

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN “HOW TO TRAIN YOUR DRAGON 2” MOVIE

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Abstract

This study deals with the types of illocutionary acts in “How to train your dragon 2” movie. The research concerns with illocutionary act produced by the main character in “How to train your dragon 2” movie. The aim of this research is to find out the illocutionary acts produce by the main character in the movie. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. There are 333 utterances and the percentages of data were 43.8% of representative, 41.7% of directive, 7.3% of expressive, 6.6% of commissive and 0.6% of declarative. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts found is representative. It shows that the main character tended to convey his utterance for describing states or events in the world that he believed it to be. This finding supported Cutting (2002:17) that representative are act in which the word said what the speaker affirm to be the case or not. It is because what Hiccup tended to say in the movie about statement of fact, assertion, conclusions and descriptions about things.

Keywords: Speech act, Illocutionary act, Movie

INTRODUCTION

Language is a utterance tool. With language, people can express their feeling, thought and intentions. On the contrary, people cannot live side by side with others without communication one another. In the analysis of language, what people act by saying words named speech acts. Speech acts is the study which contract with how to do things with words. According to Austin in Isnawati, Anam and Diana (2015:61) in uttering a sentence, a speaker is generally involved in three different acts which are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. According to Leech (1983:199) Locutionary act refers to the literal meaning of the sentence, illocutionary are refers to the speaker’s intentions in uttering sentence or utterance and perlocutionary act are refers to the effect of the utterance or sentence by the speaker to the listener. Movie can be a media to understanding illocutionary acts. According to Isnawati, Anam and Diana (2015:60) the conversation in the movie can be a good lesson of illocutionary acts because it produce the complicated case in line to find out what the main character do by utter something.

An illocutionary act is the activity by the speaker in producing a given utterance. The illocutionary act express how the whole utterance is to be taken in the conversation, thus illocutionary so important to learn. Learning illocutionary act, people will know what the aim of utterances, avoid misunderstanding when the communication is happen and make them understand what the message that undiscovered. Because every utterance that produced in conversation by the speaker actually does not always has the literal meaning, but also has the intention for the listener.

Based the theory above, researcher analyze speech acts of the illocutionary act in “how to train your dragon movie 2”. This research analyzes illocutionary act uttered by the main

character in “How to train your dragon 2” the similar studied has been conducted by Vania Azalia Almira (2017) the study shows that the dominant speech acts used is representatives. There are 113 utterances from 244 utterances that belong to representatives. Other research have studied by Fifin Dwi Isnawati, Syamsul Anam & Sabta Diana (2015) the study shows that the dominant speech acts used is directives.

Speech Act

An action that perform through language is called as speech act. Austin (1962) defines speech act as a number of utterance behave something like actions. He also said that when someone utters a sequence of words the speaker is often trying to achieve some effects with those words; a possible effect has been achieved with alternative measures in some cases. Speech act is what people do by saying sentences (Isnawati, Anam & Diana, 2015:2). Paltridge (2000:7) mentions that speech act is the study of how speakers use language to do things for the listener or receiver such as requesting, giving orders, and giving warnings. From the explanation above the writers can conclude that speech act is an action that represented by words or utterance.

Speech act performs an interaction between speaker and the hearer should effect the completion from that speech act (Birner, 2013:175). According to Mey (2001:94) the language that speakers use in saying something, it depends on the context of the situation in which acts are produced. Based on Yule (1996:47) speech acts are the actions performed by generating utterances, and speech acts are performed when people make statements such as apologies, complaints, compliments, invitations, promises, or requests. From the explanation above the writers can conclude that speech act is an action that represented by words or utterance. Austin (1962:107) states that the action performed when an utterance is generated can be analyzed on three different levels: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962:108) defines illocutionary act as expressions which has a certain (conventional) power. Leech (1983:199) also states that illocutionary act is doing the act in saying something. Based on O’Keffe, Clancy and Adolphs (2011:85) illocutionary at is the intended meaning by the speaker to do something with creating utterances. Related to Cutting (2002:16) states, illocutionary act is what is done by saying the words, the function of the words, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. Based on Peccei (1999:44) illocution is what the speaker is performing by uttering these words: offering, promising, threatening, thinking and others. According to Yule (1996:44) assumed the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative power of speech. From the definition above, the writers can conclude that illocutionary act is the function of the words which is uttered by the speaker.

Movie

Literally the movie is for entertainment but the movie can also be used as a media in learning process. Instructional media is the physical means which used in the classroom to teach the students (Reisher & Dick as cited in Aini, 2013:20). From movie we can analyze many things, such as the moral value from the movie, analyze the various phrases and utterance, and we can analyze characteristics from each actor or actress. Based on Klarer (2004:56) states that movie and drama are often categorized as performing arts that use actors as their primary

expression tool, and the movie has similar elements with drama, such as plot, character, point of view and setting.

METHOD

This research use qualitative research design in the process of analyzing data. According to McMillian and Schumacher (2001:395) the design of qualitative research is investigation in which researcher collect data by interacting with selected persons in their environment and collegially analyzing their individual and social actions, beliefs, thoughts and their social perceptions. The technique of data collection in this research were collected by downloading the movie script entitled “How to train your dragon 2” from the internet, watching the “how to train your dragon 2”, reading the dialogue in movie script, taking notes and collecting the data in table in order to make the writer is easier in analyzing the illocutionary acts.

This research uses descriptive research method, because the analysis of data is presented descriptively. According to (Anderson and Arsenault (2005:107) descriptive is crucial because we regularly do not know the category of the thing being describe. The descriptive research method is used to analyses the speech acts produced by the main character in “How to train your dragon 2” movie script by applying the theory of speech acts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The writer analysed the illocutionary acts used by the main character in “How to train your dragon 2” movie with classifying the data into five categories of illocutionary acts those were representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. As the result of this research, the percentage of illocutionary acts on the table below:

No	Categories of Illocutionary Acts	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Representative	146	43.8%
2.	Directive	139	41.7%
3.	Commissive	22	6.6%
4.	Expressive	24	7.3%
5.	Declarative	2	0.6%
TOTAL		333	100%

The result of the analysis of speech acts shows that the highest of speech acts produced by Hiccup is Representative (43.8%), directive (41.7%), commissive (6.6%), expressive (7.3%) and declarative (0.6%). As the representation of this research, the writer presented data analysis as follow:

1. Representative

According to Cutting (2002: 17) representative is about utterances that the speaker believes to be the honest of the case or not. This type of actions such as stating, informing, describing, complaining, claiming, boasting, asserting, etc. There were 146 utterance that included into representative category.

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	“Dragons are kind, amazing	The utterance was uttered when Hiccup talking

creatures that can bring people together.”	with Drago. He tried to assure Drago to stopping the war with describing things about dragon, but Drago mocked Hiccup. Thus, this utterance was include into representative because Hiccup said something true about dragon by describing about dragon.
2. “Looks like we found another one, bud.”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup when he walked to the edge of the cliff and saw the surrounding area. In this utterance, Hiccup was informing tootles that they found a new land. So, this utterance was classified as informing and informing was include into representative because it intended to ignore the social purpose.
3. “Your’re gonna wear oit the spring coil.”	The utterance was uttered by hiccup when he was talking with Astrid. She was happy consciously hitting the dorsal fit release button and triggering it. Hiccup complained because it could wear out the spring coil and the calibration was very sensitive. So, this utterance was classified as complaining that means saying which was unhappy and complaining was include into representative category.
4. “It’s our duty to keep the peace!”	The utterance above was uttered by Hiccup when talking with Stoick. Hiccup wanted back out there to meet with Drago and to talk with him, but Stoick forbade it, because it was useless. And it could be seen from previous utterance said “no, we fortify the island.” So, this utterance was included into representative because Hiccup asserted something as the truth that was their duty to keep the peace.
5. “We can do this.”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup when talking with Tootles to convince it that they sould defeat Drago, it could be seen from the previous utterance said “do you trust me, bud?” and finally Tootles agreed with Hiccup and it responded with the move the natural half. So, this utterance was included into representative category because this utterance was statement that stated something to convince other about the truth.

2. Commissive

Based on Mey (2001: 120) Commissive is accomplish a transformation in the world by design an agreement. The utterance makes commitment of the speaker himself to do things in the future. This type is performed in the form of promise, vow, threat, refusal, guarantee, etc. The writer found 22 utterance that included into commissive category.

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	“Oh, you’re gonna love this.”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup when talking with Astrid, she sat beside Hiccup and saw Hiccup’s map. Than, he guaranteed that Astrid would like what he would say about which have happened in the morning. It was included into commissive category because it committed the speaker to some action in future.
2.	“Unless you do that.”	Hiccup was talking with all of people on the ship. He surrendered himself with Astrid and Tootles in order to meet with Drago. On the ship, he explained about dragon to all people but they instead threatened Toothless. So, Hiccup threatened them too, it could be seen from the following utterance said “you know, wooden boat, big ocean. How’s your swimming?” this utterance was classified as threatened and threatened was included into commissive category because it committed the speaker to some action in the future.
3.	“I’m not gonna let anything happen to you. I promise.”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup when talking with Eret. Hiccup irked and said that he didn’t know about what happened, it could be seen from the following utterance said “look, we don’t know anything about a dragon thief or an ice-spotting dragon, or your lunatic boss and his dragon army, okay?” So, he was demanding Eret to give back their dragon and they would go. It was clear that the utterance above showed the commissive category because it caused the hearer to take a particular action such as following the demand.
4.	“Everything will be okay!”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup to Valka. Before the utterance was uttered, he told Valka about the condition at Berk and he persuaded Valka to move back to Berk, it could be seen from the following utterance “And once you move back in, with all of your dragons, Drago won’t ever stand a chance.” This was clear that the utterance was included into commissive category because it was said by Hiccup to promising to Valka that everything will be alright.
5.	“Get Toothless back and kick Drago’s”	The utterance by Hiccup when talking with Gobber about his plan. He and Gobber were riding the babies of dragon. And then, Gobber asked Hiccup what is his plan, and Hiccup answered by that utterance. So, this utterance was included into commissive category because it was classified as planning. It meant that Hiccup would do something in the future that was finding

 Toothless and fighting Drago.

3. Directive

According to Cruse (2000:342) Directive have the aim of making activity on the branch of the hearer. Directive is performed in the form of commanding, asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, suggesting, forbidding, etc. The writer found 139 utterances that included into directive category.

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	“Stay close.”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup to Astrid after they saw smoke from misty valley and they fled to the valley. Then they saw trapper’s fort, so Hiccup commanded Astrid to stay close. It was clear that the Utterance above was used to command Astrid to do something. Thus, the utterance was included into directive category because speaker attempted to make hearer to do particular action.
2.	“Look, we don’t want any trouble.”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup when talking with Eret Hiccup and Astrid were confused when Eret talked about dragon army, it could be seen from the following utterance “Dragon army?” then, Hiccup begged to Eret and said that they did not want any trouble. So, it was clear that this utterance was included into directive category because that utterance commanded someone to do action.
3.	“Just give us back our dragon, and we’ll go, strange, hostile person whom we’ve never met.”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup with Eret. Hiccup irked and said that he didn’t know about what happened, it could be seen from the following utterance “Look, we don’t know anything about a dragon thief, or an ice-spitting dragon, or your lunatic boss and his dragon army, okay?” So, he was demanding Eret to give back their dragon and they would go. It was clear that the utterance showed the directive category because it caused the hearer to take a particular action such as following the demand.
4.	“Let’s go find him and change his mind.”	It was Hiccup’s utterance when talking with Stoick. Hiccup talked to Stoick about Drago that wanted talking their dragon, he could not wait Drago to come there, it could be seen from the following utterance “Dad, if Drago’s coming for our dragons, we can’t wait around for him to get here.” So, he gave suggestion and invited Stoick to find him and to vvhange his mind. This utterance was included into directive category because it caused the hearer to do particular action such as following suggestion from others.

5. “Do you even understand what I’m saying?”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup when he asked Valka. He was constantly asking her but she did not answered him, it could be seen from the previous utterance “Who are you? The Dragon Thief? Drago Bludviest?” but she kept silent. So, it was clear that the utterance was used to ask someone for getting information. This was included into directive category because in this utterance Hiccup asked Valka to get information.
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4. Expressive

Based on Cutting (2002: 17) Expressive is the utterance can show what the speaker feels. It means the speakers can show their feeling and passion using the words. It can be completed by expression such as thanking, welcoming, condoling, apologizing, regretting, praising, congratulating, etc. There were 24 utterances that included into expressive category.

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	“I’m really glad you’re here, Mom”	The utterance was conveyed by Hiccup to Valka for expressing his feeling that he was happy because his mother stayed with him. It was clear that Hiccup was expressing his feeling, thus the utterance was included into expressive category.
2.	“Afternoon m’ lady”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup to Astrid for greeting Astrid because before he said that, Astrid was landing with Stormfly on the Itchy Armpit, then he said that to Astrid. It was clear that the utterance of “Afternoon m’ lady” used for greeting Astrid because it could be seen from the following utterance “where have you been?” From that hiccup and Astrid just met, so he greeted her. Greeting was include into expressive category because it performed statement of pleasure.
3.	“Sorry. Got held up.”	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup to Stoick because he was going out without telling Stoick, and coming back for meeting Stoick with urgency to tell something. It was clear that the utterance used for apologizing to Stoick about what happened because Hiccup said “sorry” privately to Stoick. This utterance was included into expressive category because the utterance expressed what hiccup felt.
4.	“Thanks, Dad!”	The utterance was conveyed by Hiccup to Stoick for expressing gratitude because before he said that, Stoick commended Hiccup, it could be seen from the previous utterance “Our son’s changed Berk for the better. I think we did well with this one, Val”. So, this was clear that the utterance of “Thanks, Dad.” Used for thanking to Stoick for

	his praise. This utterance was included into expressive category because this utterance expressed what the speaker felt.
5. "Thatta boy!"	That was Hiccup's utterance to toothless for expressing his feeling that he was happy because Toothless had done what he commended. It could be seen from the previous utterance "Come on, Toothless! Show them what you got, bud." After said that, Toothless showed what it got. Then, Hiccup praised Toothless using utterance of "Thatta boy!" So, it was clear that this utterance used for praising Toothless. The utterance was include into expressive category because the utterance expressed what hiccup felt.

5. Declarative

According to Cruse (2000: 343) Declarative is the utterance distributed by speaker to deliver a difference in reality. It means that the statements can change the situation in the world. The words can change the world such as resign, divorce, sentence, pronounce, declare, baptize, etc. In this research, the writer only found 2 utterance that included into declarative category.

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"It's all over now."	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup to Drago for declaring that the war was over. Thus, from the utterance was included into declarative category because it was declaring something that changed the world.
2.	"Itchy Armpit"	The utterance was uttered by Hiccup to Toothless for naming a new land that they found, it could be seen from the previous utterance "So, what should we mane it?" From that utterance, Hiccup asked to Toothless about the name for new land, then Toothless gnawed under her wing, so he named the new land with "Itchy Armpit." The utterance that was used to name something included into declarative category.

Discussion

The writer found total numbers of illocutionary act that produce by main character in "how to train your dragon 2" movie those were 333 utterance. Then divided into five types of illocutionary act, they were representative which had 146 data or 43.8%, directive had 139 data or 41.7%, expressive had 24 data or 7.2%, commissive had 22 data or 6.6% and declarative had 2 data or 0.6%. Thus, the most frequent category of illocutionary act produced by the main character was representative and the least frequent category or illocutionary act was declarative. It means that in this movie, Hiccup tended to conduct his utterance for

describing states or events in the world that he believed it to be. This finding was supported by Cutting (2002: 17) representative are performance in which the word said what the speaker believes to be the case or not. It was because what Hiccup tended to say in the movie about statement of fact, assertion, conclusions and descriptions about things.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this research is to find out the illocutionary acts produce by the main character in “How to train your dragon 2” movie. The result show the most frequent category of illocutionary act produced by the main character was representative. It means that in this movie, Hiccup tended to convey his utterance for describing states or events in the world that he believed it to be. This finding was supported by Cutting (2002: 17) that representative are act in which the word said what the speaker affirm to be the case or not. It was because what Hiccup tended to say in the movie about statement of fact, assertion, conclusions and descriptions about things.

This research could be used as additional reference to other researcher who were interested in doing research about illocutionary act in the movie or anywhere in order to enrich pragmatic research and in order they could do research deeper related to this research. The researcher suggested the readers to read this paper in order to give better contribution in understanding of illocutionary act. Thus, they would not be confused about what people meant when they made conversation with interlocutors, because sometimes people have implied meaning in their speech.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you Mrs. Rissa San Rizqiya, M.Pd as the supervisor for the researchers.

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