

The Illocutionary Act in Fantastic Beast: The Crime of Grindelwald

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Abstracts: The title of this research is "The Illocutionary Act in Fantastic Beast: The Crime of Grindelwald." This research aims to describe the types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory and supported by the context of situation based on Halliday Hasan's theory that appears in the movie. A qualitative descriptive approach was applied in this research. The data source of this research was the utterance of Newt Scamander in the movie entitled Fantastic Beast: The Crime of Grindelwald. The data were the illocutionary acts found in Newt Scamander's utterances in dialogues. The method in collecting the data was the observation method. It was done by watching the movie several times and taking notes on the dialogues based on the types of illocutionary acts and also identifying the context of situation that appears in the movie. Based on the research, the five types of illocutionary acts were found in the movie: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The context of situation has three features they are field, tenor, and mode. The data relating to the field of the context of situation found in the movie were different and mostly took place in Paris. The tenor of the conversation are Newt, Queenie, Jacob, Bunty, Leta, Theseus, and The Committee of The Ministry of Magic. Regarding the mode, the mode used in the conversation was verbal language and mostly uttered with a casual style.

Keywords: *Fantastic Beast, Illocutionary Act, The context of situation, Types of illocutionary act.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a conventional spoken, signed, or written symbol system by which humans express themselves as members of social groups and participants in their culture (Crystal, 2021). Language functions include communication, identity expression, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release. Language plays an essential role in communication.

Communication is speaking to or with another person, whether near or far away, face-to-face or via phone calls, text messages, body language, or signs (Fatimayin, 2018). Communication is generally used to convey an idea or express something. The purpose of this communication process is to facilitate effective communication. When communicators communicate with their communicants to create a meaningful connection, this is known as the communication process. However, in the communication process, there are often misunderstandings in using the communication context.

Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker or writer communicates meaning and how a listener or reader interprets that meaning (Yule, 1996). This study entails interpreting what people mean in a given context and the influence on what is said. The benefit of examining language via the lens of pragmatics is that one may discuss people's intended meaning, their presumptions, their intent, and the types of acts they do. We explore the significance of the context between the speaker and the listener in pragmatics. Speakers and listeners are both involved in communication. In most circumstances, the speaker has a hidden meaning or more meaning than what he says. In this situation, the audience will understand one's argument or associate it with other substances relating to what he stated. As a result, some of the speaker's words may require a response or action. A speaker's act when making an utterance is known as speech act (Austin 1962).

Speech acts are when a speaker makes an utterance in which they perform a specific action, such as making an offer, inquiring, apologizing, promising, or describing something. According to Austin (1962), speech acts are classified as locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The locutionary act is the act through which meaningful utterances and phrases are generated, which leads to the illocutionary act; the intention to create meaningful expressions (promises, offerings), which leads

to the perlocutionary act, which is the result of the locutionary and illocutionary acts (behaviour, feeling, belief, etc.)

Furthermore, this paper will concentrate on the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is very complex; it requires the implementation of an utterance with various goals in mind, which are carried out through the utterance's communicative style. Illocutionary acts are committed by making an utterance. The intentions behind the words stated fluctuate according to the situation. The illocutionary act could be promising, ordering, greeting, warning, inviting, or congratulating. This kind of speech act is often referred to as the act of doing something. Searle (1979) identified five types of illocutionary acts: representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. When a speaker engages in illocutionary act, they should say anything with intended meaning for the listener, depending on the circumstances and current state of affairs. By understanding illocutionary acts, we may better understand the speaker's utterances in certain situations, and a movie can be one example.

Generally, a movie is referred to as a motion picture. It is a series of still photographs of a movie projected rapidly onto a screen using light (Stephenson, 2020). The movie creates the illusion of actual, smooth, and continuous movement due to the optical phenomenon known as persistence of vision. The example of the movie would be *Fantastic Beasts: The Crime of Grindelwald*, a British-American film series directed by David Yates that officially launched in 2018.

This research focused on the illocutionary act used by the character in *The Fantastic Beast: The Crime of Grindelwald*. The research focused on the film's main character, who has a quiet, loving personality but struggles to maintain eye contact when communicating, making him frequently uncomfortable. Therefore, when combined with the context of the situation, Newt's behaviour in dealing with his partner via utterance enables to find many illocutionary acts. Additionally, this research was conducted to support earlier research on illocutionary acts by adding the context of the situations that occurs in the *Fantastic Beasts: The Crime of Grindelwald* film. The illocutionary acts are discovered randomly in the film, implying that only a few acts consistently employed by the main character in the film were noticed. Illocutionary acts were the focus of this study because speech acts are such an essential aspect of pragmatics.

METHODS

The method of research is essential in conducting scientific research, as it implies several procedures. They are used to comprehend the object being analyzed in order to obtain accurate results. This research is qualitative research. According to Creswell (2009:4), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a human social problem. This research uses four main methods: data source, data collection, data analysis, and presenting data.

This research data were collected from the film *Fantastic Beast: The Crime of Grindelwald*, directed by David Yates (2018), which contains relevant information to the topic under concern. This movie was chosen because it contains a significant number of utterances that indicate the act of illocutionary acts.

The data were collected through the use of the observation method. They are collected by watching the movie several times. It is essential to find out the context of the situation and read the subtitles on the movie in order to ensure the scene contains illocutionary acts, as well as take notes from the information source. Following that, they are analyzed based on the main theory, the type of illocutionary act by John R. Searle.

After the data are collected, the data will be analyzed and classified based on the types of illocutionary acts found in the movie. Besides the types, the context of the situation was also analyzed in order to support the data analysis. As the result, the context of the situation is essential to provide context for the analysis. The results of the analysis were presented informally. In this case, sentences were used to explain and describe the analysis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of research findings and a discussion. In this part of the research, the results and discussions are presented in order to answer (1) The types of the illocutionary act are used by Newt in *Fantastic Beast: The Crime of Grindelwald* movie, and (2) The context of situation that occur in this movie. Based on the result, it was found five types of illocutionary acts: assertive, directives, commissive, expressive and declarative. Each of them is divided into details as follows.

1. Assertives.

Assertive is a kind of illocutionary act that shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. Agree, deny, affirm, allege, announce, believe, boast, complain, conclude, forecast, inform, insist, predict, report, state, and suggestions are examples of this type. The data that contains and is categorized as Assertive in the scene below:

(13.03 – 13.20)

Theseus : You think I like the idea of Grimmson any more than you do?
 Newt : Listen, I don't want to hear how the ends justify the means, Theseus.
 Theseus : I think you're gonna have to pull your head out of the sand!
 Newt : Okay, right, here we go. What a selfish, irresponsible...
 Theseus : You know, the time is coming, when everyone is going to have to pick a side. Even you.
 Newt : *I don't do sides.*

The data was taken from the conversation between Newt and Theseus. Based on the story, Newt is performing an illocutionary act type of assertive to Theseus. The sentence "I don't do sides" is Newt's statement, showing that he does not choose any side. Based on the context of situation, the field of the conversation is about an act of state done by the addressee, Newt, and the conversation is taking place in the Ministry of Magic. Theseus forced Newt to take sides, but Newt remained in his stance not to choose any side. There are two participants or tenors of the conversation; Theseus and Newt. Theseus is considered the addresser because he is the one who forced Newt to take a side, and Newt is considered the addressee because he is performing the illocutionary act type assertive and giving a statement as a response to Theseus who forced him. Theseus is Newt's brother. The mode of the conversation is verbal and uses casual language. Also, the addressee responds to the provocation by the addresser by using illocutionary act type assertive when Newt intends not to choose any side.

2. Directives

Directives is a kind of illocutionary act in which the speaker get the hearer to do something. The speaker attempts to position the world around the words by employing a Directive. It is a state in which the speaker requests the hearers to perform certain actions or to bring out certain states or affairs. The data that contain and categorize as Directives in the scene below:

(24.49- 25.11)

Newt : Someone need to let off some steam. Ointment Bunty. You bite bunty again, and there'll be trouble, mister.
 Bunty : What was that?
 Newt : I don't know. *But I want you to go home now, Bunty.*

In the conversation above, it can be seen that Newt is performing the type of illocutionary act type directives to Bunty. The sentence "I want you to go home, now" implies that Newt is ordering Bunty to go to her home. Based on the context of the situation, the field of the conversation is about an act of ordering done by the addresser, Newt, and the conversation is taking place in the Newt's house. Based on the story, Newt orders Bunty to go to her home because he's home and can take care of the beast. There are two participants or tenors of the conversation; Newt and Bunty. Newt is considered as addresser because he is performing illocutionary act type directives, and Bunty is considered as addressee because she gives a response to Newt. Bunty is Newt's assistant. The mode of the conversation is informal language. Also, the addresser gives a statement by using illocutionary act type directives to addressee when Newt intends to order Bunty to go to her home because he can take care of the beast.

3. Commissive

The utterance that is produced in order to provide future action is known as a commissive. Commissive is identical to promises and threats. The direction of interaction is world-to-words. Yule

(1996: 54) stated that speakers commit themselves to a future act. The data that contains and is categorized as Commissive in the scene below:

(11.20 – 11.40)

The Committee : The committee will agree to lift your travel ban under one condition. You join the ministry. Specifically, your brother's department.

Newt : *No. I think that Theseus is the Auror. I think my talents lie elsewhere.*

The data comes from a conversation between Newt and the Ministry of Magic's Committees. In this conversation, Newt carries out the illocutionary act type Commissive. It can be seen in the sentence "No. I think that Theseus is the Auror. I think my talents lie elsewhere." It shows a refusal to join The Ministry of Magic. In other words, the addressee responding the statement by the addresser by using illocutionary act type commissive when Newt has the intention to refuse to join the Ministry of Magic. In this case, he has no intention to join the Ministry of Magic. Based on the context of situation, the conversation about the proposition offered by The Committee of The Ministry of Magic. The field of the conversation is about an act of refusal done by the addressee, Newt, and the conversation is taking place in The Ministry of Magic. The Committee persuades Newt to join the Ministry of Magic, but Newt refuses. There are two participants or tenors of the conversation; The Committee and Newt. The Committee of the Ministry of Magic is the main governing body of the magical community of Great Britain, and Newt is an English wizard and famed Magi zoologist. The Committee is considered as addresser because she is the one who gives an offer, and Newt is considered as addressee because he is performing illocutionary act type commissive and giving a response of refuse to The Committee. The mode of the conversation is verbal and uses formal language.

4. Expressives

Expressive is known as an act of the speaker expressing their feelings. This type of act conveys no information about the surrounding environment. It conveys psychological states and can be elicited by either the speaker or the listener. The data that contain and categorized as Expressive in the scene below:

(13.02 – 13.07)

Theseus : Newt! You think I like the idea of Grimsson any more than you do?

Newt : *Listen, I don't want to hear how the ends justify the means, Theseus.*

The data was taken from the conversation between Newt and Theseus. In this conversation, Newt employs the illocutionary act type Expressive. It can be seen in the sentence, "I don't want to hear how the ends justify the means, Theseus." Newt implied that he felt uncomfortable and did not want to hear anything from Theseus because he dislikes Theseus, who forces Newt to take a side. In other words, the addressee responding the statement by the addresser by using illocutionary act type expressive when Newt has the intention to stay away from Theseus because he did not feel comfortable. Based on the context of situation, the field of the conversation is about an act of showing dislike done by the addressee, Newt, and the conversation is taking place in the Ministry of Magic. Newt feels uncomfortable because he does not want to join the Ministry of Magic. There are two participants or tenors of the conversation; Theseus and Newt. Theseus is considered an addresser because he is the one who gives the statement, and Newt is considered an addressee because he is performing an illocutionary act type expressive and giving a response to Theseus. Theseus is Newt's brother. The mode of the conversation is verbal and casual language.

5. Declarations

Declarations are the type of illocutionary act that can change the world through the utterance produced. Declarations result in a change in the status or condition of the referred-to object or objects solely as a result of their utterance. The data contain Declarations in the scene below:

(29.08 – 29.10)

Newt : *Surgito! Congratulations for your engagement, Jacob.*

Jacob : Wait, what? Oh, no. You didn't. Queenie! One second. Queenie, it's very nice to see you! Where the hell am I right now?

The data above contains performing illocutionary act type declaration. The data was taken from the conversation between Newt and Jacob. Based on the story, Newt's illocutionary act type declaration to Jacob. The sentence "Surgito! Congratulations for your engagement, Jacob." changes the situation of

Jacob. "Surgito! Congratulations for your engagement, Jacob" was used by Newt Scamander to lift an enchantment placed on Jacob Kowalski by Queenie Goldstein. The spell caused Jacob to be enthusiastic about whatever Queenie desired but had unintended consequences, making him act strangely. Based on the context of the situation, the field of the conversation is an act of lifting a magic spell by the addressee, Newt, and takes place in Newt's House. Jacob was enchanted by Queenie, and Newt lifted the spell. There are two participants or tenors of the conversation; Jacob and Newt. Newt is considered as addresser because he is performing an illocutionary act type declaration and lifting the spell from Jacob, and Jacob is considered as addressee because he is the one who enchanted. Jacob is Newt's best friend. The mode of the conversation is verbal and uses casual language.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the analysis and discussion of the Illocutionary acts found in the *Fantastic Beast: The Crime of Grindelwald* movie, there are some conclusions as follows.

The illocutionary act that was found and employed by the main character, namely Newt Scamander, includes assertive, directives, commissive, expressive and declaration. The examples of assertive used by the main character are inform, stating, denying, predict and agreeing. Further, the actions of directives which were found are asking, ordering, requesting and begging. Regarding commissive act, there was only one action/example found, namely refusal. In addition to the Expressive acts, there were some examples/actions found; they are apologising, dislike, and happy. Lastly, regarding the declaration, there was found only one example/action, namely spelling.

While the context of situations in the *Fantastic Beast: The Crime of Grindelwald* movie can be viewed through three main contexts, those are field, tenor and mode. The data relating to the field of the context of situation found in the movie were different and mostly took place in Paris. The participants (tenor) in the conversation were Newt, Queenie, Jacob, Bunty, Leta, Theseus, and The Committee of The Ministry of Magic. Regarding the mode, the mode used in the conversation was verbal language and mostly uttered with a casual style. To sum up, the context of situation in each data occurred differently from one another.

The study of pragmatics and illocutionary acts is interesting. On this occasion, I'd like to make a suggestion to the readers and all students of Warmadewa University's English Department. To begin conducting research on the illocutionary act, we must read and understand the speech acts, especially the illocutionary acts itself, as understanding illocutionary acts is not as simple as it is seen. In analysing the illocutionary acts, not only does the utterance matter, but context also plays an essential role in this case. Therefore, it is suggested to read more references and relevant books regarding pragmatics, speech acts, and the context of situation.

REFERENCES