

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics

Yule (2020:149) argues that clear communication depends not only on recognizing the meaning of words in utterances, but also on recognizing the speaker's meaning in their words, but also on recognizing the speaker's meaning in their statement in a particular context. The study of the speaker's meaning, or "speaker's meaning," is called pragmatism.

The study of language in the context of its usage is a key component of one of the study areas in linguistics known as pragmatics. When studying pragmatics, it will add knowledge to know the true meaning contained in verbal and non-verbal communication, and how communication can affect listeners.

(Sintamutiati & Fitriani & Inayah, 2019) according to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of contextual meanings conveyed by speakers and writers and interpreted by listeners and readers. Only pragmatics can get people involved in the analysis. Its premises, goals, objectives, and actions to be taken at that time speaking of. Therefore, pragmatics is a study that allows us to dig deeper into the way we communicate, acknowledging that the meaning of language lies not only in the words themselves but is strongly influenced by context, social norms and communication goals. By understanding the basic concepts of pragmatics, we can understand what messages may be hidden or implicit in our everyday interactions, reducing the risk of misunderstandings and improving our communication skills to gain better understanding in different situations and cultures.

(Sintamutiati & Fitriani & Inayah, 2019) according to Yule (1996) has stated that the study of meaning as it is communicated by a speaker or writer and understood by a listener or reader is the focus of pragmatics. It can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of the meaning, intent and purpose of the speaker to the listener. So, the form of speech intended by the speaker must have a clear meaning, because sometimes the listener does not know what the speaker means. Therefore, context is also needed to understand the intent of the speaker.



The study of pragmatics can be used to understand the way language is used in many ways, as well as how the understanding of language meaning can be influenced by the visual and audio (nonverbal and verbal) context provided by the movie. In this case, George Yule's speech act theory can be used to understand how illocutionary acts in language are used in movies to create certain effects on the audience.

(Fitriani & Achmad & Rasmita, 2020) stated the dialogue (conversation) between the characters is one of the significant elements that frequently occurs in a movie. There will be dialogue between the characters as well as interactions between them. There are numerous conversations in the movie. As a result, it is possible for writers to locate dialogue in movies that contains illocutionary acts.

2.2 Speech Act Theory

Speech acts are an integral part of language use, because through speech acts, we can perform communicative actions such as asking, commanding, giving advice, and so on. Speech acts are not only a means to convey information, but also can influence the behavior and actions of others. Therefore, speech act theory becomes an interesting topic to be discussed in the field of linguistics and literature.

(Oktadistio & Aziz & Zahrida, 2018) according to Yule (1996: 47) the act of speaking is when a person performs an action through speech. Speech Act is not only found in verbal communication, but can also be found in non-verbal communication as well. So that the meaning of speech acts also varies.

Yule (1996: 47) these descriptions of various speech acts refer to the speaker's intended communication when making an utterance. Typically, the speaker anticipates that the listener will understand the speaker's intended communication. Both the speaker and the hearer are typically helped in this process by the context of the utterance. These circumstances, as well as other utterances, are mentioned in the speech event. This means that the meaning of a message cannot be fully understood by looking only at the individual words or sentences, but must also take into account the specific circumstances under which those words or sentences were produced or issued.

This study will discuss at George Yule's theory of speech acts. Yule is a Scottish-American linguist best known for his work on pragmatics and discourse analysis. The



purpose of this study is to examine the use of speech acts in a movie and to investigate the dominant type of illocutionary. The movie "Fantastic Beast: Crimes of Grindelwald" is chosen as the object of study in this case. This study will discuss the fundamental concepts of speech acts and the theory developed by Yule, as well as analyze the use of speech acts in the movie "Fantastic Beast: Crimes of Grindelwald" to investigate the most using utterance.

According to Yule (1996: 48), speech is composed of three different types of acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

1. Locutionary Act: Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.
2. Illocutionary Act: We form utterances by considering certain features. This is a two-dimensional, or the illocutionary act. Illocutionary acts are performed by the transmission power of speech.
3. Perlocutionary Act: We do not, of course, simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect.

(Rahayu & Arifin & Ariani, 2018) when engaging in an illocutionary act, the speaker should say something that the listener will understand in light of the context and actual circumstances. By studying illocutionary act, we can gain more understanding of the speaker's utterance in a particular situation, such as a movie. This study will focus on the illocutionary acts spoken by the main character in Fantastic Beast the Crimes of Grindelwald movie.

2.3 Illocutionary Acts

Yule identifies five main forms of illocutionary acts. They are:

2.3.1 Declarations

(Rahayu & Arifin & Ariani, 2018) according to Yule (1996) are those sorts of discourse acts that alter the world by means of their expression.

According to Yule state that: "In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words." (1996: 53).



For example:

Newt: *I've chosen my side.*

Context: After Newt and the others defeated the fire dragon, Newt immediately declared himself to be on the side of the ministry and hugged Theseus.

2.3.2 Representatives

(Rahayu & Arifin & Ariani, 2018) according to Yule (1996) whether a speaker makes statements that reflect their beliefs or not depends on the speech act in question. Assertions, descriptions, and factual statements.

According to Yule state that: "In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief)." (1996: 53).

For example:

Newt: *Well, I've been busy.*

Leta: He's your brother, Newt, he likes spending time with you. And so do I.

Context: When Newt and Leta were walking together in the hallway, Leta said that Newt's brother was disappointed that Newt never came every time he was invited to dinner. Newt replied that he was busy. Leta tried to give Newt some understanding. In this context explains that Newt only gave a brief reason for not wanting to join his brother.

2.3.3 Expressives

(Rahayu & Arifin & Ariani, 2018) according to Yule (1996) are those expressions of the speaker's feelings in speech. They can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow and express psychological states. They are about the speaker's experience and can be triggered by either the speaker or the hearer.

According to Yule state that: "In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling)." (1996: 53)



For example:

Newt: *Congratulations on your engagement*, Jacob.

Jacob: Wait, what?

Context: Newt congratulated his best friend who was sitting in front of the dining table after he removed the love magic that Queenie gave to Jacob, then after Jacob realized he was shocked and also did not know what happened.

2.3.4 Directives

(Rahayu & Arifin & Ariani, 2018) according to Yule (1996) are the types of speech patterns that speakers employ to influence listeners. They convey the speaker's intentions. They can be positive or negative and take the form of orders, requests, commands, and suggestions.

According to Yule state that: "In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer)." (1996: 54).

For example:

Newt: *oi, you! Hop in, Pick*

Leta: Why do strange creatures love you so much?

Context: When Newt and Leta were walking in the hallway, Newt's magical creature wanted to get out of the pocket. So when he found out that Newt immediately told him to go back in while opening his pocket.

2.3.5 Commissives

(Rahayu & Arifin & Ariani, 2018) according to Yule (1996) are those speech actions that speakers use to formally promise to take a certain course of action. They convey the speaker's intentions. They can be made by the speaker alone or in a group. They consist of promises, threats, refusals, and pledges.

According to Yule state that: "In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker)." (1996: 54).



For example:

Bunty: Perhaps you should take off your shirt?

Newt: Don't worry, *I'll dry off quickly enough.*

Context: Bunty, a magical creature caretaker in Newt's house advised Newt to take off his shirt when he was going diving to treat one of his magical creatures. But Newt was a wizard, so he could dry his shirt quickly with his magic.

2.4 Fantastic Beast the Crimes of Grindelwald Movie Script

Fantastic Beasts: The Crimes of Grindelwald is a movie directed by David Yates and written by J.K. Rowling. The genre of this movie is fantasy and adventure. This movie is a sequel to Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them and is part of the larger Wizarding World franchise. The story takes place in 1927, a few months after the events of the first movie. The main character, Newt Scamander, is recruited by Albus Dumbledore to stop the dark wizard Gellert Grindelwald, who is gathering followers to his cause of establishing pure-blood wizards over all non-magical beings.

This movie is an interesting object of study for a thesis because of its complex plot and character development, as well as its use of visual effects and symbolism. The movie also touches on themes such as politics, power, and prejudice, which can be analyzed through the lens of various academic disciplines such as linguistics, philosophy, and cultural studies. Furthermore, the movie provides an opportunity to study the use of language in creating speech acts, which is a concept that can be explored in depth using the theory of speech acts by George Yule. Overall, Fantastic Beasts: The Crimes of Grindelwald is a rich and complex movie that offers many avenues for analysis and interpretation, making it a valuable object of study for a thesis.

2.5 Previous Studies

There are three previous studies that are used as references in this study, with consideration of gaps in terms of objects used, theories used, and results. From the study by Asmi Yuniati (2018), the student of State Islamic University of Walisongo Semarang. Her study entitled Directive Speech Acts in The Movie "The Message" By



Moustapha Akkad. This study focuses on analyzing the types of directives speech act used in the movie "The Message". She used Yule's theory of directive speech acts. The findings of her study were about four types of directive speech acts. She found 213 data of directive types taken from the movie "The Message". The types of speech consist of several types, namely 182 commands, 2 orders, 10 requests, and 19 suggestions. Based on her study, the genre of this movie is a historical drama that contains the prophet's call to the right path. So, the context and meaning of Asmi Yuniati's study statements are different from this study.

Ainun Ni'mah (2019), the student of Unipdu. Her study entitled *An Analysis Expressive Illocutionary Acts on Miguel's Utterances in Coco Movie (Pragmatics Approach)*. She focused on the expressive illocutionary acts by main character with George Yule theory. There were five types of expressive acts found in her study. There are 60 data utterances, namely Pleasure (18), Dislike (15), Joy or Sorrow (14), Pleasure (9), Likes (4). This movie is in the children's fantasy animation genre, containing adventurous, musical, comedy, and mystery stories. In terms of context and meaning, it is also definitely an expression of joy and learning for children that is appropriate for their age.

M. Rizqy Maulana (2020). He is student of Unipdu. The title of his study is *Analysis of Person Deixis Used by Main Character in Fantastic Beast (The Crimes of Grindelwald) Movie*. He focused on the analysis of person deixis used Levinson (1983) theory. There are three types of person deixis, the first person (I am, me, my, mine/singular), second person (you, your, yours singular and plural), and third person (he, she, it, name of person, they singular and plural). The first person got 34 data, second person 12 data, and third person 14 data. Result of his study reveals that first person is the most dominant used than the other. The movie genre in this study is the same because this study takes suggestions from Rizki Maulana's study. However, as explained above, the aim of this study is different from the previous one. This study will focus on digging deeper into the types and meaning of the main character's speech, while previous research focused on deixis.

The difference between this study and previous studies is in terms of the object studied, genre of the movie, and theory. The previous studies focused on looking for deixis, directive, and expressive speech acts, while this study focused on looking for



all types of illocutionary acts. Then in terms of movies, two of them use different movies, one other uses the same movie. The genres used are also different, resulting in different meaning contexts. The theory used by the two of them is also the same, but the object of research is different. Then for one last theory using a different theory, namely from Levinson.

