



**AN ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT ON THE “FANTASTIC
BEASTS : THE SECRETOF DUMBLEDORE" MOVIE**

THESIS

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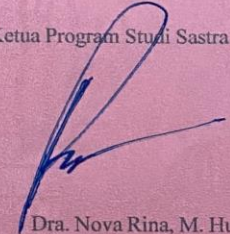
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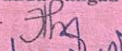

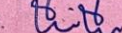
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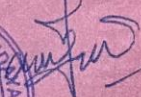
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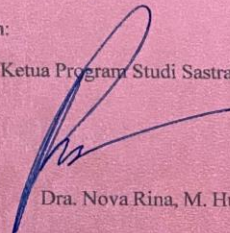
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify the originality of this thesis I submitted to fulfill a requirement for an S1 degree in the English Department Faculty of Humanities Universitas Bung Hatta. This thesis is entirely mine and there are no works or opinions written or published by other people except as references or quotations by following the usual scientific writing procedures.

Padang, 29 Agustus 2024



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AN ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT ON FANTASTIC BEAST : THE SECRET OF DUMBLEDORE MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the analysis of speech act in film has garnered significant attention from scholars in the fields of linguistics, film studies and communication. Within the interdisciplinary realm, the exploration of expressive speech acts utterances that convey emotions, attitude and intention has emerged as a fruitful avenue for understanding the complexities of cinematic discourse. Building upon this burgeoning body of research, this study seeks to analyze expressive speech acts in the context of “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore,” the latest installment in the beloved Wizarding. By using this qualitative research, researcher will use words and will not contain any numbers at all. With this qualitative research method , the researcher will dissect the subtitles listed on the movie “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore” and the result of the analysis will be serve by describing the result of the analysis. The writer found there are fifty-one expressions that represents expressive speech acts in the movie “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore” outlined as, nineteen expression of thanking, twelve expression of apologizing, 1 expression of congratulating, 16 expression of deploring, two expression of condoling and one expression of welcoming. The exploration of expressive speech acts in “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore” highlights the rich emotional tapestry woven through the characters interactions. With fifty-one instances of expressive speech acts, including thanking, apologizing, congratulating, deploring, condoling and welcoming.

Key words : Expressive speech act, qualitative research method, speech act.

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CHAPTER I INTRUDOCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Talking about speech act means that talking about pragmatic which is studying and recognizing meaning even it is not being spoken or written(Yule 2006). An eye catching aspect about studying pragmatics is the aim or implicit meaning behind. Moreover, studying pragmatic will lead into something valuable to learn which we can figure out the intended meaning and contextual meaning. In the daily conversation, the society need to be ready about a lot of shared assumptions and expectations(Yule 2006). And to help the society about how to figure it out the researcher rise the topic about expressive speech act and provides some insights about it.

Speech act come to the surface for the first time is in 1962 by J.L. Austin in “How to Do Things With Words”. And J.R. Searle developed the idea in “An Essay in the Philosophy of Language “ Searle put Austin’s theory (illocutionary action) into five : directive, representative, commissive, expressive and declarative. And the researcher will lead the research using the theory by J.R. Searle about expressive speech act in “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore”

In recent years, the analysis of speech act in film has garnered significant attention from scholars in the fields of linguistics, film studies and communication. Within the interdisciplinary realm, the exploration of expressive speech acts utterances that convey emotions, attitude and intention has emerged as a fruitful avenue for understanding the complexities of cinematic discourse.. Building upon this burgeoning body of research, this study seeks to analyze expressive speech acts in the context of “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore,” the latest installment in the beloved Wizarding

Choosing “Fantastic Beasts: The Secret of Dumbledore” for the research material is based on the several reason the researcher has been noted after watching the movie for many of times. **Rich narrative landscape**, The Wizarding World Franchise created by J.K. Rowling provides a rich and immersive narrative landscape. The Fantastic Beasts series, in particular, offers a unique blend magic, adventure, intrigue, making t an intriguing subject for analysis; **Diverse characters**, The film features a diverse cast of characters, each with their own distinct personalities, backgrounds and motivations. This diversity provides ample opportunities to explore how different character employ expressive speech acts to convey emotions and intentions; **Emotional depth**, “Fantastic Beasts: The Secret of Dumbledore delves into themes of love, loyalty, betrayal and sacrifice, eliciting a range of emotional responses from both characters and audiences. Analyzing expressive speech act allows for a deeper understanding of how these emotions are conveyed and interpreted within the narrative; **Continuation of franchise**, as the latest installment in the “Fantastic Beasts” series, this film builds upon the established lore and mythology of the Wizarding World, offering a new insights and developments. Exploring expressive speech acts in this context can shed light on how the franchise evolves and adapts over time; **Cinematic significance**, the film’s status as a major cinematic release ensures its cultural relevance and widespread impact. Analyzing expressive speech acts in such a high-profile film allows for broader insights into contemporary cinematic discourse and audience reception. Over all, choosing “Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore” for the research material provides a rich and captivating subject matter that offers ample opportunities for exploration and analysis of expressive speech acts within the context of a beloved and culturally significant franchise.

1.2. Limitation of the research

As we know, Austin in his theory separate speech act theory into three category which is local speech, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. But the researcher will only takes the illocutionary acts for the research. And since Searle in his theory divides illocutionary acts into fives category which is directive, representative, commissive, expressive and declarative the researcher lead the research only into expressive speech act to analyze the material “ Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore”.

1.3. Research Question

To make the research easily understand the researcher take some research question as follows :

1. What types of Expressive Speech Act found in the movie “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore” ?
2. What strategies are use to deliver expressive speech acts on “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore Movie ?

1.4. Purpose of the Research

The aim of this research can be seen as follows:

1. To find out what types of Expressive Speech Act found in the movie “Fantastic Beasts : The Secret of Dumbledore” movie.
2. To figure out what strategies use to deliver expressive speech act on “Fantastic Beasts: The Secret of Dumbledore” movie.

1.5. Significance of the Research

- a. Theoretically, this research would provide knowledge and references to the other researcher in studying about expressive speech act.
- b. Practically, this research can be the way of examine the types of expressive speech act in the future research, and also can be the way of learning to collect, classify and analyzing data.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL AND FRAMEWORK

2.1. Review of Related Literature

At this stage, the researcher wants to discuss some of the theories that are used as pillars to support research and make the research more focused on the main objectives of the research. And theories themselves not only served to facilitate the researcher in achieving the ultimate goal of the research but also to make the whole research to be as clear as possible.

2.1.1. Pragmatic Study

Yule 2006 claims that pragmatics is concerned with comprehending how a speaker or writer conveys meaning and how a listener or reader interprets that meaning. Not everything that is conveyed through words can be interpreted directly as the same meaning as it spoken. For example : at a restaurant the customer say “I can’t wait for a hundred years for the food “. This utterance can give the a clue to the waiter that the customer need the food to be serve as soon as possible to the table. Or on the other hand, the customer tell the waiter that he is on a hurry or he really starving at that moment. In our social life we always communicate with other and in that communication terms we have to be aware for some word or sentence being spoken which some time they are not being spoken directly to us.

In everyday life, not everything we hear from the daily conversation has the same meaning as it spoken. Because of that, we must focused not only to the words are spoken but we also need to dig deeper into the core meaning about what the speaker trying to inform.

As in the real life, when we get into the entertain world which in this case it is movie, we realize that in every scenes showed up some conversational situation. The movie maker play in the area of emotions, expression and symbol which communicate pragmatically. For example, Ronald Wesley in Harry Potter always say the words “Bloody hell” to express he is shocked about something. Those words is just a small pieces found. There is so much more to be found in the movie and analyze it in the pragmatic fields.

2.1.2. Speech Act

As the part of linguistic activities, speech act take place in society which become unseparated from society in everyday life. Entertainment which in this case movie has a lot to do in language play be it language style, swearing words, code mixing, speech act and it can be almost every linguistic fields can be found in just one movie. It becomes interesting when people or we can say movie connoisseur can seek a lot of information in every scene of a movie and also entertaining at the same time. Movie it self uses text, images, video, to convey information which can be use to be a research fields, learning fields or just to enjoy the movie it self.

Speech acts is an important part of pragmatics because they become the basis for analyzing other pragmatic topics such as presumptions, the principle of cooperation, and the principle of politeness. Speech acts take various forms to express a purpose.

According to(J.L.Austin 1962), there are two types of speech. Constative speech and performative speech as shown below :

1. According to Austin, constant speech is a type of speech that describe a factual situation, the contents of which can refer to historical facts or events that occurred in the past. Constative remarks can be determined right or wrong base on the factual relationship between the initiator and the facts. So that constant speech can distinguish right from wrong in a speech. However constant speech is only speech that does not cause other people to do something or only aims to inform, state and explain. Example : “The thief is that man “ these words is a constant speech because it convey information which connect to factual events seeing by the speaker.
2. Performative speech, which has implication for the speaker’s actions even though it is difficult to know whether it is true or not, cannot determined whether it is true or not based on facts because the utterance is more related to the speaker’s behavior or actions.

This utterance is more tailored to the purpose of the speaker so that it can not only be seen from the facts but also must know the meaning of the speech. Example :” I command you to leave my room!” This is a performative utterance and it contains a clear purpose to ask a man to leave the room immediately.

Austin distinguishes speech acts into three, locution, perlocution and illocution. Austin stated that locution is simply telling something, convey information, speak, ask, questions, etc. (J.L.Austin 1962) Locution acts mean the fact of telling, conveying or saying something which means that the act of locus requires the speaker to be done. The second speech act is perlocution which is an action or state of thoughts brought about by, or as a consequence of saying something. According to Austin, the perlocution act is what we produce or achieve with say something like convincing, cajoling, blocking, saying, shocking or misleading. The last is illocution. Illocution is what achieved by communicating the intention to achieve something. The speech act according to (Searle 1979) describes speech acts as language acts. Various types of speech, such as statements, orders and questions allowing a person to start interacting not only for himself but also with other people around him.

Moreover, (Searle 1979) defined illocutionary acts into five types as follows :

1. Declarative, are the words that have resulted in the current situations as performance. Such as resigning, dismissing, naming and sentencing.
2. Representative is indicating the speaker’s belief in something that can be evaluated as true or incorrect. Such as predictions, statements claims, suggestion, announcements and so on.

3. Commissive has committed the speaker to do something or to commit actions in the future or the acts express what the speaker intends to do, such as promises, vows, offers, swearing and so on.
4. Directive is to persuade the listener to do a specific action, such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, suggesting and so on.
5. Expressive means the speaker's feelings are expressed in the words toward a specific action or situation, such as thanking, congratulating, apologizing, blaming, greeting, wishing, praising and so on.

2.1.3. Language function

Every action or speech has its function . that function become the aim to a speaker in delivering and doing something to the target listener. According to Leech (1974), language function are divide into 5 (informational, expressive, directive, aesthetic and phatic). (Holmes 2013) divides 6 ways to categorize the functions :

1. Expressive utterance, express the speaker's feelings, e.g. I happy to see you today.
2. Directive utterances, attempt to get someone to do something, e.g. Get me a glass of water
3. Referential utterance, provide information, e.g. The buss will arrive at seven o'clock.
4. Metalinguistic utterance, comment on language itself, e.g. 'Brunch' is the abbreviation of the words breakfast and lunch.
5. Poetic utterance focus on aesthetic features of the language, e.g. I feel like the bird in the sky high.
6. Phatic utterances express solidarity and empathy with others, e.g. How are you doing today, it's a great day today isn't it ?

(Holmes 2013) state that expressive, directive and reference functions are used more often by linguists because of the basic components between these functions. In contrast to Holmes, Hutcheon (1995) in (Yanti and Fitri 2018) divides the function into 9 name complicating, ludic, distancing, provisional, oppositional, reinforcing, self-protective, assailing and aggregative. To determine the function used in a speech, action, text, etc. of course, it cannot be limited because determining the function also depends on the context following the use of data.

2.2. Previous Research

Before this research, many researchers have studied about speech act. And also there are many linguists has worked with this speech act theory specifically in analyzing expressive speech act. And to support this research, the researcher presenting view research has been conduct by another researcher as follow:

(Ronan 2015) analyzed the categorizing expressive speech act in Irish English taken from the SPICE Ireland corpus. She investigated the use of expressive in a semi-formal, informal, and formal discourse in 300 files of the spoken categories. She divided eight categories of expressive speech act the refers to Guirriad and Norick approach they are agreement, disagreement, volition, thanks, apologies, exclamations sorrow and greetings. She found the most frequently used expressive speech act is expression of agreement. The frequency of agreement it is similar of the expression of exclamations, followed by disagreement, apologies, volition and by thanks. And then, she found the expression that rarely used are sorrow and greetings.

The next research is conducted by (Utami and Yanti 2022) This research focused on analyzing expressive speech act found on World Health Organization Instagram Comments which containing expressive speech acts. The writer found 5 types of expressive speech acts in

the Instagram comments section. There are 13 thanks, 7 compliments, 43 complaints, 52 protests and 14 wishes. The result of the research, the expressive speech act of protests are more commonly found on the comments section of WHO Instagram. This expressive protesting speech act used by the followers serves to express blasphemy, judgment, slander and negative emotions. With the discovery of these functions, it can be concluded that the information provided by WHO on their Instagram posts are not well receive by their followers.

The other research come from (Ariska and Yanti 2022) focused on analyzing *Expressive Speech Acts in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech : A Study of Multicultural Values*. The research uses qualitative method to analyze and collect the data. The five types of expressive speech act in this research are based on Searle (1976) such as apologizing, thanking, deploring and welcoming.

For completeness regarding previous research, the author has also tried to find out whether there are other authors who have researched *Fantastic Beasts: The Secret of Dumbledore* Movie from other variables. However, no other writer has researched this film before. So this research is the first to raise the title of the film for examination, especially in the field of expressive speech act.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

In developing this research, there are some theories used in order to analyzed the source of the data. The theory can be seen and explained in the following item below.

2.3.1. The theory of Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive is a kind of speech which express emotional state which also connect to the feelings and showing sympathy. In categorizing expressive speech act, Searle developed Austin's theory by dividing illocutionary into 5 parts which is representative, commissive, declarative, directive and expressive. Searle states that "The essence of expressive illocutionary

acts is to express psychological states defined in terms of sincerity about states defined in propositional content” (1979:12)

Example :

“I thank you for lending me some money”

This statement show an expression of thanking from the speaker to the listener that state an expression of gratitude for the loan of money.

2.3.2. Types of Expressive Speech Act

According to (Searle 1979), there are various types of expressive speech acts follow down

- a. **Thanking** : Expressing gratitude or appreciation to someone for something they have done or provide. For instance, saying “*Thank you for your help with the project*” is an example of a **thanking**.

- b. **Apologizing** : Expressing regret or remorse for an offense, mistake or wrong doing. An example of an **apologizing** is saying “*I’m sorry for forgetting your birthday*”.

- c. **Congratulating** : Expressing pleasure or joy to someone for an achievement or success they have attained. For example, saying “*Congratulations on winning the award*” is a **congratulating** utterance.
- d. **Deploring** : Expressing strong disapproval or condemnation of something, usually an action, situation or behavior. For instance, saying “*I deplore the lack of action on climate change*” is a **deploring** speech act.
- e. **Condoling** : Expressing sympathy or sorrow to someone who is grieving or experiencing hardship, typically due to a loss. Saying “*I offer my condolences for your loss*” is an example of **condoling** speech act.
- f. **Welcoming** : Expressing pleasure or approval at someone’s arrival, presence or participation. An example of a **welcoming** speech act is saying “Welcome to our team” to a new member.

2.3.3. The strategy of delivering speech act

There are strategies using in delivering speech act. And in this research, the writer use direct and indirect strategy to show that ways of delivering speech act is not always straihtforward.

Based on Cutting (2002), direct and indirect speech are the types of strategies to deliver speech act as follow:

1. Direct speech act

This strategy uses to deliver the words based on literal meaning.

For example: “Close the door please.” This speech are mean to ask someone to close the door by using the literal meaning rather than making a lot of multiple interpretations.

2. Indirect speech act

This strategy are meant to deliver speech, but using other words to convey the meaning. For example : “It’s getting late.” Means that the one who deliver that speech are meant to show that they have to get back home because it is already late of night.

2.3.4. Context

(Cutting 2002) is utilized to guide the writer in determining the context employed. based on the distinction between three categories of context: situational context, knowledge context, and contextual context :

1. The situational context : what speakers know about what they can see around them. Situational context is the immediate physical co-presence, the situation where the interaction is taking place at the moment of speaking.
2. The background knowledge : what they know about each other and the world. The second type of context is that assumed background knowledge. There is cultural general knowledge that most people carry with them in their minds, about areas of life and interpersonal knowledge, specific and possibly private knowledge about the history of the speakers themselves.
3. The co-textual context : what they know about what they have been saying. The context of the text itself, known as co-text. The understanding concepts of co-textual context are grammatical and lexical cohesion.

What has been explained above, the relationship between context and speech act was clear. Speech act can be interpreted in various ways depending on the context.