FELICITY CONDITION OF REQUEST IN "ONWARD" MOVIE

An Undergraduate Thesis Proposal
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S-1 degree

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ABSTRACT

The study of language interaction by participants of a linguistic community is known as discourse analysis. It entails examining the structure and function of language, as well as the study of both spoken and written texts. The objective of the research is to find out the felicity condition of request based on the types found in "Onward" movie.

In the attempt of reaching the objective, the descriptive qualitative of content analysis, a research approach for gathering data in the form of text, images, symbols, and other visual representations, was used as the research design. Further, highlights and tables were also employed as the instrument of data analysis.

From the analysis, it revealed that there are a total of 32 requests that occurred or uttered by the characters of the "Onward" movie. From the total of 32 requests, the general condition of the felicity condition of request occurred in the movie was the most prominent type with the number of 12 occurrences or 37.6%. The sincerity condition of felicity condition of request was the second prominent type, with the number of 7 occurrences or 21.8%. The essential condition of felicity condition of request was the second prominent type, with the number of 7 occurrences or 21.8%. The preparatory condition of felicity condition of request was the second least prominent type with the number of 4 occurrences or 12.6%. The content condition of felicity condition of request was the least prominent type with the number of 2 occurrences or 6.2%.

Keyword: *Felicity Condition, Discourse Analysis, Onwar Movie*

FREE PLAGIARISM LETTER

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled "Felicity Condition of Request in Onward Movie" is entirely my own work and based on research. I also declare that all materials and sources consulted in the preparation of this thesis, such as from books, journals, articles and other types of documents related to this study, which are properly recognized in footnotes and bibliographies.

Bandar Lampung, July 2022

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MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا () إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ()

"*For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease. Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease."*

"It's not up to you how you fall. It's up to you how far you let yourself fall and how long it takes you to get back up and stand on your own two feet."

–Sr. Tac Jeffrey Mitchell

DEDICATION

In the name of Allah SWT, because only with Allah's permission, mercy and blessing, this thesis can be made and completed. And with infinite gratitude and as an expression of gratitude, I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents; my father, Mr. Robani and my mother, Mrs. Nuriyah who always prays for my success and my health, also who is always there for me whenever and wherever.
2. My beloved brothers, sister and nephew, Anas Rosyid Alamsah, Aulia Rosyid Wijaya and Amanda Cindy Marantika, Alfatih Ananda Arsy, who always support and pray for my success.
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CURRICULUM VITAE

The writer, Anis Rianurhasanah was born on February 17th, 1998 in Pringsewu. She came from Pringsewu, Lampung. She lived in Pandawa II, Sukarame, Bandar Lampung. The writer is the second child of three children of Mr. Robani and Mrs. Nuriyah. She has two siblings, their names are Anas Rosyid Alamsah and Aulia Rosyid Wijaya.

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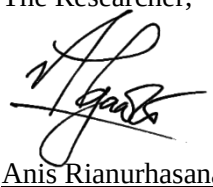

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Praise to Allah SWT, the Almighty, for the mercies and blessings. Peace and salutation always be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who brings us from the darkness into the lightness, from stupidity to cleverness.

This thesis entitled "Felicity Condition of Request Found in "Onward" Movie" is submitted as compulsory fulfillment of requirement for S-1 degree of English Education Study Program, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty at State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung.

However, this thesis would not have been completed without the aid, support, guidance, help, advice and encouragement of countless people. Therefore the writer would like to sincerity thanks:

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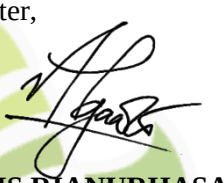

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

There is an explanation of how various terminologies should be used in this undergraduate thesis proposal entitled "Felicity Condition of Request in Onward Movie" as a first step in getting an understanding in order to alleviate the process of writing this undergraduate thesis proposal. The following is the explanation:

1. Felicity Condition

   Felicity conditions are that the context and roles of participants must be recognized by all parties; the action must be carried out completely, and the persons must have the right intentions.

2. "Onward" Movie

   "Onward" is a computer-animated modern fiction action movie produced by Walt Disney Pictures. It was created by Pixar Animation Studios. The movie stars Tom Holland, Chris Pratt, Julia Louis-Dreyfus, and Octavia Spencer and is directed by Dan Scanlon, produced by Kori Rae, and written by Scanlon, Jason Headley, and Keith Bunin. The film is set in a suburban fantasy world and currently leading elf brothers on a mission to acquire an artifact that would briefly bring their deceased father back to life. Their quest is packed with cryptic maps, insurmountable hurdles, and inconceivable discoveries, just like any good adventure. When Mom learns that her sons have gone away, she partners up with the famous mantic ore to bring them home.

3. Request

   Request is defined as the act of asking for something to be given or done especially as a favor or courtesy, solicitation or petition. In this study, request will particularly referred to the English material in junior and senior high school

B. Background of the Research

It is critical to grasp the grammar and vocabulary used in building sentences, or, in other words, the rules for extracting meaning from words, while learning a language. However, in addition to sentence-level information, we must also be able to evaluate the meanings of utterances in their circumstances. What is the relationship between words and the world? How is it possible that when a speaker stands in front of a listener and produces an auditory explosion, things like: the speaker means something; the sounds he emits signify something; the listener recognizes what is intended; the speaker makes a comment, asks a question, or delivers an order? What's the difference between saying something and really meaning it versus saying something and not really intending it?

Language learners must learn new vocabulary, syntactic patterns, and phonology, as well as discourse competence, sociolinguistic competence, strategic competence, and interactional competence. They require chances to study the systematicity of language at all levels of the language. Second language learners who lack understanding of and insight with the target language's discourse and sociocultural patterns are more likely to depend on strategies and preconceptions learned during their first language acquisition, which may be inadequate for the second language setting and contribute to communication issues and misconceptions.

The study of language interaction by participants of a linguistic community is known as discourse analysis. It entails examining the structure and function of language, as well as the study of both spoken and written texts. It highlights linguistic characteristics that distinguish various genres, and also social and cultural aspects that help in our perception and comprehension of various texts and kinds of communication. A discourse analysis of written texts could look at subject elaboration and coherence between sentences, whereas a discourse analysis of spoken language might look at these things as well as turn-taking

behaviors, social encounter opening and closing sequences, and narrative structure.

Despite the most communicative techniques, the capacity of the second language classroom to enhance learners' communicative skill in the target language is restricted. This is due to a lack of attention to the language outside of the classroom, as well as limited possibilities to engage with native speakers and minimal access to the diversity of functions, genres, speech events, and discourse kinds that happen outside of the classroom. Due to the limited time accessible for pupils to exercise the target language, teachers may encourage students to participate as much as possible.

Pragmatics is a set of skills which allow us to know what to say, to whom and how to communicate ones message in a specific context (what, how, whom, and when). By teaching pragmatic language we teach our students how to use the language appropriately, for example when a student learning English is asked "*how are you?*" in England, do they need to provide a full and detailed description of their recent life or is it enough to shortly answer "*All right"* or *"Not bad"*?. The answer will really depend on the context and who the interlocutor is.

Pragmatics has been defined by several scholars. Levinson defined pragmatics as the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding.[1] Meanwhile Griffiths states that pragmatics is about the use of utterances incontext, about how we manage to convey more than is literally encoded by the semantics of sentences.[2] In addition, Yule stated that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. According to him, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or a writer and interpreted by a listener or a reader so that it involves the interpretation of what people mean in the particular context

[1]Levinson, Stephen C. 2008. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

[2]Griffiths, Patrick. 2006. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*.Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh.

and how the context influences what is said.[3] From those definitions it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of words in speech which is conveyed by speakers and deciphered by listeners. It focuses on what people mean when they say things, including the interpretation of what people mean in a certain situation and how the context impacts what they say.

Nevertheless, the importance of pragmatic competence of language has not yet received a balanced attention. As a matter of a fact, the ability of someone with pragmatic competence will foster the ability to convey a message and to receive it as well. For that reason, pragmatic analysis needs to be conducted even more. In particular for language teaching, the knowledge of pragmatic competence will help the teachers to teach their students to use the language appropriately. In this research, the writer would like to conduct an analysis of one part of pragmatics, the felicity condition.

Felicity condition as the part of pragmatics also has been defined by several experts. According to Austin, felicity conditions are that the context and roles of participants must be recognized by all parties; the action must be carried out completely, and the persons must have the right intentions.[4] Meanwhile, Searle stated that there is a general condition for all speech acts, that the hearer must hear and understand the language, and that the speaker must not be pretending or playacting.[5]Further, Levinson said that appropriateness or felicity condition is a pragmatic theory that concerns the principle of predicting for each and every well-formed

sentence of a language, on a particular semantic reading,the set of context in which it would be appropriate.[6]

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[3]Yule, George. 2003. *Pragmatics*. Hawaii: Oxford University Press.

[4] Austin, J.L. (1962). How to Do Things with Words. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press.

[5] Searle, J.R. (1970). Speech Act: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[6]*Ibid p.2*

In addition, Hurford stated that the felicity conditions of an illocutionary act are conditions that must be fulfilled in the situation in which the act is carried out if the act is to be said to be carried out properly, infelicitously.[7]Yule states that felicity conditions are certain expected or appropriate circumstances for the performance of a speech act to be recognized as intended. For some clear cases, the performance will be infelicitous (inappropriate) if the speaker is not a specific person in a special context.[8] Furthermore, the terms general condition, content condition, preparation condition, sincerity condition, and important condition can be used to describe the felicity condition. Yule has classified all of these felicity conditions. This study, in addition, made advantage of all of the conditions.

The definition of felicity condition has made it crucial even more to be paid attention in language learning. It is clear that in order to produce good utterance; one cannot rely only on the competence of structural but also pragmatic competence, in other words, the sentence must be produced under certain appropriate circumstances in order to come to better understanding. The knowledge of this so-called "appropriateness" will determine one's ability in spoken language. Take for example, when a student communicates with the teacher, the utterance of "give me that book" will be infelicitous. Structurally speaking, this utterance contains no problem at all as it has structurally fulfilled the rule of making a request. However, since the speaker is a student and the interlocutor is a teacher, this utterance has proven otherwise.

Taking into account this matter, it will be both beneficial and crucial for the language learner to comprehend and possess the knowledge of felicity condition, in particular of making a request. Request is one of the materials taught in junior and senior high school. The materials for making requests are considerably simple. However, when one uses the expression "Would you mind

[7]Hurford, James R. Brendan Heasley and Michael B. Smith. 2007. *Semantics: ACoursebook*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[8]Ibid

giving me the book?" it will be also considerably different in terms of pragmatics to the expression of "can you give me the book?" when they are uttered by a specific person to the specific interlocutor. Hence, the knowledge of felicity conditions is important to be learned.

The development of information and technology has brought teaching and learning to another level. At this stage, teaching and learning has moved forward far more than just teacher presentation, piles of books and other references. The use of other media for learning has been developed sophisticatedly. Movies are one of the products of the development in the media of teaching and learning. The objective of using this media is to give another alternative for the language learner and to provide them the chance to learn in the most favorable way as well, as it is stated by Alluri that films as a teaching strategy in the classroom can create a comfortable learning atmosphere for the students.[9] Movies enhance learning of a language through providing adequate input which is necessary for spoken language learning. Films offer learners with genuine input so they can be viewed as authentic material.

A number of studies have revealed the advantages of movies in enhancing the English language learning. Goldstein and Drivers suggested that Movies motivate students to learn English, and the visual nature of the medium aids slow learners in improving their comprehension abilities. Movies are an excellent method to get students involved in a variety of tasks in a second language school.[10] Alluri further explained that incorporating movies into the classroom serves a number of objectives in language instruction. The studies of cultural characteristics like conventions and humor, as well as culturally unique uses of the language such as idioms, aids comprehension of the language's

[9] Alluri, P. (2018). Enhancing English Language Teaching through Films in General Foundation Programs. Arab World English Journal (AWEJ).

[10]Goldstein, B., & Driver, P. (2014). *Language Learning with Digital Video*.Cambridge UniversityPress

function.[11] This suggested that movies enable language learners to practice their competence in comprehending the language out of the pattern of grammar rules and structures.

This study will use the "Onward" movie as the media in analyzing the felicity condition. "Onward" is a computer-animated modern fiction action movie produced by Walt Disney Pictures in 2020. It was created by Pixar Animation Studios. The movie stars are Tom Holland, Chris Pratt, Julia Louis-Dreyfus, and Octavia Spencer. The movie is directed by Dan Scanlon, produced by Kori Rae, and written by Scanlon, Jason Headley, and Keith Bunin. The movie is set in a suburban fantasy world and currently leading elf brothers on a mission to acquire an artifact that would briefly bring their deceased father back to life. Their quest is packed with cryptic maps, insurmountable hurdles, and inconceivable discoveries, just like any good adventure. When mom learns that her sons have gone away, she partners up with the famous mantic ore to bring them home.

Many critics stated that this movie is a well-crafted narrative with a continuous stream of jokes and appealing voice acting that pays off on nearly everything it sets up. While "Onward" isn't a top-tier Pixar film, it is still miles ahead of most other animated films. It provides the emotional release promised in the concept in an unexpected way, making up for what it lacks in other areas. Despite the fact that this is a film about a kid seeking a relationship with his father, it also honors individuals in our life who have unintentionally become father figures in our lives and molded us into the people we are today. The movie gained 88% ratings by Rotten Tomatoes, one of the incredible movie reviewers.

A full comprehension of a language is crucial since one of the functions of the language is to convey a message. In order to get the message, it is an obligation for the language learners to empower themselves with the language competence both structurally and pragmatically. Pragmatics has a crucial role in

[11] Ibid

building a communicatively competent speaker; it helps language learners to understand the language forms and functions that are appropriate to many contexts in which a language is used. In other words, pragmatics increases language learners' ability to select the most appropriate verbal linguistic acts for the different situations they may encounter. Take for example in speaking class with the topic of making request. The sentence of "*Give me that paper*" is structurally correct. However, it might become inappropriate when a teacher and a student are involved in the conversation. When the sentence was uttered by the teacher addressed to the students, there would be no problem occurred. Yet, when it was vice versa, the sentence then would be inappropriate.

In English classroom activity, it becomes obligatory for the teachers to make the students aware that language learning is more than just studying the sentence pattern, that there are other aspects beyond that in order to grasp the full meaning of the language, one of them is felicity condition. It is expected that the result of this research will be a trigger for the language instructors or teachers to involve more pragmatic competence in language learning. Further, as movies have been a major favorite media of entertainment, the use of it can be more than just an amusement tool particularly for the teenagers. Considering this fact, why not employ movie as a media of learning. Movie as a media learning can be a good idea since it can give additional booster to the learners to learn in a more favorable way.

C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

This study will focus on the felicity condition of request in "Onward" movie. In addition, the sub-focus in this study will be the types of felicity condition of request in "Onward" movie based on the classification proposed by George Yule; the general condition, the content condition, the preparatory condition, the sincerity condition and the essential condition.

D. Research Questions

In accordance to the description stated on the background, the formulation of the research question for this study is as follow:

1. How is the felicity condition of request based on the types found in “Onward” movie?

E. Objectives of the Research

In accordance with the research question, the objective of the study is to find out types of felicity condition of request found in the “Onward” movie and how is each type of felicity condition of request.

F. Significance of the Research

This study is conducted with several objectives that are expected to have contributions for several aspects. The contributions are as follows:

1. Theoretical Contribution

   This study is expected to offer information and knowledge regarding the types of felicity condition, so that they may be used as learning resources in English language learning.

2. Practical Contribution

   This study is intended to add to English research by improving the felicity condition skill and understanding.

   a. For students: The findings of this study are quite beneficial in comprehending information regarding the felicity condition in order to get a better understanding of the language

   b. For teachers: This study will be beneficial in developing novel impressions or techniques for comprehending the felicity condition. As a result, the benefits of this research may be felt by the teacher while teaching students how to employ the knowledge of felicity condition particularly in teaching speaking skill

c. For other researchers: This research will provide benefits and knowledge about the felicity condition

G. Previous Related Studies

Several studies concerning felicity condition have been conducted to grasp the deeper and more comprehensive understanding of what actually this part of linguistics is all about. To begin with is the research conducted by Hadiati.[12] In the attempt of analyzing the felicity condition in the speech act of Banyumasan daily conversation, Hadiati analyzed the utterances are taken from Banyumas dialect or Banyumasan; it is a dialect of standard Javanese spoken along Serayu River. It has unique characteristics due to its phonological and lexical items compared to Standard Javanese spoken in Yogyakarta and Surakarta. The descriptive analysis was employed to describe the felicity condition of the speech acts found in Banyumasan daily conversation. The result of the research suggested that felicity conditions of Banyumasan are realized into representative, directives, commisives, expressive, and declarations.

Another study of the analysis of felicity condition was also conducted by Adnyasuari.[13] Through the implementation of descriptive qualitative research design and documentation method to collect the data, the research suggested that only four of the five categories of illocutionary behaviors outlined by Searle were detected in this research. However, only the assertive type was used as a data representation. Meanwhile, the idea of felicity condition given by Austin may be utilized to assess whether a speech is felicitous or not. The participants must meet the felicity criterion in order to be happy. The

[12] Hadiati, Chusni (2019). The Felicity Condition of the Speech Act in Banyumasan Daily Conversation. Journal of Theary and Practice in Language Studies.

[13]Adnyasuari, Diah Putu Putrica. (2014). Felicity Condition of Women Illocutions in the Novel Stand By Me. Journal of Arts and Humanities.

scenario given above is ideal since all four requirements are met by the participants.

The third study related to the analysis of felicity condition was the study conducted by Rohmah.[14]According to the findings of this study, the five American drama films Dear John, For Love of the Game, Going the Distance, Like Crazy, and The Notebook contain 73 promises. The categorization of promises shows that implicit performatives appear to be the more dominant type in the movies. From the data, 89,04% promises are categorized as implicit performatives, and only 10,96% promises are categorized as explicit performatives. It can be observed from the data that the promises have met the felicity conditions. The discussion demonstrates that all of the promises contained in the movie match Searle's felicity condition.

From all the previous studies that have been mentioned earlier, it can be summed up that those studies are all similar, to analyze the felicity condition in several different media as the data. This study will actually conduct a similar analysis as well. However, this study will relate the result of the analysis in the practice of the teaching speaking skill, particularly for senior high school students.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

The descriptive qualitative of content analysis, a research approach for gathering data in the form of text, images, symbols, and other visual representations, was used to perform this study. Content analysis, according to Lac, is a scientific approach for analyzing information from communication sources such as television shows, newspaper columns, books, photos, and the Internet. The content analysis approach is used to extract information from a communication

[14]Rohmah, Aida Minati. (2013). Promise Categories in Some American Drama Movies. LEXICON; UGM Journal.

that has been gathered or that may be represented graphically. Content analysis entails more than simply making the message's content the object; it's also linked to a more contemporary understanding of communication's symbolic phenomena.[15]

2. Data and Data Source

The movie "Onward" and the text are the subject of this study. The movie and the movie text will be the source of primary data (principal data) for this study. The main data in this movie consists of every character's speeches and the situation shown. On the other hand, any information such as the script needed gleaned from the internet that might assist the researcher in learning more about the film and its creator. All of this information is gathered as supporting data.

3. Research Instrument

The term research instrument refers to all of the instruments used in doing research utilizing a certain technique. According to Gay, Mills and Airasian, an instrument is a data collection tool.[16]They also emphasized that the human is used as a qualitative research instrument, with data coming from words, images, and statistics. It indicates that the researcher is the instrument in this study. In addition, the instruments in this study are highlights and tables.

[15] Lac, A. (2016). Content analysis. In R. J. R. Levesque (Ed.), Encyclopedia of Adolesence (2nd ed., pp. 1-5). Switzerland: Springer International.

[16]Gay, L.R., Mills,Geoffrey E., Airasian, Peter, Educational Research: Competencies for Analysisand Applications. *New Jersey: Pearson Education.*

Table 1.1

Data Presentation Table

CODE	DATA	FELICITY CONDITION				
		GC	CC	PC	SC	EC
FC001						
FC002						
FC003						
TOTAL						

Notes

FC : Felicity Condition
GC : General Condition
CC : Content Condition
PC : Preparatory Condition
SC : Sincerity Condition
EC : Essential Condition

Further, to find out the dominant types of felicity condition of request found in the movie, the calculation will be performed by using the following formula.

$$\text{Types of felicity condition} = \frac{\text{Number of one type of felicity condition of request}}{\text{Total Number of felicity condition of request}} \times 100\%$$

4. Technique of Data Collection

The data collection approach used in this study is documentation research. Documentation research is defined by Gay, Mills, and Airasian as records of past occurrences. Writings, paintings, and monumental works by a person can all be considered documents. Hence, the data collecting technique will be conducted as followings:

1) Find the movie

The first step of the data collecting technique is finding the movie. The movie chosen for the study is "Onward" movie

2) Find the manuscript

The second step of the data collecting technique is finding the manuscript through internet browsing

3) Watch the movie

The third step is watching the movie. This step is done to get the whole understanding of the felicity condition of request in the movie

4) Read the manuscript

The next step is reading the manuscript. This step is done to get the thorough discovery of the felicity condition of request found in the movie

5) List the data

Data listing is the final step. This step relates to the analysis of the felicity condition of request found in the "Onward" movie.

5. Research Procedure

In order to gain the best result of the study, the procedure of the study will be conducted in accordance to the research procedure proposed by Creswell,[17] as follows:

1) Determining the Subject of the Research

The subject of the research in this study is the felicity condition of request found in "Onward" movie.

2) Collecting the Data

This is the process of taking notes and classification of the types of felicity condition of request.

3) Analyzing the Data

It is the process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision-making.

[17] Creswell, John W., and Creswell, J. David. (2018). Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Method. *London: SAGE Publication.*

4) Reporting the Data

It is the stage of reporting and summarizing the research findings as the last procedure of the study.

6. Data Analysis

In this study, the data analysis stage will be performed in three different processes asit is suggested by Miles and Huberman.[18] The processes are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

1) Data Reduction

Data reduction becomes the first step to do in analyzing the data in this research. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in a written up field note or transcript. The data reduction stage will employ the table as presented on table 1.1.

2) Data Display

The data is then shown in the second phase. In general, a display is a well-organized, condensed collection of data that allows for conclusion formulation and execution. The facts contained in the deixis in this phase will be exposed or exhibited, not merely broadly but precisely and explicitly. The data then will be presented on the following table.

[18] Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis: A Method Sourcebook. *Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications*.

Table 1.2

Felicity Condition in "Onward" Movie

NO	FELICITY CONDITION	NUMBER OF DATA	TOTAL	PRECENTAGE
1	General Condition			
2	Content Condition			
3	Preparatory Condition			
4	Sincerity Condition			
5	Essential Condition			
TOTAL				

Further, the data of each type of felicity condition will be calculated by using the following formula.

$$\frac{Number\ of\ Frequency\ of\ the\ certain\ Type}{Total\ Frequency\ of\ All\ Data\ Collection}\ X\ 100\%$$

3) Conclusion Drawing

After completing data reduction and data display, the final phase in this research's data analysis is to make conclusions. Depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; the funding agency's coding storage and retrieval procedures, the final conclusion may not emerge until data collecting is completed, even when the study professes to be working inductively, it is frequently foreshadowed from the start. In this phase, conclusions will be drawn about the research's findings based on the research questions and deixis theory employed.

7. The Trustworthiness of the Data

In a study, the data collected must be valid. This section of the study focuses on how data may be trusted. In qualitative research, one of the ways to maintain the trustworthiness of the data is by conducting triangulation. According to Frankael and Wallen, triangulation is the process of using a different point of view to confirm, dispute, or extend previous discoveries. When the field of research is hard and demanding, triangulation is applied. Presence research is tough, demanding, and contentious in equal measure.[19] Further, they also explain that there are five types of triangulation, as follow:

1) Data Triangulation

   Data triangulation entails the utilization of many data/information sources. The categorization of each category is an important technique. Then, in the evaluation research, make sure you include a comparable number of persons from each group. This is the most common and straightforward method of triangulation.

2) Investigator Triangulation

   In an evaluation plan, investigator triangulation entails using several distinct investigators/ evaluators. To triangulate, each investigator would use the same qualitative method to evaluate the program. Each evaluator's findings would be compared. When the findings of different investigators lead to the same conclusion, validity has been demonstrated.

3) Theory Triangulation

   The utilization of various expert views to understand a single set of data/information is known as theory triangulation. Unlike investigator triangulation, this strategy usually includes enlisting the help of experts from outside your expertise.

[19] Ibid p.5

4) Methodological Triangulation

The employment of various qualitative and/or quantitative approaches to study the program is known as methodological triangulation. Validity is established when the conclusions from each approach are the same.

5) Environmental Triangulation

Different locations, settings, and other significant aspects connected to the environment in which the study took place, such as time of day, day of week, or season of the year, are used in this sort of triangulation. The objective is to figure out which environmental factors, if any, may have influenced the data you received throughout the research. To see if the results are the same, the environmental element is modified. Validity is established when the results stay consistent under different environmental conditions.

This research, in addition, employed the investigator triangulation in order to maintain the trustworthiness of the data. Thus, an evaluator involved in the process of the data analysis.

I. Systematic of Discussion

In this study, the discussion will be divided into several chapters. Each chapter will discuss and elaborate particular topics, as follows:

1. Chapter I

   Chapter I presents the introduction, which consists of title confirmation, background of the research, focus and sub focus of the research, identification of the research, limitation of the research, research questions, the objectives of research, significance of research, scope of the research, relevance studies, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

2. Chapter II

   Chapter IIcontains a literature review of several theories and references that form the basis for supporting studies. In this

study, chapter II presents the theories of felicity conditions, movies and request

3. Chapter III

   Chapter III presents the research object description. This chapter presents general description of felicity condition found in “Onward” movie as an object of the research and presentation of facts and data collected in the study

4. Chapter IV

   Chapter IV presents research data and research findings. This chapter presents all the data obtained along with the result of the data analysis with the interpretation of the data.

5. Chapter V

   Chapter V presents the conclusion and suggestion of the research. This chapter presents what can be concluded from the result of the study and provides suggestions related to the conclusion.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Pragmatics

Linguistics has several branches, one of which is pragmatics. Pragmatics, according to Levinson, is the study of the relationship between language and context that is fundamental to an account of language comprehension.[20] While Griffiths claims that pragmatics is concerned with the use of utterances in context, with how we manage to transmit more than is strictly represented by sentence semantics. Conversational implicates save time and effort by inferring additional and varied meanings.[21] Pragmatics is based on the semantically encoded content of a language. Meanwhile, Yule states that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. According to him, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or a writer and interpreted by a listener or a reader so that it involves the interpretation of what people mean in the particular context and how the context influences what is said.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of utterances meaning in which as communicated by speakers and interpreted by hearers. It focuses on what people mean by their utterances that involve the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what said.Mey states that pragmatics is interested in the process of producing language and in its producers, not just in the end-product language.[22]Cutting said that pragmatics takes a socio-culturalperspective on language usage, examining the way that the principles of social behavior are expressed is determined by the social distance between the

[20]Levinson, Stephen C. (2008). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[21]Griffiths, Patrick. (2006). *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*.Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh.

[22]Mey, Jacob L. (2001). *Pragmatics*. London: Blackwell Publishing.

speakers.[23] It can be said that in pragmatics the way people behave in using language is influenced by the social distance and context between the speaker and the hearer.

For example, people who have distant relationship will be more aware when they use language. They tend to be more careful than when they speak with others in an intimate relationship. They will be more aware about the context and make the conversation felicitously orappropriately.Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. There are many subordinates of pragmatics which are deictic, reference, presupposition,implicature, speech acts, politeness, and many others. In speech acts theory, felicity condition can be said as the rules of speech acts. Felicity condition makes the people more aware in making conversation in appropriate situations to be felicitously performed.

Furthermore Yule divides the definition of pragmatics into 4 terms:[24]

a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

   Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. It concerns moreon the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.

b. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.

   Pragmatics involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It involves how the speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, and under what circumstances.

[23]Cutting, Joan. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse: A resource Book for Students*.London: Routledge.

[24]Yule, George.(2003). *Pragmatics*. Hawaii: Oxford University Press.

c. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

   This approach also explores how the listener can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning.

d. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

   Pragmatics also gives attention on how close or distant the speaker and the listener is, the speaker determine how much needs to be said. This perspective will be determine the choice between said and the unsaid.

In accordance to the previous definitions it can be derived that pragmatics is the study of meaning within the context of an utterance. To comprehend and evaluate the meaning of a statement or utterance from a pragmatic standpoint, one must analyze the relationship between language and the context in which the situation is expressed.

B. Felicity Condition

According to Cutting in order for speech acts to be appropriately and successfully performed, certain felicity conditions have to be met.[25] For Austin, felicity conditions are that the context and roles of participants must be recognized by all parties; the action must be carried out completely, and the persons must have the right intentions.[26]For Searle, there is a general condition for all speech acts, that the hearer must hear and understand the language, and that the speaker must not be pretending or playacting.[27] For declarations and directives, the rules are that the speaker must believe that it is possible to carry out the action: they are performing the action the hearer's best

[25] Ibid p. 10

[26] Austin, J.L. (1962). How to Do Things with Words. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press.

[27] Searle, John R. (1969). Speech Acts; An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. California Cambridge University Press

interest; they are sincere about wanting to do it, and the words count as the act.

While Levinson says that appropriateness or felicity condition is a pragmatic theory that is concerned with principle, it predicts for each and every well-formed sentence of a language, on a particular semantic reading,the set of context in which it would be appropriate.[28]Hurford states that the felicity conditions of an illocutionary act are conditions that must be fulfilled in the situation in which the act is carried out if the act is to be said to be carried out properly, or felicitously.[29]

Grundy says that felicity condition, in this case,conditions which make it appropriate to make a promise.[30]Yule states that felicity conditions are certain expected or appropriate circumstances for the performance of a speech act to be recognized as intended. For some clear cases, the performance will be infelicitous (inappropriate) if the speaker is not a specific person in a special context. For example:

I sentence you to six months in prison

If the speaker is a judge in a courtroom, the sentence is felicitous. But if the speaker is not a judge in a courtroom, the sentence will be infelicitous. Because the felicity condition will be felicitous if the speaker is a specific person in a special context. In everyday context among ordinary people, there are also pre-condition of speech acts. According to Yule felicity condition divides the types of condition into five classes, namely; general conditions, content conditions, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions,essential conditions.

1) General Conditions

   General conditions on the participant, for example, that they can understand the language being used and that they are not acting or being nonsensical.

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[28]Ibid p.10

[29]Hurford, James R. Brendan Heasley and Michael B. Smith. (2007). *Semantics: ACoursebook*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[30]Grundy, Peter. 2000. *Doing Pragmatics*. London: Oxford University Press.

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The teacher said to the students. All participants understand the language, they are not playing acting and the teacher's sentence makes sense.The audience/participants must comprehend the speech, and **not** act to understand. The proposed content must be precise and affirmative, such as an order or a promise. For example, a command must state authority

"Get up on the stage and hold the placard towards the audience",

In this sentence the speaker is not requesting, his power over the hearer is clearly stated.

2) Content Conditions

Content condition establishes the semantic meaning of the sentence that has been uttered. It is given by our semantic theory and is the same across different speech acts. For example, if we consider the speech act of promising, the meaning of a promise is to attribute a future action to the speaker.

For example:

"If you don't behave, I promise you there's going to be trouble".

for both a promise and a warning, the content of the utterance must be about a future event. A further content condition for a promise requires that the future event will be a future act of the speaker.

3) Preparatory Conditions

When the speaker produced the utterance, the first consideration is about the speaker's belief about the utterance that will be uttered. Belief means that he or she has fulfilled prerequisites before the utterance is spoken or in a simple word; the preparatory condition is about the reason for an utterance spoken by the speaker. For example, when someone gives a question, the speaker does

not know the answer, and the hearer is willing to answer the question. Concerned with the speaker and hearer's attitudes towards the truth of the propositional content. These include expectations and preferences, etc. and also encompass the lexical meaning of performative verbs. To continue the example with promise, the preparatory conditions cover that the hearer prefers the speaker's performing the future action over him/her not doing so and that it is not clear that the speaker would perform the future action anyway.

The preparatory conditions for a promise are significantly different from those for a warning. When someone promises to dosomething, there are two preparatory conditions: first, the event will not happen by itself, and second, the event will have a beneficial effect. When someone utters a warning, there are the following preparatory conditions: it is not clear that the hearer knows the event will occur, and the event will not have a beneficial effect.

"You will hear from me"

In preparatory condition, the speech must have the command over the audience's thoughts. The speaker must have a particular faith about his own act and the circumstances his audience is in. Take another example: the difference between a promise and a threat

"I swear to take revenge for my brother's assault."

Here the sentence is not a threat to anybody, but a promise to the audience.

4) Sincerity Conditions

Sincerity condition was about the psychological aspect of the speaker when she was speaking an utterance. The psychological here meant that the speaker, whether sincere or not when she was speaking an utterance. Sincerity conditions is a condition that must be fulfilled if the act is said to be carried out sincerely, but failure to meet such a conditiondoes not prevent the carrying out of the act altogether.

"Congratulations on passing your exam"

For a promise, the speaker intends to carry out the future action,

"I will definitely back at 6 p.m."

and, for a warning, the speaker genuinely believes that the future events will not have a beneficial effect.

"Don't go overboard!"

In sincerity condition, a speaker must be wiling to keep his word, the attitude towards his content should be promising and must convey that he intents to do the act. For example:

"*I will be running for presidential elections this year and I'm going to win it!*"

5) Essential Conditions

Essential conditions cover the fact that by the act of uttering a promise, the speakers there by intend to create an obligatory to carry out the action as a promise. In other words, the utterance changes the speakers' state from non-obligation to obligation.Similarly, with a warning, under the essential condition, the utterance changes the speakers' state from non-informing of a bad future event to informing. This essential condition thus combines with a specification of what must be in the utterance content, the context, and the speaker's intentions, in order for a specific speech act to be appropriately (felicitously) performed. For example:

I sentence you 6 months in prison.

The speaker is a judge in a courtroom and the hearer is a defendant.In other words, the speaker has the authority to command while the hearer has the obligation to carry out this command.

Speaker (in making the promise) has conveyed to the hearer that the speaker has made a commitment. In other words, the hearer is aware that the speaker is committing him/herself to do what he/she promises to do. For example:

"(I promise) I will help you with your physics homework."

In conclusion, felicity condition can be defined as general condition,content condition, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Those are all of felicity condition that has been categorized by George Yule. The researcher uses all of the condition in this study.

C. Movie

Movie is a special material that is used for taking photographs.Movies can represent work of art by using oral language. According toJacobsmovies are entertainment. Movies are documents of their time and place. Movies are artistic forms of self-expression. Movies can be seen at theaters, on television, or home video. They tell stories about characters going through experiences.According to Aminulloh,a movie besides comprehended as a result of swan song, also meant as communications media in perspective of mass communications.[31]

The message can be submitted in a movie. It makes movies personate symbolic communications system as social reality reflection. Movies frequently become event picture yardstick that happened in society. Then Leave from desire of existence of information and knowledge about narcotics through this film media. Movie can give message through sign system found on visual language like location setting and of properties used and also dialogues by which is said either by player.

There are major genres of movie that are popular and well known while there are others that are not as familiar to the general viewing public.Here is a collected description of movie genres for the major ones.

[31]Jacobs, C. (2000). Film Theory and Analysis. http://www.und.edu/instruct/cjacobs/FilmTheory&Analysis.htm. Accessed on September 28th 2021.

1. Action

   Actionis a movie genre in which one or more protagonists are thrust into a series of challenges that involve violence, close combat,frantic chases, and physical feats. Action movies tend to feature a resourceful protagonist struggling against incredible odds, which include life-threatening situations, a villain, or a pursuit which generally concludes in victory for the protagonist. Movies in this genre often involve car chases,gun fights and hand-to-hand-combats. Violence is the key characteristic of this film genre. These films include kung fu movies, spy movies and disaster movies.The example of action movies are *The Fast and Furious 7*, *KillBill*, *Live Free or Die Hard*, *Spectre*, and *The Dark Knight*.

2. Adventure

   This genre also involves some action,but the main aspects of the movies in this category are exotic locales, historical, epic expedition and anything that bring thrills to the audience. Main plot elements include quests for lost continents, a jungle, mountain, island, coast, urban and/ordesert settings, characters going on treasure hunts and heroic journeys for the unknown. Adventure movies are mostly set in a period background and may include adapted stories of historical or fictional adventure heroes within the historical context. Kings, monarchies, battles, rebellion orpiracy are commonly seen in adventure movies.The example of adventure movies are*Pete's Dragon*, *TheAdventurer*, *The BFG*, *The Jungle Book*, and *Jurassic Park*.

3. Animation

   Animated movies are ones in which individual drawings, paintings,or illustrations are photographed frame by frame (stop-frame cinematography). Usually, each frame differs slightly from the one preceding it, giving the illusion of movement when frames are projected in rapid succession at 24 frames per second. The earliest cinema animation was composed of frame-by-frame, hand-drawn images. When

combined with movement, the illustrator's two-dimensional static art become alive and created pure and imaginative cinematic images - animals and other inanimate objects could become evil villains or heroes.Animations are not a strictly-defined genre category, but rather a film technique, although they often contain genre-like elements.Animation, fairy tales, and stop-motion films often appeal to children, but it would marginalize animations to view them only as children's entertainment. Animated films are often directed to, or appeal most to children, but easily can be enjoyed by all.The example of animation movies are*Zootopia*, *Finding Dory*,*HotelTransylvania* 2, *Frozen*, and*Kung Fu Panda* , *Onward.*

4. Comedy

   Comedy is a genre of movie in which the main emphasis is on humor. These movies are designed to make the audience laugh through amusement and most often work by exaggerating characteristics for humorous effect. Humor is the main driving force of comedy films.Anything with slapstick moments, witty dialogue and satirical elements are included in this genre. Parodies and spoofs are the most obvious type of comedy movies while some involve a mix of action, adventure and romance.The example of comedy movies are*Silver Linings, 21 Jump Street, Horrible Bosses*, *The World End*, and *Anchorman.*

5. Documentary

   Documentary movies involve putting together real life events and people to tell a particular story. Movie in this genre often involve a narrator, interviews and real footage of real events. They are done to execute social commentaries or to simply put historical events into a newlight.The examples of documentary movies are *West of Memphis*, *The House I Live In*, *Enemies of the People*, *Sound City*, and *Nanook of The North*.

6. Drama

   Dramatic movies with serious themes and intense character development make up films in this genre. They often portray realistic situations with realistic people, but they sometimes involve more fantastical elements. Drama is a type of narrative fiction (or semi-fiction)intended to be more serious than humorous in tone, focusing on in-depth development of realistic characters who must deal with realistic emotional struggles. In the sense of a type of film, the common term is a "drama film". The term "the drama" refers to "the dramatic branch of literature;the dramatic art".It is this narrow sense that the film and television industry and film studies adopted to describe "drama" as a type of film within their respective media.The example of drama movies are*The Wrestler, Argo, Let the Right One In, Sideways*, and *Forrest Gump*.

7. Romance

   Romance movies are romantic love stories that focus on passion,emotion, and the affectionate romantic involvement of the main characters and the journey that their genuinely strong, true and pure romantic love takes them through dating, courtship or marriage. Romance films make the romantic love story or the search for strong and pure love and romance the main plot focus. Occasionally, romance lovers face obstacles such asfinances, physical illness, various forms of discrimination, psychologicalrestraints or family that threaten to break their union of love. As in allquite strong, deep, and close romantic relationships, tensions of day-to-daylife, infidelity temptations, and differences in compatibility enter into theplots of romantic movies.Romantic movies often explore the essential themes of love at firstsight, young with older love, unrequited romantic love, obsessive love,sentimental love, spiritual love, forbidden love/romance, platonic love,sexual and passionate love, sacrificial love, explosive and destructive love,and tragic love. Romantic movies serve as great escapes and fantasies for viewers, especially if the two people finally overcome their

difficulties,declare their love, and experience life "happily ever after", implied by a reunion and final kiss.The examples of romance movies are *Before Sunset*, *Juno*, *Carol*,*Pride and Prejudice*, and *Dear John*.

8. Fantasy

   Fantasy are movies that belong to the fantasy genre with fantastic themes, usually involving magic, supernatural events,mythology, folklore,or exotic fantasy worlds. The genre is considered a form of speculative fiction alongside science fiction films and horror films, although the genres do overlap. Fantasy films often have an element of magic, myth,wonder, escapism, and the extraordinary.The examples of fantasy movies are*The Hobbit*, *Snow White and*The *Huntsman*, *Narnia*, *The lord of the Rings*, and *The Huntsman:Winter's War*.

9. Horror

   Horror is a movie genre seeking to elicit a negative emotional reaction from viewers by playing on the audience's primal fears. It's Involve blood, gore, the supernatural and things that go bump in the night.Horror films often deal with viewers' nightmares, fears, revulsions and terror of the unknown. Plots within the horror genre often involve theintrusion of an evil force, event, or personage into the everyday world.Prevalent elements include ghosts, extraterrestrials, vampires, werewolves,demons, gore, torture, vicious animals, evil witches, monsters, zombies,cannibals, psychopaths, serial killersand everything that makes one afraidof going to sleep at night.The examples of horror movies are*The Conjuring*,*Mama*,*Annabelle*, *My bloody Valentine*, and *The Babadook*.

10. Musical

    Musical is a movie genre in which songs sung by the characters are interwoven into the narrative, sometimes accompanied by dancing, often lighthearted stories with comedy and drama going hand in hand. These movies involve

a lot of singing and dancing to complement the story telling.The songs usually advance the plot or develop the film's characters, though in some cases they serve merely as breaks in the storyline, often as elaborate "production numbers".The examples of musical movies are*A Chorus Line*, *High SchoolMusical*, *Pitch Perfect*, *Rock of Ages*, and *Damn Yankees*.

11. Science Fiction

    Science fiction is a movie genre that uses science fiction:speculative, fictional science-based depictions of phenomena that are not fully accepted by mainstream science, such as extraterrestrial life forms,alien worlds, extrasensory perception and time travel, along with futuristic elements such as spacecraft, robots, cyborgs, interstellar space travel orother technologies. Science fiction films have often been used to focus on political or social issues, and to explore philosophical issues like the human condition. In many cases, tropes derived from written science fiction may be used by filmmakers ignorant of or at best indifferent to the standards of scientific plausibility and plot logic to which written science fiction is traditionally held. Films in this genre are very imaginative that do not fit in the real world.The example of science fiction movies are*The Hunger Games*, *TheMaze Runner*, *Interstellar*, *Star Wars*, and *The Giver*.

12. War

    Whether it is an ancient battle or World War II, war movies always involve combat and tales of life on the battlefield. Action and drama are two key components in war movies. This film genre includes space epics,historical war stories and futuristic battles between good and evil. Warfilm is a film genre concerned with warfare, typically about naval, air, orland battles in the twentieth century, with combat scenes central to the drama. The fateful nature of battle scenes means that war films often end with them. Themes explored include combat, survival and escape,sacrifice, the futility and

inhumanity of battle, the effects of war on society, and the moral and human issues raised by war. War films are often categorized by their milieu, such as the Korean War; the most popular subject is the Second World War. The stories told may be fiction,historical drama, or biographical. Critics have noted similarities between the Western and the war film.The examples of war movies are *American Sniper*, *Fury*, *Downfall*,*Pearl Harbor*, and *The Longest Day*.

13. Western

    To cap off this movie genres list, we have the Western film genre.It started out as a film genre that only relied on horses, guns, dusty towns,bar fights and cowboy for categorization. However, the themes of showdowns, revenge and being outlaws are also being applied to stories not set in the Old West. The description of film genres for some may stay the same for decades, but in others, it can be revised and even redefined.The examples of western movies are *Dances withWolves*, *LittleBig*, *The Missing*, *A Man Called Horse*, and *A Million Ways to Dies in the West*.

From the definitions it can be summed up that movies are images in the frame that represent the social phenomenon of a society. It is as the reflection of the desire, needs,fears, and aspiration of a society at a given time. The themes and stories of the movie derived from its social environment. There are many genres of movies that are popular and well known. The genres of movies are action, adventure, animation, comedy, documentary, drama, romance, fantasy, horror, musical, science fiction, war, and western.

D. Onward Movie

"Onward" is a computer-animated modern fiction action movie produced by Walt Disney Pictures. It was created by Pixar Animation Studios.[32] The movie stars Tom Holland, Chris Pratt,

[32] Lemire, Christy. (2020). Onward Review. https://www.rogerebert.com/reviews/onward-movie-review-2020. Accessed on September 28th 2021.

Julia Louis-Dreyfus, and Octavia Spencer and is directed by Dan Scanlon, produced by Kori Rae, and written by Scanlon, Jason Headley, and Keith Bunin. The film is set in a suburban fantasy world and currently leading elf brothers on a mission to acquire an artifact that would briefly bring their deceased father back to life. Their quest is packed with cryptic maps, insurmountable hurdles, and inconceivable discoveries, just like any good adventure. When Mom learns that her sons have gone away, she partners up with the famous manticore to bring them home.

The high-energy, pop-culture-heavy result feels frantically eager to please, until it tries to yank at your heartstrings in the by-now familiar formula of Pixar Animation. (And of course, the idea of a deceased parent as a crucial plot point is practically on page one of the Disney playbook. The film is episodic in structure, leaping from one place to get one thing before leaping to another place to get another, and so on and so on in a series of breathless fetch quests. But in the few moments when it settles down and allows its characters to interact with one another in a meaningful way, "Onward" provides a glimpse of what director and co-writer Dan Scanlon probably was aiming for in sharing an intimate piece of his childhood on the big screen.

Scanlon, who previously directed the lively sequel "Monsters University," was inspired by the death of his own father when he was just a year old; his brother, who's a few years older, had only hazy memories. From his own loss, Scanlon—with co-screenwriters Jason Headley and Keith Bunin—tells the story of two elven, blue-haired brothers living with their widowed mother in a suburbia that was once full of magic. Long ago, it was a place of unicorns and mermaids and fairies, resplendent with rolling, green hills and tinged with pixie dust in the air. Now it looks a lot like ... Burbank, actually, where The Walt Disney Co. is based. The mixture of old and new reveals itself in some clever ways—tract houses are shaped like oversized mushrooms and baby dragons serve as perky, slobbery pets. But while the background details can be quite lovely in their tactile realism—

shafts of sunlight, bumps of asphalt—the bulbous and simplistic character design is blandly off-putting.

Thankfully, the voice work from stars Tom Holland and Chris Pratt is strong enough to overcome that, somewhat. Holland plays the shy, skinny Ian, who was in his mom's womb when his dad died; he's hoping that turning 16 will inspire him to make friends and take chances, and he has a checklist of goals to make it all happen. Pratt plays boisterous big bro Barley, who's a bit stunted and still living at home with their mom (Julia Louis-Dreyfus, who makes you wish there were more to her character); he's into a Dungeons & Dragons-style role-playing game and drives a retro van with a unicorn emblazoned on the side. Despite their inherent differences (or perhaps because of them), the two have a likable chemistry with each other. So when Barley says playfully to Ian early on, "There's a mighty warrior inside of you, you just have to let him out," the sentiment comes from a place of authentic kindness and doesn't sound as mawkish as it might look on the page. (Plus, it's just amusing to imagine a world in which Spider-Man and Star Lord are brothers affectionately messing with each other.)

Both guys get a chance to tap into their hidden adventurer when their mom reveals a secret to them, one she was meant to hold onto until Ian's 16th birthday: Their father left them an ancient staff with a rare gem to place atop it. Those items, along with a few magical words, would bring him back to them for 24 hours—but they could only perform the spell once and they had to get it exactly right. Naturally, in the excitement of this newfound knowledge, nothing goes as planned; they only get halfway through the spell, resulting in their father appearing from the waist down as just a pair of khakis and shoes with whimsical socks. It's a strange idea and an even stranger image. In order to make the most of their limited time with him, they must go on a journey through their seemingly mundane town to finish what they started and make their dad whole.

They struggle to achieve this by dragging their half-dad along, fastening a stuffed torso and a baseball cap onto his pants

and trying to act as normal as possible in public, even as they're yanking him around by a retractable dog leash. The floppy, "Weekend at Bernie's"-style physical comedy is good for a laugh or two but grows old quickly and eventually feels like easy, go-to shtick. Among their many stops is a family-friendly tavern, complete with a salad bar and a claw machine, which used to be a dangerous hangout for fearsome creatures of all kinds; the manager, a once-powerful manticore (Octavia Spencer, a standout), has grown complacent but longs to reclaim her badassery of yore. She ends up getting sucked into the quest, along with Ian and Barley's mom, in a subplot that feels wedged in and does both of these supremely talented actresses a disservice. And the climactic showdown with a makeshift monster is just so much noise and wreckage—until it stops abruptly and shifts to a teary-eyed conclusion.

The pacing is so jarring that the emotional payoff doesn't develop as intended. And the overall irony, of course, is that this is a movie about the need for magic that could have used a little more of the stuff itself. But if it makes you think of your mom and dad fondly, even for a moment, well at least that's something.

E. Request

Making a request is something that the majority of people perform on a regular basis, and there are a variety of ways to go about it. Request is defined as the act of asking for something to be given or done especially as a favor or courtesy, solicitation or petition. We may be subtle and drop hints about what we desire or we can be blunt and declare clearly what we intend.[33] In English, there are several possible expressions to be used in making a request. The following table contains those expressions along with the responses.

[33] Karlsson, Anna. (2018). Learning How to Make Request in English. https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1290933.

Table 2.1

Expressions of Request

Request	Response (+)	Response (-)
Will/ would/ can/ could you …..please?	Sure, I'd be glad to	I'm sorry I can't
Do you mind….?	I'd be happy to	I'd love to, but…
Do you think you could…?	Sure, just a moment	I'm sorry, but…
Do you think it will be possible to…?	No problem	Sorry to say that…
Would it be possible for you to…?	Of course	It sounds great, but…
Would you mind…?	Certainly	
Can/ could you….for me, please?	Alright	
Can/ could I ask you to….?		

Further, there are several things to remember in making the request, they are:

1. Request is commonly followed by Verb 1

   Examples:

Will you Can you Could you Do you think you could	**Open** the door for me please?

2. The expressions contain "mind" are commonly followed by gerund

   Examples:

Do you mind Would you mind	**Opening** the door for me please?

3. The response for the previous expressions of request is either:
    - “No, I don’t mind” (which is a positive response to the request. It means that I accept to open the door for you)
    - Or “Yes” (which is a negative response to the request. It means that I refuse to open the door for you)
4. “Could” is commonly considered more polite than “Can”

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