A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF BLOOD PRINCE" MOVIE SCRIPT

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dikhususkan pada tindak kekerasan tuturan ekspresif dalam naskah film. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tindak tutur ekspresif dalam film "Harry Potter Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince", (2) untuk mengetahui tindak tutur ekspresif yang dilakukan oleh para tokoh dalam film tersebut. film "Harry Potter Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince", dan Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang digunakan diambil dari tindak tutur ekspresif yang terdapat dalam naskah film "Harry Potter Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince". Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data dengan dokumentasi. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori tindak tutur ekspresif dari Seale (1969). Penelitian ini menemukan dua belas jenis tindak tutur ekspresif, yaitu meminta maaf, berterima kasih, memberi selamat, memuji, menyapa, mengungkapkan kegembiraan, terkejut, marah, harapan, penolakan, kesedihan dan ejekan. Maksud pembicara adalah untuk mengekspresikan emosi, tanggapan, atau sikap mereka tentang situasi, peristiwa, atau orang tertentu. Makna tindak tutur ekspresif yang dimaksud adalah menyampaikan emosi, seperti kekaguman, terima kasih, permintaan maaf, ucapan selamat, belasungkawa, dan tanggapan subjektif lainnya.

Kata Kunci: Tuturan, Tindak Tutur Ekspresif, Film

Abstract

This research is devoted to acts of expressive speech violence in film scripts. The aims of this study were (1) to find out the types of expressive speech acts in the film "Harry Potter Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince", (2) to find out from the expressive speech acts performed by the characters in the film "Harry Potter Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince", and The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The data used were taken from expressive speech acts contained in the film script "Harry Potter Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince". This research use the technique of collecting the data by documentation. Data analysis in this study uses the theory of expressive speech acts from Seale (1969). This study found twelve types of expressive speech acts, namely apologizing, thanking, congratulating, praising, greeting, expressing joy, surprise, anger, hope, rejection, sadness and ridicule. The speaker's intent is to express their emotions, responses, or attitudes about a particular situation, event, or person. The intended meaning of expressive speech acts is conveying

emotions, such as admiration, thanks, apologies, congratulating, condolences, and other subjective responses.

1. INTRODUCTION

Film is now one of the media or entertainment that is very popular with many people. Movies, also known as films or motion pictures, are a form of visual storytelling and entertainment. They are a sequence of moving images projected onto a screen, typically accompanied by audio, such as dialogue, music, and sound effects. Movies are created through a combination of various art forms, including cinematography, acting, directing, screenwriting, and editing. Movies have been an essential part of global culture and entertainment for over a century. They offer a powerful means of artistic expression, storytelling, and communication. Lots of people now like movies. From Hollywood blockbusters to independent films and international cinema, movies have a profound impact on society, influencing popular culture, reflecting societal values, and fostering discussions on various topics.

In a film, there must be a conversation that occurs between one character and another. Movies and conversations are closely connected in several ways, especially in terms of communication, storytelling, and social interactions. According to Sari (2020), movies can be seen as a form of visual conversation between filmmakers and the audience. Through the use of cinematic language, filmmakers communicate their ideas, emotions, and narratives to the viewers. But, sometime, when people watching movies, some people don't understand the meaning of the utterance that characters say. Therefore, it is important to understand the context of the dialogue to recognize the speaker's intentions appropriately.

According to Lestari & Hartati (2020) pragmatics is the study of language use in context and how speakers use language to convey meaning in real-life communicative situations. Pragmatics, as a branch of linguistics, encompasses several key elements that are fundamental to the study of language use in context. These elements help to understand how meaning is conveyed beyond the literal interpretation of words and how speakers use language to achieve their communicative goals. Some important elements of pragmatics there are speech context, speaker intentions, speech acts, maxims, implicature and inference, politeness and face, deixis, speech accommodation.

Speech is a part of pragmatics. Speech acts learn how the meaning of a speaker. Understanding language is important not only for our interlocutors (speakers and listeners), but also for stories, conversation books, movies, songs, poems, etc. The uttering of a sentence to demonstrate that the speaker's intent is known aurally is referred to as a speech act, Lestari & Hartati (2020). Searle in Fauziati (2009:20) proposed five classes of speech acts, namely: (1) representative (e.g., stating), (2) directive (e.g., asking), (3) commissive (e.g., promising), (4) expressive (e.g., expressing gratitude), and declarative (e.g., appointing). Expressive speech act, also known as an expressive illocutionary act, is a type of speech act used to express emotions, feelings, attitudes, or psychological states. In expressive speech acts, the primary function is to convey the speaker's inner thoughts and emotional states to the listener. These acts are focused on the speaker's personal feelings.

The writer was inspired to use social phenomena as the topic of the research based on the background of the study and the phenomena. Examines the expressive utterances made by the characters in the movie "Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince" movie is of particular interest to the writer. This film is adaptation of the novel created by J.K Rowling. The novel tells about the adventures of a teenage wizard named Harry Potter and his friends, Ronald Bilius Weasley and Hermione Jean Granger, who are students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Covering many genres, including fantasy and bildungsroman (with elements of mystery, thriller, adventure and romance), the series have engendered many cultural meanings and references. Apart from that, there are many excellent dialogues, which also contain the reasons why researcher chose this film as research material.

One of the moral values that can be derived from "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" movie is the importance of love and friendship. Throughout the story, the characters face numerous challenges and dangers, but it is their unwavering love and friendship that helps them overcome these obstacles. Harry, Ron, and Hermione demonstrate the power of true friendship as they stand by each other, support one another, and remain loyal even in the face of adversity. Their bond strengthens throughout the movie, and they rely on each other to navigate difficult situations.

The writer uses the movie "Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince" as an object of this study because this movie became one of the popular movies and has contains good

moral values. Therefore, this study is entitled "A Pragmatic Analysis of Expressive Speech Act Found in Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince Movie Script"

Pragmatics is a science that is derived from linguistics. Many people consider the definition of pragmatics itself. According to Rizqy & Ardi (Rizqy & Ardi, 2020) defines pragmatics as the study of language from a functional perspective, this is done by attempting to explain the facets of language by reference to non-linguistic causes and pressures, pragmatics is the study of language from a functional perspective, this is done by referring to non-linguistic influences and phenomena. Pragmatics as a subfield of linguistics that is increasingly recognized, however, twenty years ago, this science was rarely or almost never mentioned by linguists. This is based on the increasing recognition of linguists that efforts to understand the nature of language will not have the intended results without a thorough understanding of pragmatics, specifically how language is employed in communication. Leech in Kiuk & Ghozali (Kiuk & Ghozali, 2018) also defines pragmatics as the study of meaning in relation to speech situations.

According to Austin in (Arsani et al., 2021) "speech act is an act performed when someone says something". But Searle in (Putri et al., 2020) also emphasizes how speech acts are presented in real-world language use circumstances. As a result, the implementation of specific sorts of acts is stated to be the basic premise in speech act theory or the smallest unit in human communication. Austin defines three type of speech acts as follows: as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The last, Yule in (Rahmayani & Dwiyuliana, 2018) recognized that when executing speech acts, people do not just randomly speak something in a language.

To say something is an act of language, namely an activity to express a specific meaning. Locutionary act refers to the direct action of uttering or producing a series of words and sentences that have a grammatical meaning. According to Searle, this category is more generic in character, referring to a linguistic act intended to transmit information. Saying "Today the weather is fine" is a locutionary act because the sentence is pronounced with an understandable grammatical meaning. The act of locution is designed to express something clearly; that is, the act of speaking is related with something that takes precedence in the substance of the speaker's words. The locutionary act is important to us because it distinguishes itself from other language acts and is associated with anything that takes precedence. So, locutionary language action is a

language action to say something, such as "there is a cat in the garden", he says "strike me". This means that the expression it leads and interferes in a third person.

Saying something other than serving to inform or communicate, can also be employed to accomplish something. Illocutionary act, as previously explained, refers to the action carried out by the speaker through the use of certain sentences or utterances. When this occurs, the speech act that is formed is an illocutionary act. The act of speaking is called the act of doing something. According to Searle in (Lestari & Hartati, 2020) there are five different types of speech that are used to illocute, each of which has a communicative purpose. The illocutionary act contains the locutionary act, such as the sentence "it is raining". However, it becomes an illocutionary speaking act when conducted, for example, to alert someone to the fact that it is raining outside, so influencing his thoughts or behavior. In other cases, the illocutionary act may be in conflict with the locutionary act. Take for example the statement: "I am dead weary". The speaker does not intend to imply that he is genuinely dead, but rather that he is terribly fatigued.

This language action is mainly concerned with the response or effect of the language speaker on the person being spoken to. Perlocutionary act refers to the effect or impact expected or produced by the said speech or action on the listener. This differs from the terms 'locutionary' and 'illocutionary,' which emphasize the role of the speaker's actions. Perlocutionary language is an act of language in which anything is said with the goal of generating an effect, reaction, or response to the person being talked to's thoughts or actions. As a result, perlocutionary language activities are tied to the effects of speech content or language expressions for the listener. Language terms in the 'perlocutionary' category include: (1) persuade (2) cheat (3) terrify (4) persuade (5) entice (6) steer.

Searle's definitive classification of speech acts is the class of words that express themselves. The speaker's emotions in a particular situation. For example: "Wow, it was amazing!" the statement is included in the expression of praising.

2. METHOD
In light of the research challenge, this study uses a qualitative research approach to examine the many forms of expressive behavior. Given that the data in this study are in the form of words, sentences, and pictures, the qualitative type is thought to be the most

suitable design to be used. Descriptive qualitative technique assumes a direct concern with experience as it is "lived," "felt," or "undergone" and then seeks to grasp the experience as closely as is humanly possible. Qualitative methods are also evaluated based on the absence of a research methodology or the absence of the relevant characteristics. Qualitative research is a type of positivist philosophy study that makes use of natural objects as data engineering data (Aditria & Rizqiya, 2021). In addition, this technique can handle continuous variables, i.e. variables with a range of decimal points. Besides, a qualitative approach also refers to data description of situations or phenomena in natural context (Putri et al., 2020).

The data obtained in this study is in the form of conversations in films. However. The data were the combination of Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince movie script, the English subtitle and the original movie. In the process of collecting data in this study, researchers used various methods. The method used is a predetermined film observation (Documentation). The data focuses on the film script Harry Potter. After completing the data collection process, the researcher examined the data by classifying, characterizing, and drawing conclusions about it. In gathering, choosing, and defining the appropriate speech acts while evaluating the data, the writer used relevant concepts and methods, particularly by referencing Searle's theory.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

The study discovered ten different sorts of expressive speech acts used by characters in Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. Apologizing, congratulating, praising, greeting, expressing joy, Surprised, Anger, Wishing, Refusing, and Mocking are all options. Whether the audience interprets the circumstance negatively or positively, an apology shows the speaker's regret. Congratulating may include extra statements of personal pride and joy. Praising is an expressive utterance because it expresses someone's admiration when he sees, feels, or reacts to something. Greetings are only suitable in situations where one has arrived at a specific location; gratitude can occur in this and many other situations as well. Joy is a powerful feeling that can be expressed both physically and metaphorically. The sensation or expression of being surprised by an unexpected event is known as surprise expression. Anger is defined as a strong feeling

of annoyance, discomfort, or rage in response to actual or perceived injustice. Wishing is a specific vocal act that is typically associated with anything pleasant (we frequently wish someone good luck). The expression "refusing" implies that someone is unwilling to do or say something. The last form of mocking is the act of making fun of someone or something in an unpleasant manner. The fundamental goal of expressive speech actions is to convey emotions, such as admiration, thanks, apologies, congratulations, condolences, and other subjective responses.

The analysis is just like this:

> SLUGHORN: Hm. Perhaps you're right.
> HARRY: I'm sorry, by the way, professor, about earlier today, our misunderstanding.
> SLUGHORN: Oh, not at all. All water under the bridge, you know?
> Correct?

The intended meaning of the expressive act of saying "I'm sorry" is to convey a sense of remorse, regret, and acknowledgment of one's wrongdoing or the negative impact of one's actions. When someone says "I'm sorry," their intention is to express their sincere apologies and take responsibility for any harm caused or mistakes made. By saying "I'm sorry," the speaker intends to show empathy, seek forgiveness, and convey a genuine desire to make amends or improve the situation.

3.2 Discussion

Based on the results above, there are twelve types of expressive speech acts found in the film script "Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince". The types of twelve express speech acts are apologizing, thanking, congratulating, praising, greeting, expressing joy, surprise, anger, wishing, refusing, sadness, and mocking. In the data analysis table there are 7 utterances using apologies, 5 utterance using thaning, 2 utterances using congratulating, 5 utterances using praise, 5 utterances using greetings, 2 utterances using joy, 2 utterances using surprise, 4 utterances using anger, 3 utterances that use hope, 3 utterances that use refuse, 5 utterance using sadness and 2 utterance that uses mocking. Among the twelve types of expressive speech acts in the film script, the most dominant type found in this film is apologizing. The writer have also succeeded in finding indicators that can be used as a basis for why a speaker's speech can be classified as expressive speech acts so that statements can be made accurately. In this study, the

researcher presents research data related to the intent of the speaker by describing and further clarifying the expressive utterances uttered by the speaker to the listeners. In addition, the researcher also made a comparison of each difference in the types of expressive speech act contained in this study. Each type of expressive speech act has a different purpose and function in communicating feelings and emotions.

There are ten previous studies that have topics similar to this research. In those ten studies, there are similarities and also differences from this study. The similarity of this study is that of the ten previous studies, they all used the same research method, there is qualitative descriptive which was also used in this study. Apart from the two previous studies, they also used the same theory, namely Searle speech act theory.

The writer found differences in results from ten previous studies conducted by other researchers. In the previous study they only found six to nine types of expressive speech acts, while in this study they found twelve types of expressive speech acts. In addition, there are some differences in the part of the theory used. Eight of the previous studies used different theories, while this study used Searle's theory.

4. CLOSING

The researcher found 12 types of expressive speech acts found in the film scripts of Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince. The types are Apologizing, Thanking, congratulating, praising, greeting, expressing joy, Surprised, Angry, Wishing, Refusing, Sadness and Mocking. The writer finds that the most frequently used expressive speech act in the Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince film script is expressing an apology. This can happen because every character in the film Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince has a responsibility for something he does. Apologizing is a way for individuals to take responsibility for their actions, behavior or mistakes. It shows an acknowledgment that they have done something wrong or hurtful.

The writers found the intended meanings of the expressive acts in "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" movie contribute to the overall emotional depth, character development, and thematic elements of the story. They evoke empathy from the audience, enhance the storytelling experience, and reflect the complex range of human emotions within the wizarding world.

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