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ABSTRACT:
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INTRODUCTION

As the social creature human always interact in the society. This cannot be separated from human life, the interactions are continuing occurred within the society, both domestic and international context (Utami, 2021). Thus, communication is necessary every time and everywhere. Communication itself is a process by which information is transmitted between individual trough a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior. Communication included in every aspects of life such as social, culture, economic, or politic, but sometimes the problem is occurred.

Communication sometimes led to misunderstanding due to the speaker does not imply her or his intention clearly, the hearer does not get the point, or miss hearing between each other. There are several points to follow in avoiding miss communication, such as provide clear and concise instruction, stop assuming, aware of communication style, be a good listener, ask question, and check and follow up, thus, there is a theory of pragmatics that focusing on this problem, namely speech acts theory.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic study. The main point of pragmatics is dealt with the meaning. (Yule, 2020) states pragmatics is the study of "hidden" meaning or the way people understand what is said even though it is not clearly written or said. For this happen, as they attempt to connect, speakers or writers need to be able to rely on a lot of common perceptions and expectations. Investigating such assumption and perceptions give one some insight into how more is often conveyed than is said. In pragmatics, the meaning always depend on its context. (Yule & Widdowson, 1996) argues that linguistic forms and its users have close relationship. The advantages of learning language through pragmatics is that people can learn about the expected intention of people, their expectations, their purposes, and the kind of acts (such as requesting or offering) they make while speaking. Here meaning and context is reciprocal thing, meaning can be interpreted to meet the expectation if relate to the context. In short, pragmatics is the study of language use that is bounded by context, meaning in pragmatic study is determined by the context, such as who is speaking to whom, when, where, how, and what the utterance purpose is. In pragmatics studies dealt with the purpose of speech, what is "X" utterance done for. And in simply pragmatics asks "what do you mean by X?" Not "what X means?"

Furthermore, through studying pragmatics, while speaking in a certain way, we will understand what people meant, their ideas, goals, or intention. Thus, pragmatics comprehension is really necessary to make effective communication with each other.

Context is very crucial point in understanding the utterances. According to (Leech, 2016) context is play a role as background knowledge consider to be shared by the speaker and the listener and which contribute to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance (P.13). The context is an aspect that relates to the physical and social circumstances of a speech or background knowledge experience shared by both speaker and listener, with the context, the hearer can easily understand, perceive, and interpret the meaning of an utterance. Context and pragmatics are interrelated, if we are talking about pragmatics we immediately have to talk about the context. Thus, context is a condition under which a situation happened. In order to completely comprehend a sentence's meaning, we have to understand the context in which it is being uttered.

Speech acts is kind of utterances that dealt with pragmatics study. According to (Fromkin et al., 2013) the theory of speech acts describe how language is used to make promises, lay bets, issue warnings, christen boats, place name in nomination, offer congratulation, or swear testimony (P. 175). In addition, (Richards & Schmidt, 2013) define speech acts as an utterances as a functional unit in communication. There are five categories of speech acts as stated by (Searle, 1979) there are expressive, directive, assertive, commissive, and declarative.

The Standard Speech Act Theory emerges as a reaction to the 1930s philosophical philosophy known as logical positivism (Simon & Dejica-Cartis, 2015). Speech acts is the action done by the speaker with an utterance (Yule, 2020). The interpretation of an utterance is necessary to get what the speaker intended to convey. The hearer need to recognize how the speaker intends to take or interpret what is said. In general kind of action that intended by the speaker are requesting, commanding, questioning, or informing. (Searle, 1979) proposed five categories of speech acts which are expressive, directive, assertive, commissive, and declarative.

Furthermore, movie was chosen because in a movie there is a reflection of human social life included communication, interaction, and action. Movie (also known as film) is a motion picture with series of images which are constructed of multiple individual shots joined to another in an extended sequence (Barsam & Monahan, 2009). One aspect of human social life that most reflected in a movie is a dialogue or conversation among the characters that function to express their intention of something. That conversation among the characters will be a speech act.

The study of speech acts has been conducted by some spaces, such as “Speech acts analysis of Frozen the movie script” by (Rahayu et al., 2019). This research focuses on analyzing types of speech act of the movie script entitled Frozen, and the dominant type of speech acts is representative action. In addition, there is a research about speech acts entitled “Illocutionary act of Sara’s utterances in Serendipity movie” by (Jaenah E. S, 2017). This study focuses on analyzing types of speech acts of one particular character, and in this case the dominant type of speech acts is representative action. This research focuses on analyzing and determining the dominant categories of speech acts utter within the characters of the Disney movie entitled Frozen Fever.

In this research, Frozen Fever movie was chosen to be analyzed. Frozen Fever that released in 2015 is a sequel short movie of mega hit animation movie released in 2013 Frozen. It was still directed by Jennifer Lee and Chris Buck that has been directed the previous movie. This research will be analyzing all of the utterances among the characters to identify the speech acts, since each characters of this movie which are Elsa, Anna, Kristoff, and Olaf are actively communicate and interact each other. Through this research

the five categories of speech acts that develop by (Searle, 1979) found in Frozen Fever movie's utterances will be analyzed. Specifically, the aims of conducting this study are to identify the categories of speech acts in Frozen Fever movie and to analyze the dominant category of speech acts in Frozen Fever movie.

RESEARCH METHODS

The methodology could comprise materials; research procedures; instrument and data analysis; modeling. Each part of the methodology could be written in a different subsection, using a different level.

An Equation may either appear in-text or as a separate item, in such a case it should be indicated by a number in parentheses on the right column margin. Such equations are referred to in-text as Eq. (1), and so on.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results and discussion contain findings of research and their discussion. All findings must be supported by sufficient data. This part must answer the hypothesis of the research stated in the Introduction.

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Table 1. Example of Table

Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
A	B	C
D	E	F

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Figure. 1: Example of Figure
(please use HD Picture)

CONCLUSION

This section should emphasize the major interpretations and conclusions of the paper as well as their significance. The conclusion must correspond to the objective of the research.

BIBLIOGRAFI

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