

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OR RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature covers some theories which related to the study. They are theoretical background about speech act, kinds of directive act, movie, context of situation, character and review of related studies.

A. Theoretical Background

1. Speech Act

According to Brown and Yule (1996), speech act is a concern with the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance, and it is defined by the purpose for which the speakers use the language, for example, to make a request, to apologize, and to report. It means when speakers utter something to the listener and the listener can get the point of what speakers say. It can make a good communication because they can give a feedback each other. Austin (1975) stated that there are three characteristics of speech acts. Those are locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary.

A. Locutionary

According to Hanna and Richard (2019) locutionary act is an action that states something which consists of phonic acts, phatic acts and rhetic acts. According to Yule (1996) in Sari and Tuyami journal (2017) Locutionary act is aspect of the language which has been the traditional concern of linguistic, it is also an ation of making a meaningful utterance.

B. Illocutionary

According to Hanna and Richard (2019) illocutionary act is an action in which the main intention of the speaker is for the listener to understand the speaker says. Classification of Illocutionary acts Yule (1996) It divided into some points those are commissive, declaration, directive, expressive, representative. According to Yule (1996) Commissive is one of the speech act's type. that speakers utilize to commit themselves to a few future action. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges and they can show by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a part of group. In using commissive the speaker attempts to create the world fit the words. According to Searle (1985) discourse shapes that express certain promises or offer.

Declaration is the speaker alters the world with words. In arrange to perform an affirmation accurately, the speaker has got to have a extraordinary institutional, in spesific setting. According to Searle (1969) directive is statement to try to make action of person fit the propositional content. This is kind of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They explain what speakers want. They are commands, order, request, suggestion. Expressive is the type of illocutinary act which draws what the speakers feel, they usually express psychological states and it can be statements of pleasure, pain, happiness, dislike, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something that speaker does or listens.

According to Searle (1969) representative is statement which is for judging true and false utterances because it describes a report or claim. Sorts of discourse acts that state what the speaker accepts to be the case or not. Statements of reality, attestation, conclusion, and depiction. In employing a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world.

B. Perlocutionary

According to Hanna and Richard (2019) perlocutionary act is an action in which the speaker expects not only the listener to understand the goal, but also to act according to the purpose that has been understood. For example. "I am thirsty" it does not mean just to make people understand but the speaker really needs a drink.

2. Kinds of Directive Act

Yule (2006) stated that there are at least four forms of directive speech acts. They are command, request, suggestion, and warning. The classifications of speech act are command, request, suggestion and warning. Yule (2006) explained that command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee, you must follow a person as long he has authority. *I ask u to please refrain from smoking* According to Schiffman italicized expression is command that has someone stop smoking, a person who can be your boss has you. *Well, would you listen to that.* It has person to listen carefully. According to Yule (2006) request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing something. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the

person addressed for example: “Would you type this letter for me, please?”, “Do you mind if I use the computer?”

Yule (2006) stated that suggestion is the speaker’s utterance to give opinion about what the addressee should or not should not do. *Why don’t we* and *let’s go* are used to state a suggestion to do something together. Suggestions are often tactful ways of giving command, e.g. “Let’s go to the movie!”, “Why you don’t leave me alone”, “It’s better for you to go there right now”. According to Eastwood (1994) something that inform you if there is the danger problem or trouble. Warning is the speaker’s utterance to tell or inform the address see about the danger. In warning, there is a threatening and using positive imperative, “Go there right now or you will be late”, “No smoking!” those statements are warning because they inform the listener.

3. Movie

Aoudah (2016) revealed that movie is interesting entertainment. It also gives some stories in every plot. Every moments in life can be enjoyed in movie. Movie has many sides, those are the genre, audio, visual, location, plot, situation, technology, animation, effect of the picture and many more. The genres of the movie are romance, action, anymation, horror and comedy. Pratista and Himawan (2008) stated that commonly movie is devided into three types, those are documentary, fiction, and experimental.

According to Bakilapadavu (2018) getting the motion picture people ought to understand the whole story of film, the plot, the theme, the conflict,

the characters play a very important role in resolving the intent of filmmaker. Based on the explanation above the researcher chooses a movie as a subject therefore it facilitates picture and audio which are extremely easy to understand. The watcher is able to get lesson from this movie. It causes the movie narrates adventure leadership story which is written by writer in synopsis of the movie.

How to Train Your Dragon: The Hidden World is a 2019 American computer-animated action fantasy film loosely based on the book series of the same name by Cressida Cowell. Produced by DreamWorks Animation and distributed by Universal Pictures. It is written and directed by Dean DeBlois. It is produced by Bonnie Arnold and Brad Lewis. The production company is DreamWorks Animation. It is distributed by Universal Pictures. It is releases on January 3, 2019 in Australia and on February 22, 2019 it is released at United States. The duration of the movie is 104 minutes.

A watcher, like the discerning reader of a literary work, must pay close attention to all of these elements. If everything is understood, the watcher will get the value of each sentence and action played by the actors in the movie.

a. Synopsis of the movie



3.1 The Picture of Movie's Background

From DreamWorks Animation comes a surprising tale about growing up, finding the courage to face the unknown...and how nothing can ever train you to let go. What began as an unlikely friendship between an adolescent Viking and a fearsome Night Fury dragon has become an epic adventure spanning their lives. Welcome to the most astonishing chapter of one of the most beloved animated franchises in film history: *How to Train Your Dragon: The Hidden World*.

Now chief and ruler of Berk alongside Astrid, Hiccup has created a gloriously chaotic dragon utopia. When the sudden appearance of female Light Fury coincides with the darkest threat their village has ever faced, Hiccup and Toothless must leave the only home they've known and journey to a hidden world thought only to exist in myth. As their true destinies are revealed, dragon and rider will fight together—to the very ends of the Earth—to protect everything they've grown to treasure.

For *How to Train Your Dragon: The Hidden World*, series director Dean DeBlois returns alongside the all-star cast. The film is produced by Brad Lewis (*Ratatouille*, *ANTZ*) and Bonnie Arnold (*Toy Story*, *How to Train Your Dragon*, *How to Train Your Dragon 2*).

4. Context of Situation

According to Hu (2010) contexts is an important concept in dialect consider. Agreeing the hypothesis of systemic-functional phonetics. Context of situation decides the meaning framework of the a content and interpretation may be a prepare of reestablishing situational context in

target language. Since no indistinguishable contexts exist, distinctive interpretation ought be made. From this perspective, the case of translation criteria can be explored in a new way. According to Mayuuf (2018) there is a dynamic connection between content and context of situation. Context of situation is the totality of extralinguistic highlights having pertinence to communicative act.

According to Halliday (1999) there are three components of situation context. Those are the field, the tenor, and the mode. The field is the full occasion, what is happening, the nature of the social interaction and it can be what are the speakers being talked around. The field of human action, is it at the shoreline or not. The tenor is part of interaction who is taking portion, the social portion of members. The mode, the function of the content within the occasion counting channel, they can be talked, written-monologue, dialogue-telephone, computer interceded communication, and its class. The typical organization of content: Explanatory mode/ enticing/ pendantic and what are the circumstances in which the dialect communication takes and puts.

5. Character

According to Duffy and Petit (1953) Character is on of element that play an actor in movie, or novel. The development of character involves physical description, mentality classification and spiritual qualities. Character can be classified into two groups. Those are Main character and minor character. Minor Character means secondary

character. Kennedy and Gioi(1995) stated that minor character is a small elements that has role to take attention from the main character which supposed to be focus in a literary work. The main character is the character who determines the overall storyline. The main character does not always appear in movie. The main character can divided into two points. Those are protagonist character and antagonist character.

Protagonist is identical with a good behavior which has been chosen by writer. This character is called hero by readers and watcher because he always does the great moral value that has been in the society. Antagonist Character is opposite character with protagonist either physically and psychologically. This character can create the conflict in the storyline. Although natural disaster is one of the conflict but this character has power to make it.

B. Review and Related Studies

In conducting this research, the researcher needs the other researches that have been made by the other researchers. According to Austin 1969 in journal which is conducted by Zulfa Tutuarima, Nuraeningsing, Rusiana entitled *An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie. Journal For Language And Foreign Language Learning* (2018) it has relationship with this research because the researcher finds the similarity of study that is the kinds of speech act and the classification of the speech act that use by this research is illocutionary act. However this research focuses

more on directive act. It is a variety of illocutionary acts while the journal that researcher mentions focuses on the outline only that is illocutionary act.

The second is according to Ingram and Elliot (2016) which is conducted by Fatma, Harun Joko Prayitno, Norliza Jamaludin, Gautam Kumar Jha, Taha Ibrahim Badri entitled Directive Speech Acts in Academic Discourse: Ethnography of Communication from Gender Perspective in Higher Education. Indonesian Journal on Learning and Advanced Education (2020) this journal focuses on the types of speech act mostly used in conversation. The differences between the journal and this research is the subject. This journal contains analysing of gender perspective communication. It focuses on the main character utterances. It can also support this research in analysing the data, it causes the data that will be taken from the movie is the daily conversation.

The third research is according to Yule (1996) in journal which is conducted by Ita Watiningsih entitled An Analysis Of Directive Speech Acts Employed By The Main Characters In The Movie "Oliver Twist (2005) A Pragmatic Study (2011). This journal has relationship with this research that support the researcher to find the meaning of directive act and the forms. It focuses on the analysing of the movie using directive act. It add the explanation based on the reference.

The fourth is according to Austin (1995) in journal which is conducted by Ajeng Fala Intan Kumala entitled An Analysis Of Speech Acts In The Crood Movie. Academic Journal of Educational Science

(2018). This journal supports the theory of speech act. This journal provide some speech act explanation and the kinds of speech act. It assists the writer to rewrite the theory based on the title above.

The fifth article is according J.L Austin (1996) Friska Pandini entitled Directive Speech Act in Jumanji movie (2020) this article is discussed the speech act theory. The researcher find some theories that support this research in theory. The differences that researcher find is the contain of this article. This article gives more detail explanation in every part of speech act and the kind of sentences.