

ABSTRACT

CAHYA, KARANA LINTANG. **Analysis of Requesting Speech Act in the Movie *FROZEN* by Walt Disney.** Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2016.

Requesting speech act sometimes is used directly or indirectly in daily life. When someone request something to another, she or he can express it by uttering requesting, asking, greeting, giving information, complaining, offering, and criticizing. Based on this case, the researcher tries to analyze and classify request speech act and its politeness strategy in *Frozen*.

In order to understand that background, the researcher provides two problem formulations. The first problem, the researcher describes and analyzes the strategies of request speech act of speaker-based condition and hearer-oriented condition employed in character in *Frozen*. The second problem, the researcher describes and analyzes the types of politeness strategy used to make a request employed character in *Frozen*.

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative study. The data of this research are all utterances in *Frozen* which indicates both kinds of requests to make a limitation of all the data showing request speech act. There are some steps to analyze the data in this research. First, the researcher determined all utterances which were categorized as request speech act using Searle's theory. Next, the data of request were then classified based on speaker-based condition and hearer-oriented condition using Trosborg's theory. To answer the problem of the research, the researcher analyzed the types of request using speaker-based condition and hearer-oriented condition. The researcher then determined the politeness strategy of each datum of speaker-based condition and hearer-oriented condition based on Brown and Levinson's theory.

The researcher found 17 data showing request spech act. They were 7 data showing request of speaker-based condition and 10 data showing request of hearer-oriented condition. In speaker-based condition, the request was applied by using wishes or desires and demands or needs. The researcher only found three types of politeness strategy in this request, they were bald-on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. The researcher did not find speaker-based condition in request using off-record strategy because the request was applied by placing the speaker's interest above the hearer while off-record strategy was applied indirectly. In hearer-oriented condition, the request was applied by using ability (willingness) and suggestory formula. Meanwhile, the politeness strategy used by the characters only consists of two kinds, they are positive politeness and negative politeness. Bald-on record strategy was not applied by the speaker in such kind of request because the requests in *Frozen* are expressed more politely. Besides, the speakers (characters in the movie) also do not use off-record strategy because in hearer-oriented condition they expresses the request less indirectly by using modality (can or should).

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Tuturan permintaan sering diterapkan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Ketika seseorang meminta sesuatu kepada orang lain, dia akan mengucapkannya secara langsung, bertanya, memberikan informasi, mengeluh, menawarkan, mengkritik. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, peneliti mencoba untuk menganalisis dan mengklasifikasi tindak tutur dan kesantunan di *Frozen*. Melalui analisis tersebut dapat ditemukan bentuk, tipe, dan pola dari tuturan permintaan berdasarkan kondisi penuturnya dan mitra tuturnya, serta strategi kesantunannya dalam film tersebut.

Untuk memahami latar belakang penelitian, peneliti menyertakan dua permasalahan. Pertama, peneliti mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis strategi tuturan permintaan berdasarkan kondisi penuturnya dan berdasarkan kondisi mitra tuturnya yang terdapat dalam *Frozen*. Kedua, peneliti mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis jenis strategi kesantunan tuturan permintaan yang digunakan oleh para tokoh dalam *Frozen*.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskripsi kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah semua permintaan dalam *Frozen* yang mengindikasikan kedua jenis tuturan permintaan tersebut untuk membuat batasan dalam penelitian ini. Terdapat beberapa langkah untuk menganalisis data di penelitian ini. Pertama, peneliti mengkategorikan semua permintaan berdasarkan teori dari Searle. Kemudian, data tersebut dikategorikan dalam tuturan permintaan berdasarkan kondisi penuturnya dan kondisi mitra tuturnya. Peneliti kemudian menentukan jenis strategi kesantunan dari data tersebut berdasarkan teori Brown dan Levinson.

Peneliti menemukan 17 data tuturan permintaan, yaitu 7 data tuturan permintaan berdasarkan kondisi penuturnya dan 10 data tuturan permintaan berdasarkan kondisi mitra tuturnya. Dalam kondisi berbasis penutur, permintaan diterapkan dengan harapan atau keinginan dan tuntutan atau kebutuhan. Peneliti hanya menemukan 3 jenis strategi kesantunan dalam permintaan ini, *bald-on record*, kesantunan positif, dan kesantunan negatif. Peneliti tidak menemukan kondisi berbasis penutur dalam permintaan menggunakan strategi *off-record* karena permintaan ini diterapkan dengan menempatkan kepentingan penutur di atas mitra tuturnya sedangkan strategi *ini* diterapkan secara tidak langsung. Dalam kondisi yang berorientasi pada mitra tuturnya, permintaan diterapkan dengan kemampuan (kemauan) dan saran. Sementara itu, strategi kesantunan yang digunakan oleh karakter hanya terdiri dari 2 jenis, yaitu kesantunan positif dan negatif. *Bald-on record* tidak diterapkan penutur karena permintaan yang berorientasi pada mitra tutur disajikan lebih sopan. Selain itu, penutur tidak menggunakan strategi *off-record* karena mereka mengungkapkan permintaan agak tidak langsung dengan menggunakan modalitas (dapat atau harus).

