CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, I conclude that this study is able to explain the use of the classification of illocutionary acts founds in the "How to Train Your Dragon: The Hidden World" movie script. There are five types of illocutionary acts used by the main character, Hiccup. Based on the previous chapter, I have found a total of 67 utterances that are included in the classification of illocutionary acts.

The first type of illocutionary acts is representative. There are 20 utterances used by Hiccup in several contexts, such as to "assert" which has 5 utterances, to "inform" which has 3 utterances, to "claim" which has 3 utterances, to "conclude" which has 3 utterances, to "state" which has 3 utterances, to "report" which has 1 utterance and the last context is to "affirm" which has 2 utterances. The representative type of illocutionary act is used by Hiccup because he is the main character in the movie script and also the head chief of Berk. So, he often reports about his plan and convinces others about his belief.

The second type of illocutionary acts is directive. There are 26 utterances used by Hiccup in several contexts, such as to give "command" which has 18 utterances, to give "request" which has 3 utterances, to give "advice" which has 1 utterance, to give "suggest" which has 1 sentence, and last to give "order" which has 3 utterances. The directive type of illocutionary act is used because even though Hiccup is the head chief, he still needs help from many people to fight the Dragon Hunters. Hiccup also wants his dragon and his team to do something as he wants.

The third type of illocutionary acts is commissive. There are 11 utterances used by Hiccup in several contexts, such as in the form of "promise" which has 4 utterances, in the form of "future plan" which has 6 utterances, and the form of "refusal" which has 1 utterance. The commissive type of illocutionary act is used by Hiccup because Hiccup is the head chief and Hiccup feels that he has the responsibility to help the

dragons and the Vikings and everyone relies on him. Hiccup often makes future plans to keep Berk safe.

The fourth type of illocutionary acts is expressive. There are 9 utterances used by Hiccup in several contexts, such as "thanking" which has 2 utterances, "disbelieve" which has 1 utterance, "praising" which has 2 utterances, and "worries" which has 2 utterances, "apologizing" which has 1 utterance, and "greetings" which has 1 utterance. The expressive type of illocutionary act is used because Hiccup often feels grateful to have his team and his dragon named Toothless around. He often thanks Toothless and the Vikings for their work and for helping him. The last classification of illocutionary acts is declaration. There is only one utterance used by Hiccup. The utterance that is used by Hiccup is to name the new dragon that he just discovers.

The most dominant type of illocutionary act is directive as it is used in 26 utterances. The reason why directive is the most used type of illocutionary act is that Hiccup earns the trust of the Vikings and Dragons so they will only listen to Hiccup. That is why Hiccup often makes the command to them because he knows he has the power to do it since he is the head chief and they will listen to him. The other reason is that Hiccup wants to continue to train the dragons especially Toothless. Since Toothless is now the alpha of all dragons, Hiccup has to train him to act like a leader for the dragons.

Based on the analysis and the conclusion above, I have suggestion that might be useful for the rider and other researchers that will conduct research on the same topic. I suggest for the next researchers who willing to do research with pragmatics approach can dig deeper into the theory of speech acts and explore more about the function of utterances in a type of illocutionary acts. However, if the further researchers are interested to use the "How to Train Your Dragon: The Hidden World" movie script as the object, they might analyze different characters or use other theory that is different from this research.