cloaks and tells Hans that Arendelle is indebted to him because she thinks that he helps people there to face the cold weather. Hans smiles at her and tells other people there that the castle is open and the people can have some food there.

Analysis

Locutionary : the weather in Arendelle is so cold at that time, so Hans brings cloaks and tells the people there that he has some cloaks.

Illocutionary : the weather in Arendelle is so cold at that time, so Hans brings cloaks and offers the people there to get the cloaks. He also tells the people there that the castle is open and they can go there to get some food. So, the sentence “Cloak. Does anyone need a cloak?” means **offering.**

Frozen / 00.36.27 / D15

Oaken : **“Big summer blow out. Half off swimming suits, clogs, and a sun balm of my own invention, yah?”**

Anna : “Oh great. For now, how about boots. Winter boots and dresses?”

Oaken : “That would be in our winter department.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and an Oaken. The conversation occurred in the trading post. The Oaken offers Anna that there are some summer stuffs that are on sale at that day. Since it is snowy then Anna wants to buy winter boots and dresses. Then the Oaken tells Anna that the stuffs that Anna needs are in the winter department of that small trading post.

Analysis

Locutionary : Oaken asks Elsa to buy some summer stuffs which are on sale at that day. Elsa does not want to buy them and she chooses to buy some winter stuffs.

Illocutionary : Oaken offers Elsa to buy some summer stuffs which are on sale at that day. Elsa does not want to buy them

and she chooses to buy some winter stuffs since it is so cold at that time. So the words “Big summer blow out. Half off swimming suits, clogs, and a sun balm of my own invention, yah?” mean **offering**.

c. Commissive

Commissive is an illocutionary act for getting the speaker to do something. E.g. promising, threatening, intending, and vowing to do or to refrain from doing something. The writer found an illocutionary meaning of question used by the character in *Frozen* movie manuscript that belongs to commissive:

Wedding Vow

Frozen / 01.08.28 / D41

Troll Priest : “**Do you Anna, take Kristoff to be your trollfully wedded...?**”

Anna : “Wait, what?”

Troll Priest : “You’re getting married.”

Context

That conversation above is the conversation between the troll priest and Anna. It takes place at the trolls’ house. The trolls are very happy knowing that Kristoff brings a girl to their home. They are not just only dancing and singing but they also make a trollfully wedding for Anna and Kristoff. Anna is so shocked about that.

Analysis

Locutionary : The troll priest asks Anna if she wants to take Kristoff to be her trollfully wedding. Anna does not understand what happens there. Then the troll priest tells her that she and Kristoff are getting married.

Illocutionary : The troll priest tells the wedding vow, and is says to Anna if she wants to take Kristoff to be her trollfully wedding. Anna

does not understand what happens there. Then the troll priest tells her that she and Kristoff are getting married. So the sentence “Do you Anna, take Kristoff to be your trollfully wedded...?” mean **a wedding vow.**

d. Expressive

Expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses the mental state of the speaker about an event presumed to be true or expresses how speaker feels about the situation. E.g. congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, complaining, welcoming and apologizing. The writer found some illocutionary meaning used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript that belong to expressive. They are:

a) Surprised

Frozen / 00.06.10 / D2

Young Kristoff : “Ice?”

“Faster Sven!”

King : “Please help my daughter.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between young Kristoff and his donkey, Sven. This conversation takes place on the way to trolls’ place. Young Elsa’s family is going to go to trolls’ place to save young Anna from freezing. When they are on the way to trolls’ place, young Kristoff sees them and he finds ice in the road that is passed by the horse of the king family. It makes young Kristoff curious the follows them.

Analysis

Locutionary : young Kristoff asks “ice?” to the Sven.

Illocutionary : young Kristoff feels surprised when he sees ice on the road that is passed by the king’s family. So the word “Ice?” that is said by young Kristoff means **showing surprised.**

Frozen / 00.06.39 / D3

Young Kristoff : “Trolls?”

Bulda : “Huuuusssshhhh I’m trying to listen.”

“Cuties, I’m gonna keep you”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between young Kristoff and one of the trolls, Bulda. This conversation is occurred in the trolls’ place where The King’s family is also there at that time to save young Anna from freezing. It is the first time for young Kristoff to see trolls. Bulda finds young Kristoff and Sven there and they become the trolls family till now.

Analysis

Locutionary : young kristoff says “trolls?” to himself

Illocutionary : young Kristoff feels surprised because he just saw trolls for the first time in his life. So the word “trolls?” shows **feeling surprised**.

Frozen / 01.15.20 / D43

Hans : “Anna.”

“You’re so cold.”

Anna : “Hans, you have to kiss me.”

Hans : “What?”

Context

It is the conversation between Hans and Anna. It takes place at the castle library. The door is open, Gerda and Kai bring Anna in. Hans rushes to Anna. She falls into his arms. She tries to kiss him, but she is too weak to pull herself up in his arms, so she asks Hans to kiss her.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna comes to the room and ask Hans to kiss her.

Illocutionary : Anna comes to the room and meets Hans there, she asks him to kiss her. Hans is so surprised hearing that. So the word “what?” means feeling **surprised**.

Frozen / 01.15.55 / D44

Anna : “She froze my heart and only an act of true love can save me.”

Hans: : “A true love’s kiss?”
 “Oh Anna, if only there was someone out there who loved you.”

Anna : “**What?**”
 “You said you did.”

Context

The conversation is the conversation between Anna and Hans. It takes place at the castle library. Anna tells Hans what happened to her and she also told him that only an act of true love can save her. That is why she asks him to kiss her. Unfortunately Hans never loves her.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna tells Hans about everything. He then says to Anna if only there was someone who loves her, because he never loved her.

Illocutionary : Anna tells Hans about everything. He then says to Anna if only there was someone who loves her, because he never loved her. Anna feels surprised about it because he said that he loved her before s the word “what?” means feeling **surprised**.

Frozen / 01.30.34 / D49

Anna : “I owe you a sled.”

Kristoff : “**Are you serious?**”

Anna : “Yes, and it’s the latest model.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Kristoff. It takes place in Arendelle. Anna owe Kristoff a sled and then Kristoff asks if she is serious and she says that she is serious and she also tells Kristoff that it is the latest model.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna owes Kristoff a new sled. He asks Anna whether she is serious. Anna says yes and tells him that it is the latest model.

Illocutionary : Anna owes Kristoff a new sled. He feels surprised about it and asks Anna whether she is serious. Anna says yes and tells him that it is the latest model. So the sentence “are you serious?” means feeling **surprised**.

Frozen / 00.55.11 / D35

Olaf : “Hi, I’m Olaf and I like warm hugs.”

Elsa : “Olaf?”

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

Elsa : “**And you’re alive?**”

Olaf : “Um... I think so.”

Context

The conversation above is occurred inside the Elsa’s palace. While Anna and Elsa are talking, Olaf then comes running in front of the door, he waves and saying that he is Olaf and he likes warm hug. Elsa does not believe that the snowman that she was built is alive.

Analysis

Locutionary : Olaf comes approaching Elsa and says hi. She recognizes Olaf by she did not know that he is alive.

Illocutionary : Olaf comes approaching Elsa and says hi. She recognizes Olaf by she did not know that he is alive.

She feels surprised knowing that the snowman she was built is alive. So the sentence “and you’re alive?” means feeling **surprised**.

Frozen / 00.20.33 / D8

Elsa : “Hi”
 Anna : “**Hi me...? Oh um hi.**”
 Elsa : “You look beautiful.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Elsa and Anna. It takes place inside the castle during the party of coronation day. Elsa says hi to Anna. Anna feels surprised about that because they did not talk before for a long time. They used to be so close before, but after Anna’s accident, Elsa tried to stay away from Anna just to protect her. Elsa does not want to hurt Anna. However Anna answers hi to Elsa. Then Elsa gives compliment to Anna by saying that she is beautiful.

Analysis

Locutionary :Elsa greets Anna by saying “hi”, then Anna also greets Elsa by saying “hi”. Then Elsa gives compliment that Anna looks beautiful.

Illocutionary : Elsa greets Anna by saying “hi”. Anna feels surprised with that so she asks “hi me...?” first before saying “hi” too. She gets surprised because she did not talk to Elsa for a very long time before. So the sentence “hi me...? Oh Um hi” means **feeling surprised**.

Frozen / 00.40.48 / D20

Kristoff : “So tell me, what made the Queen go all ice-crazy?”
 Anna : “Oh well, it was all my fault. I got engaged but then she freaked out because I’d only just met him, you know that day. And she said she wouldn’t bless the marriage.”

Kristoff : **“Wait. You got engaged to someone you just met?”**

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Kristoff. It takes place on the sledge when they are on their way to find Elsa. Kristoff asks why Anna goes all ice crazy then Anna explains that it was her fault because she wanted to marry a man she just met, it makes Anna freaked out. Kristoff is shocked when Anna tells him that she wants to get married with someone she just met.

Analysis

Locutionary : Kristoff asks Anna about what makes Elsa go ice crazy, Anna then tells him that Elsa is angry because she engaged with someone she just met. Kristoff then asks is that true that she got engaged with someone she just met.

Illocutionary : Kristoff asks Anna about what makes Elsa go ice crazy, Anna then tells him that Elsa is angry because she engaged with someone she just met. Kristoff then get surprised and asks if it is that true that she got engaged with someone she just met. So the sentence “Wait. You got engaged to someone you just met?” is **showing surprised.**

Frozen / 00.40.57 / D21

Anna : “Yeah. Anyway, I got so mad and so she got mad and then she tried to walk away, and I grabbed her glove...”

Kristoff : **“Hang on. You mean to tell me you got engaged to someone you just met?”**

Context

It is the conversation between Kristoff and Anna. It is occurred on the sledge when they are on their way to find Elsa. Anna keeps explaining

what makes Elsa angry then go. Meanwhile Kristoff still does not believe that Anna wants to get married with the man she just met.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna keeps telling Kristoff what makes Elsa go ice crazy. However he still asks her whether it is true she got engaged with a man she just met.

Illocutionary : Anna keeps telling Kristoff what makes Elsa go ice crazy, but he does not pay attention in it. However he still feels surprised that there is a woman who engaged with a man she just met. So, the sentence “You mean to tell me you got engaged to someone you just met?” means feeling **surprised**.

Frozen / 01.21.10 / D46

Olaf : “Love is putting someone else’s needs before yours, like you know, how Kristoff brought you back here to Hans and left you forever.”

Anna : **“Kristoff loves me?”**

Olaf : “Wow, you really don’t know anything about love, do you?”

Context

It is the conversation between Olaf and Anna. It is occurred in the castle. Olaf explains to Anna what love is. Olaf says that love is putting someone else’s needs before hers, just like what Kristoff did. He brought Anna there to Hans and left her forever. Anna tells Olaf that she does not know that Kristoff loves her and Olaf says that Anna does not know anything about love.

Analysis

Locutionary : Olaf tells Anna what love is and he adds that Kristoff loves her. Anna asks if Kristoff really loves her. Then

Olaf says if she really does not know anything about love.

Illocutionary : Olaf tells Anna what love is and he adds that Kristoff loves her. Anna feels surprised about that and she asks Olaf if Kristoff really loves her. Then Olaf says if she really does not know anything about love. The sentence “Kristoff loves me?” means **feeling surprised**.

Frozen / 01.27.40 / D48

Elsa : “**You sacrificed yourself for me?**”

Anna : “I love you.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Elsa and Anna. The conversation is occurred in Arendelle. Elsa asks Anna if she sacrificed herself for her. Then Anna says that she loves her.

Analysis

Locutionary : Elsa asks Anna if she sacrificed herself for her. Anna simply answers that she loves her.

Illocutionary : Elsa feels surprised knowing that her siser, Anna wanted to sacrifice herself for her. Anna then says that she loves her, then they hug each other. The sentence “You sacrificed yourself for me?” means **feeling surprised**.

Frozen / 01.30.59 / D50

Kristoff : “What? That’s not a thing.”

Anna : “Sure it is. And it even has a cup holder. Do you like it?”

Kristoff : “**Like it?**”

“I love it....I could kiss you!”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Kristoff and Anna. It is occurred in Arendelle. Anna gives Kristoff a new sledge to replace his sledge that was broken. Anna then asks Kristoff whether he likes it or not then Kristoff says that he loves it and he wants to kiss Anna.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna asks Kristoff whether he likes the sled or not. He then answers that he loves it.

Illocutionary : Anna asks Kristoff whether he likes the sled or not. He gets surprised with that question and then answers that he loves it. So the words “like it?” mean feeling **surprised.**

Frozen / 00.51.35 / D33

Kristoff : **“What are you doing?”**

Anna : “I’m going to see my sister.”

Kristoff : “You’re going to kill yourself”.

Context

It is the conversation between Kristoff and Anna. It takes place in the steep mountain face. Sven nudges Kristoff, who looks up to see Anna trying to climb the cliff’s flat face. Kristoff finds her ridiculous and asks what she is doing then Anna answers that she is going to see her sister. Kristoff then says that she will just kill herself if she keeps doing that.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna tries to climb the steep mountain, then Kristoff asks what she is doing. She answers that she is going to meet her sister. He then says that she is going to kill herself by doing that.

Illocutionary : Kristoff feels surprised knowing that Anna tries to climb the steep mountain, he find that Anna is so fearless. However he still says that she is going to kill

herself if she keeps doing that because the mountain is too steep. So, the words “what are you doing?” mean feeling **surprised**.

Frozen / 01.16.10 / D45

Hans : “As thirteenth in line in my own kingdom, I didn’t stand a chance. I knew I’d have to marry into the throne somewhere...”

Anna : **“What are you talking about?”**

Hans : “As heir, Elsa was preferable, of course. But no one is getting anywhere with her. But you...”

Anna : “Hans?”

Hans : “You were so desperate for love you were willing to me, just like that.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Hans and Anna. It is occurred in the castle library. Hans tells Anna the truth that he does not love her. As thirteenth line in his kingdom, he does not have a chance to be a king in his own kingdom, that is why he has to marry the throne somewhere. He also that Anna is so desperate in love so that she wants to marry with a man she just met.

Analysis

Locutionary : Hans tells Anna that he wants to marry her because he wants to be the king of Arendelle kingdom.

Illocutionary : Hans tells Anna that he wants to marry her because he wants to be the king of Arendelle kingdom. Anna still does not believe with what Hans said. She never thought before that a man she is going to get married with is not as good as she expected. So the words “what are you talking about?” mean feeling **surprised**.

b) Imagination

Frozen / 00.14.35 / D6

Anna (singing) : “Don’t know if I’m elated or gassy, but I’m somewhere in that zone ‘cause the first time in forever, I won’t be alone.”

Anna (speaking) : “I can’t wait to meet anyone. **How if I meet the one?**”

Context

It is a monologue of Anna. She sings and talks to herself. The monologue takes place inside the castle. Anna is so happy because it is the first time that the castle is opened for everyone. She says that it is the first time in forever that she will not be alone and she cannot wait to meet anyone. She also wish she could meet her love.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna feels so happy because the gate will be opened. She can’t wait to meet anyone, she also thinks that she can meet her lover by saying “how if I meet the one?”

Illocutionary : Anna is really happy because for the first time the gate will be opened, and she will not be alone at that time as usual. She also imagines that she will meet the one. So the word “how if I met the one?” means an **imagination**.

c) Doubt

Frozen / 00.30.36 / D14

Anna : “I leave Prince Hans in charge.”

Hans : “**Are you sure you can trust her?** I don’t want you getting hurt.”

Anna : “She’s my sister, she would never hurt me.”

Context

The conversation is between Anna and Hans. It takes place in the yard of the castle. Anna says to the crowd that she leaves Prince Hans in charge because she wants to find Elsa. Hans then asks Anna whether she can believe Elsa or not because Elsa may hurt Anna answers certainly that Elsa is her sister, and Elsa will not hurt her.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna wants to go to find Elsa and she leaves Hans in charge. Hans asks Anna whether if she can trust Elsa, because he does not want her to get hurt. Anna answers surely that she will not get hurt by Elsa because she is her sister.

Illocutionary : Anna wants to go to find Elsa and she leaves Hans in charge. Hans is afraid if Anna cannot trust Elsa. She may hurt Anna since she has power. Hans does not want her to get hurt. Anna answers surely that she will not get hurt by Elsa because she is her sister. So the sentence “Are you sure you can trust her?” means **showing doubt.**

Frozen / 00.50.07 / D29

Duke : “That’s another thing. **Has it dawned on you that your princess may be conspiring with a wicked sorceress to destroy all us?”**

Hans : “Do not question the princess. She left me in charge, and I will not hesitate to protect Arendelle from treason.”

Context

It is another conversation between Duke and Hans. It takes place outside of the castle. Duke thinks that Anna may be conspiring with the wicked sorceress to destroy them but Hans disagrees with it and he tells that

Anna does not do something bad certainly and he also adds that he will not hesitate to protect Arendelle.

Analysis

Locutionary : Duke asks Hans if Anna may be conspiring with a wicked sorceress to destroy all them. Hans answer that Anna does not do that and she leaves him in charge, so he will not hesitate to protect Arendelle from treason.

Illocutionary : Duke says to Hans if Anna may be conspiring with a wicked sorceress to destroy all them. Duke is not sure that Anna really goes to the North mountain to find Elsa so that the winter can be stopped. Hans answer that Anna does not do that and she leaves him in charge, so he will not hesitate to protect Arendelle from treason. It can be concluded that the sentence “Has it dawned on you that your princess may be conspiring with a wicked sorceress to destroy all us?” means showing **doubt**.

Frozen / 00.51.00 / D31

Kristoff : “So, how exactly are you planning to stop this weather?”

Anna : “Oh, I am gonna talk to my sister.”

Kristoff : “**That’s your plan?** My ice business is riding on you talking to your sister?”

Anna : “Yup.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Kristoff and Anna. Is takes place in the North Mountain. Anna, Kristoff , Sven, and Olaf move through hostile terrain. Wind-swept icicles face Horizontal. They are talking about how Anna will stop the weather then Anna tells Hans that she is gonna talk to her sister. Kristoff thinks that it will not be successful.

Analysis

- Locutionary : Kristoff asks Anna what exactly she will do to stop the winter. She says that she is going to talk to her sister. Kristoff says that his ice business is riding on that plan.
- Illocutionary : Kristoff asks Anna what exactly she will do to stop the winter. She says that she is going to talk to her sister. Kristoff says that his ice business is riding on that plan. Kristoff is afraid if it will not be successful. So, the sentence “That’s your plan?” means showing **doubt**.

Frozen / 01.13.10 / D42

- Hans : “If you would, just stop the winter, bring back the summer please.
- Elsa : “**Don’t you see...?** I can’t.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Hans and Elsa. It takes place in the dungeon. Elsa was brought by Hans to the dungeon. When Elsa is awake, Elsa looks to the nearby window. She tries to rush to it. She is pulled taut by giant shackles that fit like iron gloves. She is chained to the wall. Elsa strains to look out a window. Arendelle is outside, frozen solid and getting further buried under the ice and snow that is falling. Hans then enters, he hangs a torch by the door. He comes to ask Elsa to stop the winter and bring back the summer. Elsa says that she cannot do it.

Analysis

- Locutionary : Hans asks Elsa to stop the winter and bring back the summer. Elsa says that she cannot do that.
- Illocutionary : Hans asks Elsa to stop the winter and bring back the summer. Elsa says that she cannot do that in doubt. So it can be concluded that the sentence “Don’t you see...?” mean **feeling doubt**.

Frozen / 00.44.38 / D25

Anna : “Arendelle.”

Kristoff : ”It’s completely frozen.”

Anna : “But it’ll be fine. Elsa will thaw it.”

Kristoff : **“Will she?”**

Context

The conversation above takes place in the mountain forest. Anna catches of something far below and it is Arendelle. Kristoff then says to Anna that it is completely frozen. Then Anna surely says that it will be fine because Elsa will thaw it.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna and Kristoff from the mountain see that Arendelle is completely frozen. Anna says it will be fine because Elsa will thaw it. Kristoff then asks whether Elsa will really do it.

Illocutionary : Anna and Kristoff from the mountain see that Arendelle is completely frozen. Anna says it will be fine because Elsa will thaw it. Kristoff is afraid if Elsa will not do it. So, the words “will she?” is showing **doubt**.

Frozen / 01.00.30 / D38

Olaf : “There we go. Hey, Anna! Sven! Where’d do you guys go? We totally lost Marshmallow back there!”

“Hey, we were just talking about you. All good things. All good things.”

“No!”

“This is not making much different, is it?”

“Whoa”

Anna : “Olaf!”

Context

The conversation takes place in the north mountain. Olaf is attacked by marshmallow, monster that is created by Elsa. Back of the top, Olaf merges from the woods. He is a complete mess, all his body parts are in the wrong places. He huffs and puffs, struggling to run. He stops, puts his body back together in the right order. Marshmallow steps up behind Olaf, Olaf turns his face to him. Marshmallow roars and approaches Kristoff's snow Anchor. Olaf jumps into Marshmallow's legs trying to stop him, but not making much different. Marshmallow flicks Olaf off his leg and right over the cliff.

Analysis

Locutionary : Olaf tries so hard to fight Marshmallow but he thinks it does not make any different.

Illocutionary : Olaf feels uncertain if what he does, does not make any different. So the words "This is not making much different, is it?" mean **uncertain / doubt**.

Frozen / 01.21.17 / D48

Anna : "Kristoff loves me?"

Olaf : "**You really don't know anything about love, do you?**"

Anna : "Olaf, you're melting."

Olaf : "Some people are worth melting for."

Context

Olaf is standing in front of hearth. Olaf tells Anna if Kristoff loves her, Anna does not know about it. Olaf then says that Anna does not know anything about love. Olaf is melting because he is standing in front of the hearth. Olaf then answers that some people are worth melting for and then he stays away from the hearth.

Analysis

- Locutionary : Olaf tells Anna that she does not know anything about love by saying “You really don’t know everything about love, do you?”
- Illocutionary : Olaf feels uncertain if Anna does not know anything about love, that is why he uses tag question to ask Anna about it. So the words “You really don’t know anything about love, do you?” mean **doubt / uncertain**.

Frozen / 00.26.43 / D13

- Elsa : “Fine. You can’t marry a man you just met.”
- 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.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Elsa. It is occurred inside the castle during the coronation day. Elsa says to Anna that she can’t marry a man she just met. Anna does not agree with Elsa by saying that she can marry a man she just met if it is true love. Elsa then asks Anna what she knows about love then Anna answer rudely that she knows more about love than Elsa does and all Elsa knows is just to shut people out.

Analysis

- Locutionary : Elsa tells Anna that she cannot marry a man she just met. Anna disagrees with that and she says that she can if it is true love. Elsa then asks her what she knows about love. She answers that she knows love better the Elsa.
- Illocutionary : Elsa tells Anna that she cannot marry a man she just met. Anna disagrees with that and she says that she can if it is true love. Elsa then asks her what she knows

about love. She asks about it because she knows that Anna does not know anything about love. So the words “Anna, what do you know about true love?” means **showing doubt.**

Frozen / 00.30.36 / D14

Anna : “I leave Prince Hans in charge.”

Hans : “**Are you sure you can trust her?** I don’t want you getting hurt.”

Anna : “She’s my sister, she would never hurt me.”

Context

The conversation is between Anna and Hans. It takes place in the yard of the castle. Anna says to the crowd that she leaves Prince Hans in charge because she wants to find Elsa. Hans then asks Anna whether she can believe Elsa or not because Elsa may hurt Anna answers certainly that Elsa is her sister, and Elsa will not hurt her.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna wants to go to find Elsa and she leaves Hans in charge. Hans asks Anna whether if she can trust Elsa, because he does not want her to get hurt. Anna answers surely that she will not get hurt by Elsa because she is her sister.

Illocutionary : Anna wants to go to find Elsa and she leaves Hans in charge. Hans is afraid if Anna cannot trust Elsa. She may hurt Anna since she has power. Hans does not want her to get hurt. Anna answers surely that she will not get hurt by Elsa because she is her sister. So the words “Are you sure you can trust her?” are **showing doubt.**

Frozen / 00.58.00 / D36

- Kristoff : “Anna, are you okay?”
- Anna : “I’m okay. I’m fine.”
- Elsa : “Who’s this? Wait, it doesn’t matter. You have to go.”
- Anna : “No. I know we can figure it out this together.”
- Elsa : **“How? What power do you have to stop this winter? To stop me?”**

Context

The conversation above is occurred inside the Elsa’s palace. Anna asks Elsa to go back to the castle and stops the terrible weather, but she does not want that she cannot do that. Elsa feels intimidated. Elsa’s fear, so strong suck in to her and then it burst out, unwittingly, like a sharp snowflake. Anna is struck right in the heart. She grasps her chest in pain and stumbles back. She falls to her knees. Elsa gasps when she sees Anna. Just then, Olaf and Kristoff rush into the room to Anna’s side. Kristoff asks Anna whether she is okay. She says that she is okay but the fact is she gets to her feet and determined to hide the pain. Elsa asks them to go but Anna still believes that she and Elsa can figure it out together. Elsa then asks how and what power Anna has to stop the winter and to stop her. Anna does not have the answer. Kristoff sees spiky ice shados creeping down the walls. He puts a protective arm around Anna.

Analysis

- Locutionary : Elsa is struck Anna right in her heart. Kristoff then comes to take care Anna. Anna still convinces Elsa if they can figure it out together. Elsa then asks Anna what power she has to stop the winter and her and how.
- Illocutionary : Elsa is struck Anna right in her heart. Kristoff then comes to take care Anna. Anna still convinces Elsa if they can figure it out together. Elsa then asks Anna what power she has to stop the winter and her and how.

She is not sure if she can do that since she does not know how to do it. So she says “How? What power do you have to stop this winter? To stop me?”

Frozen / 00.59.37 / D37

Anna : “What’s that for?”

Kristoff : “I’m digging a snow anchor.”

Anna : **“Okay, what if we fall?”**

Kristoff : “There’s twenty feet of fresh powder down there, it’ll be like landing on a pillow. Hopefully.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Kristoff. It takes place in the ice palace. It happens when Anna and Kristoff have to fight the Marshmallow, a monster that is created by Elsa. Anna and Kristoff burst out of the conifer forest and almost run right off a cliff. They stop short, toes on the edge. Kristoff ties the rope around Anna and pulls tight. He drops his pickaxe and starts digging a u-shape in the snow with a pickaxe. Anna asks him what it is or and Kristoff answers that he is digging a snow anchor. Anna feels afraid and asks how if they fall and Kristoff hopes that it will feel like a landing on a pillow because there is twenty feet of fresh powder down there.

Analysis

Locutionary : Kristoff tries to do something to save Anna and his life from a monster that is created by Elsa. Anna asks how if they fall. Kristoff hopes that it will feel like a landing on a pillow.

Illocutionary : Kristoff tries to do something to save Anna and his life from a monster that is created by Elsa. Anna is afraid how if they fall. Kristoff hopes that it will feel like a

landing on a pillow. So it can be concluded that the words “Okay, what if we fall?” are showing **doubt**.

d) Anger

Frozen / 00.37.32 / D16

Oaken : “Oh dear, that’s no good. See these are from our winter stock, where supply and demand have a big problem.”

Kristoff : **“You want to talk about a supply and a demand problem? I sell ice for a living.”**

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between the oaken and Kristoff. The conversation is occurred in the trading post. Kristoff tries to bargain the stuffs that he wants to buy but the oaken does not want to decrease the price because the stuffs that Kristoff wants to buy are from the winter department where supply and demand have a big problem. Kristoff then tells him that he has bigger problem because he sells ice for living and it is snowy there at that time.

Analysis

Locutionary : Kristoff wants to buy some stuffs at the trading post. He bargains them because he does not have much money. Oaken does not want decrease the price because the supply and demand have big problem. Kristoff says that he even has a bigger problem.

Illocutionary : Kristoff wants to buy some stuffs at the trading post. He bargains them because he does not have much money. Oaken does not want decrease the price because the supply and demand have big problem. Kristoff says angrily that he even has a bigger problem because he sells ice for a living, and it is winter and so cold there, so no one will buy ice. So the sentence “You want to

talk about a supply and a demand problem?” means **showing anger**.

Frozen / 00.38.08 / D17

Anna : “Okay, just tell me one thing; what was happening on the north mountain? Did it seem magical?”

Kristoff : “Yes! Now, back up while I deal with this crook here.”

Oaken : “**What did you call me?**”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna, Kristoff and the oaken. Anna asks about what Kristoff thinks about what is happening in the north mountain and if it is magical. Kristoff then answers that yes it is magical. Kristoff asks Anna to back up because he wants to make a deal with the oaken, but Kristoff calls the oaken “crook” and it makes him so angry.

Analysis

Locutionary : Anna asks Hans about the weather in the North mountain, and Hans answers that it is horrible and then Hans asks Anna to back up because he wants to make a deal with Oaken, and Hans calls him with “crook”.

Illocutionary : Anna asks Hans about the weather in the North mountain, and Hans answers that it is horrible and then Hans asks Anna to back up because he wants to make a deal with Oaken, and Hans calls him with “crook”. Oaken then angry then says what he said and kicks Hans out of the trading post. So the words “what did you call me?” means **showing anger**. It is a bad word, no one wants to be called as a crook so does Oaken

e) Amazed

Frozen / 00.47.12 / D26

Anna : “Do you think you could show us the way?”
 Olaf : “Yeah. Why?”
 Kristoff : **“How does this work?”**
 Olaf : “Stop it Sven! Trying to focus here.”

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna, Olaf and Kristoff. Olaf is a snowman that was built by Elsa, and he is alive. Anna asks Olaf if he knows the way to find Elsa, while Kristoff takes one of Olaf’s twig arms off, studies it. It seems to be moving in sync with his other arms. Kristoff is so curious about the Olaf’s arms. Olaf stops Kristoff and says that he is trying to focus.

Analysis

Locutionary : While Anna asks Olaf if he can show them the way, Kristoff is playing Olaf’s arms and he wants to know how they work. Olaf then stops him from doing that.

Illocutionary : While Anna asks Olaf if he can show them the way, Kristoff is playing Olaf’s arms and he wants to know how they work. Kristoff is amazed knowing that a snowman that is built by Elsa is alive. That snowman has two arms from sticks and they work. Olaf then stops him from doing that and says that he is trying to focus there. So the words “How does this work?” means feeling **amazed**.

f) Care

Frozen / 00.50.28 / D30

Hans : “Whoa whoa whoa, boy. Easy. Easy”
 Crowd : “Princess Anna’s horse. **What happened to her? Where she is?”**

Context

The conversation above happens when Hans are talking to Duke. Suddenly they hear the alarmed whinny of Anna's horse. It returns alone, bucking, and kicking. Hans grabs its reins and tries to calm it. All people there are worried about Anna, all of them have questions whether where he is, if she is okay, what happens to her and much questions.

Analysis

Locutionary : Princess' Anna house comes approaching Hans alone, all people there say in crowd about where Anna is and what happened to her.

Illocutionary : Princess' Anna house comes approaching Hans alone, all people there say in crowd about where Anna is and what happened to her. It means that all of people there care with Anna. So, the words "What happened to her? Where she is?" mean showing **care**.

g) Interest

Frozen / 00.18.08 / D7

Hans : "I'd like to formally apologize for hitting the princess of Arendelle with my horse and for every moment after."

Anna : "No no no it's fine. I'm not that princess. I mean if you'd hit my sister Elsa, that would be...yeash! cuz you know....

"Hello"

"But lucky you, it's it's just me

Hans : "**Just you?**"

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Hans and Anna. Hans is a prince of the Southern Isles. The conversation takes place in the lake near the castle. Hans apologizes to Anna because his house was hitting her and for every moment after. Anna answers that it is okay and she is fine. She also adds that she is not that kind of princess and admits

that her sister, Elsa is more than her. She also says hello to Hans' horse. She continues talking to Hans and saying that he is so lucky because it is just her. Hans replies by saying "just you?" and smiling at Anna.

Analysis

Locutionary : Hans apologizes Anna for hitting her by the horse, Anna says it is okay because it is just her.

Illocutionary : Hans says apologize Anna for hitting her by the horse and every moment after, but Anna says that it is okay because it is just her. Anna thinks that she is not a great princess. Then Hans looks at Anna and smiles at her while saying "just you?". It shows **interest**. In Hans' opinion, Anna is a great princess and he is interested with her, he wants to know Anna well.

Frozen / 00.20.54 / D9

Elsa : "So, this is what a party look like?"

Anna : "It's more than I thought."

Elsa : **And what is that amazing smell?**

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Elsa. The conversation is occurred inside the castle during the party of coronation day. Elsa asks to Anna if that is the party look like and then Anna answer that it is more than she thought. Then Anna smells something familiar and says what the amazing smell is.

Analysis

Locutionary : Elsa asks Anna if it is what a party looks like then Anna answers that it is more than she thought. Then they smell something, Elsa then asks what that amazing smell is.

Illocutionary : Elsa asks Anna if it is what a party looks like then Anna answers that it is more than she thought. Then they smell something, Elsa then asks what that amazing smell is. They then take a deep breath together to smell what smell it is, and they find out that it is chocolate. So, the words “and what is that amazing smell?” means **showing interest**.

e. Declaration

Declaration an illocutionary act that brings into existence the state of affairs to which it refers. E.g. blessing, bidding, baptizing, passing sentence, excommunicating. The writer found two illocutionary meanings of the questions used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript that belong to declaration. They are:

a) Acceptance of Marriage Proposal

Frozen / 00.25.35 / D11

Hans : “Can I say something crazy? Will you marry me?”

Anna : “**Can I say something even crazier? Yes**

Context

The conversation above is the conversation between Anna and Hans. The conversation takes place in the castle. The conversation shows that Hans wants to say something crazy, he proposes Anna to marry him. Anna also answers by saying something even crazier which is yes. She wants to marry a man she just met.

Analysis

Locutionary : Hans asks Anna whether he can say something crazy, and asks her to marry him. Anna then answers whether she can say something even crazier and says yes.

Illocutionary : In the conversation above, Hans wants Anna proposes Anna to get married with him even it sounds crazy.

Anna gives crazier response and tells him that she wants to get married with him even they just met at that day. So the sentence “Can I say something even crazier? Yes” means an **acceptance of a marriage proposal**.

b) Checking

Frozen / 00.38.34 / D18

Oaken to Anna: “I’m sorry about this violence. I will add a quart of lutefisk, so we’ll have good feelings. **Just the outfit and the boots, yah?”**

Context

That conversation above is also occurred in the trading post. The oaken then apologizes to Anna and says that he will give some stuffs for free. Then he checks the stuffs that Anna wants to buy.

Analysis

Locutionary : Oaken says sorry to Anna about the violence, then he asks what Anna will buy.

Illocutionary : Oaken says sorry to Anna about the violence, then he checks what Anna will buy, which are outfit and boots. So the words “Just the outfit and the boots, yah?” mean **checking**.

B. Research Findings

This section presents the research finding table of the types of questions that found in *Frozen* movie manuscript. The writer has analyzed the questions in *Frozen* movie manuscript. Table 1 shows all the types of questions that are used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript. According to Frank (1972) there are four types of questions, they are yes-no question, tag question, WH question,

and embedded question. This table displays the numbers calculate the types of questions that used by all characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript.

Table 1. Types of questions used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS	QUANTITY	%
Yes-No Question	30	60 %
Tag Question	2	4 %
WH Question	18	36 %
Total	50	100 %

From the table above, the types of questions that are often used in the manuscript with the highest percentage is Yes-No question. The second position is WH question consisting the words *what*, *who*, *why* and *how*. The third position is tag question. Those types of questions above have different illocutionary meanings.

The writer finds the illocutionary meanings of questions that are used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript. The writer uses Searle's theory to find the illocutionary meanings of questions sentences that are used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript. The writer finds seventeen illocutionary meanings of questions used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript. They are invitation, surprised, request, protest, imagination, interest, offering, marriage proposal, acceptance of marriage, doubt, anger, checking, teasing, amazed, care, denying, and wedding vow. Table 2 summarizes the illocutionary meanings of questions used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript.

Table 2. The Illocutionary meanings of Questions Used by the Characters in Frozen Movie Manuscript

THE ILLOCUTIONARY MEANINGS OF QUESTIONS	QUANTITY	%
Invitation	1	2%
Surprised	13	26%
Request	4	8%
Protest	1	2%
Imagination	1	2%
Interest	2	4%
Offering	2	4%
Marriage proposal	1	2%
Acceptance of marriage proposal	1	2%
Doubt	11	22%
Anger	2	4%
Checking	1	2%
Teasing	6	12%
Amazed	1	2%
Care	1	2%
Denying	1	2%
Wedding Vow	1	2%
Total	50	100%

From the table above, the illocutionary meanings of questions that are often used in the *Frozen* movie manuscript with the highest percentage is surprised. The second is doubt. The third is teasing. The fourth is request. The fifth are offering interest and anger. The seventh positions are invitation, protest, imagination, marriage proposal, acceptance of marriage proposal, checking, amazed, care, denying, and wedding vow.

C. Discussion of the Findings

Frozen was released in 2013. It was a 3D computer-animated musical fantasy comedy-drama. It was produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It was the 53rd Disney Animated feature film. This movie is about a princess who has power but she cannot control it. However her sister helps her to control her power and fix her problem. The writer analyzes this movie to find the type and the illocutionary meanings of questions in *Frozen* movie manuscript. There are four types of questions found in this movie manuscript, they are Yes-No Question, Tag question, WH question, and Declarative question. The writer uses Frank's theory to analyze the types of questions, and Searle's theory to analyze the illocutionary meanings of questions.

1. The Types of Questions

The writer has found four types of questions which are used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript. They are Yes-No question, tag question, and WH question. The writer used theory of Frank (1972) to classify the types of questions. According to Frank, there are four types of questions, those are yes-no question, tag question, WH question which consist of what, where, why, who, when and how, and declarative question. So, it can be concluded that almost of the types of questions have found in *Frozen* movie manuscript except the WH question which is started by when and where. Comparing the previous study, the writer found the difference with research that conducted by Schmerse, Lieven, and Tomasello (2013), Hasan and Zakaria (2015), Valin (2002), and Tsimpli and Dimitrakopoulou (2007).

This study dissimilar with Schmerse, Lieven, and Tomasello because they only focused in the error patterns in young Germany children's wh-question. The result of their study showed that the wh-word was is much likely to be accented than the wh-word wo, indicating a relationship between children's omission of wh-words and the stress patterns associated with wh-question. The

result is also contrast with Hasan and Zakaria (2015) who only focused on *who*, *where* and *what* question. They found 95.2% of *who*, 84.6% of *where*, and 83.6% of *what* in Arabic question answer. The difference is also found in the research by Valin (2002) who only focused on the development of subject auxiliary inversion in English wh-question by children. In this study, he found that the initial position of the tensed auxiliary signals interrogative illocutionary force, and the auxiliaries which are most reliably inverted are those that overtly tensed morphologically as a result. The finding of study is also in contrast with Tsimpli and Dimitrakopoulou (2007) who only focused on wh-questions in second language acquisition. They observed the use of of resumptive strategy in wh-subject and object extraction by intermediate and advanced Greek learners of English. The result of the study was the resumptive use of agreement on the verb or clitic pronouns in the L1 were transferred as parametric options to the developing L2 grammar.

2. The Illocutionary Meanings of Questions

Besides classifying the types of questions, the writer also described the illocutionary meanings of questions. The writer used Searle's theory to describe the illocutionary meanings of questions. According to Searle (1969), there are five types of illocutionary act, those are assertive that consists of protest, and teasing, directive that consists of invitation, request, marriage proposal, denying, and offering commissive that consists of wedding vow, expressive that consists of surprised, imagination, doubt, anger, amazed, care, and interest and declaration that consists of acceptance of marriage proposal, checking. The writer found all of the illocutionary acts in the questions that are used by the characters in *Frozen* movie manuscript.

Meanwhile, if this study is compared with the previous study that is written on chapter two, there will not be any similarities because there are no researchers that did the research on finding the illocutionary meanings of questions in a movie manuscript, especially the *Frozen* movie manuscript.

Because of that, the writer proudly says that this is the first research which analyzes the illocutionary meanings of questions.