

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Human and language is a unity that can not be separated. Language is one of important things. If there is no language, there will be no communication between one people to another. Without communication, people do not know what happens around the environment. Communication is one of the ways for people to deliver or express ideas and feelings. When people using the language to communicate with others, people always want to have a conversation that runs well and goes smoothly because by having a good conversation they can maintain a good and close relationship with others. People usually communicate with others use the body language and also the elective words, or can be called as speech act.

Speech act is the smallest unit of language communication. According to Austin (in Kreidler, 1998: 181) every speech act can distinguish three things. First, Locution is what people said and the utterance. Second, Illocution is the speaker intention to the addressee. Third, Perlocution is the message that the addresse gets, the meaning of what the speaker says. If communication is successful, the illocution and perlocution are alike or nearly alike. There are five kinds of speech act classified by Searle, namely, Representatives, Comissives, Directives, Declaration, and Expressives.

Speech Act is a part of Pragmatics and Pragmatics is important things in daily communication. Pragmatics is closely related to human's interaction. In people's interaction, everybody tries to understand the meaning of the utterances said by partner of speech and relates it with context of situation. The situation in a conversation can affect politeness

by the speaker because people use the politeness strategy when communicate with others.

Politeness is the expression of the speakers' direction to mitigate face threats carried by saving face threatening acts toward the listener. Yule (2007: 119) states that the definition of politeness is showing awareness of and consideration for another person's face. Therefore, being polite is an effort for the people to save the face or the face of who the people is talking to. The application of politeness strategy happens when speakers realize that helping the other people's face is important. In normal situation it would be not polite if people directly gives an order, for example, to someone that has social distance relationship with the speaker (to a stranger). It may threaten the face of the hearer. This dialog happens in a quay illustrates how the expression of apology showed by the character in Frozen movie:

Princess Anna : Hey!

Prince Hans : I'm so sorry. Are you hurt?

Princess Anna : Hey, I-ya no. No. I'm okay.

Prince Hans : Are you sure?

Princess Anna : Yeah, I just wasn't looking where I was going. But, I'm okay. I'm great actually.

Prince Hans : Oh, thank Godness.

From the example above, the situation is in quay, Prince Hans makes mistake and asks for forgiveness. Princess Anna said that Anna is okay and explained that it is Anna's fault. In the dialouge above, Prince Hans requests for apology by saying "*I'm so sorry. Are you hurt?*". It means that Prince Hans uses speech act of expressive utterance and Prince Hans also uses positive politeness because Prince Hans says sorry for the mistake. Speech act and politeness are not only showed in daily coversation, but also it is showed in other interactions such as movies.

Movie is a kind of entertainment which shows the conversation among actors and another. The dialouges in the movie can be studied from speech act and politeness strategy point of view. By knowing the politeness strategies from the movie, people are able to learn the way to

make a good communication with others in real life. There are many movie that indicate some speech act and politeness strategies in the conversation.

One of the movie which indicates the speech act and politeness strategies is *Frozen*. *Frozen* is a movie produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures written by Jennifer Lee. It is a disney animated movie. The movie tells a story about kingdom's life, about the characters that have a magic hand but should ignore the others characters because do not wants to hurts them all.

The researcher chooses Frozen movie because it is an interesting movie, tell about story between sisters, family and also friend that maybe happens in real life too. Frozen movie also contains a lot of moral values, for example if people have a beautiful heart and true love so everything can be possible. The researcher wants to analyse expressive utterance because the researcher wants to know how the expressive utterance founded in Frozen movie, and it is different from real life. From those phenomena, lead the researcher to observes this research. Then, the researcher found the title **EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN THE FAIRY TALE MOVIE “FROZEN” : A PRAGMATICS STUDY.**

B. Problems Statement

The problem statement this research are:

1. What are the illocutionary meaning of the expressive utterances?
2. What are the politeness strategies employed by the characters in the fairy tale movie “Frozen”?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of studying this research are:

1. To describe the illocutionary meaning of the expressive utterances.
2. To describe the kinds of politeness strategies employed by the characters in the fairy tale movie “Frozen”.

D. Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to give some benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to have a significant contribution in quality of the analysis expressive utterance and politeness strategies in the fairy tale movie script “Frozen” by Jennifer Lee. It is also hoped that the result of the study can help the other researcher to find alternative ways to analysis the expressive utterance and politeness strategy.

2. Practical Significance

a. Linguistics Students

The researcher hopes that this study can helps the linguistics students to learn more about pragmatics. It is expected that this study could be a source or a reference for linguistics students.

b. English Teacher

The researcher hopes that the analysis can helps the english teacher to inspire the students and make them motivated with the expressive and politeness strategy analysis.

c. Future Researcher

It can be a reference for other researcher who wants conduct research about analysis of politeness strategy.