



Illocutionary Acts on Harry Potter And The Deathly Hallows Movie

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ABSTRACT

This study is focused to analysis the types of illocutionary acts produced by Harry Potter and Hermione Granger in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie. This study used theory proposed by Searle (1979) to classify the types of illocutionary acts. The qualitative method is used in this study and used observation method in collecting the data. This study used formal and informal method in presenting the data. According to the data analysis there are 48 utterances of illocutionary act. The highest of illocutionary act produced by Harry and Hermione is directive with percentage 48%. In the second is assertive with percentage 25%. The third is expressive with percentage 15% and the last is commissive with percentage 13%.

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication plays an important role in human life and it is also the most important aspect in daily activity. According to Keith Davis (1967) "Communication is the process of passing information and understanding from one person to other".

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As human being we always do communication with other people every time and everywhere. According Buck (2002), there are two types of communication. They are verbal communication and nonverbal communication. The verbal communication is the way of communicating message by using words as elements. The nonverbal communication is a method of conveying messages through the use of gestures, body movement, eye contact, facial expressions, and general appearances. These two types of communication are the most common ways for people to interact with one another and where the speech act takes place.

Speech act is one of the aspects of pragmatics, when a speaker says something, there are specific goals beyond the words or phrases that he or she uses. According to Yule (1996) the study of meaning conveyed by the speaker and perceived by the listener is referred to as pragmatics. The other aspects of pragmatics include, deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event. But in here, this study only focused on speech acts.

Speech acts is known as the action performed through the sentences or utterances. According to Austin (1962: 94) the definition of speech acts is "How to do things with Words". Speech act divide into three types, there are locutionary act (an action of what the speaker literally say) the utterances do not have hidden intention. The second is illocutionary act (an action by saying something) the utterances have hidden. The last type is perlocutionary act (an action by the listener effected by the utterance), which is the effect from illocutionary act. From those three types of speech acts, this study only focused to analyze illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act is related to speaker's intention. Every speaker has the intention through their utterances. The speaker may ask, inform, request, promise, warn, and order through their utterances. According to Searle (1979) there are five types of illocutionary acts, they are assertive (the speaker tell people how things are), directive (the speaker try to make listener to do things), commissive (commit the speaker to doing something in the future), expressive (reveal the speaker's feelings and attitudes), and declaration (bring a change in the world through an utterances). This study aims to analyze the types of illocutionary act in *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 2 movie*.

The first is journal written by Pratama and Juniarta (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act in The Movie *Maleficent*". The aims of their study is to find the types of directive illocutionary act in *Maleficent* movie. They found 20 data utterances of directive illocutionary act. Their study found six types of directive illocutionary acts: 11 data of asking act, seven data of commanding act, two data of requesting act, and two data of telling act.

The second is journal written by Andari, et.al (2021) entitled "Directive Illocutionary Act Used in *Feel The Beat* Movie. Their study focused on analyzing the types of directive illocutionary acts in *Feel The Beat* Movie. The result of their study revealed there are 24 data utterances consist of directive illocutionary act. They found five types of directive illocutionary acts: commanding act with 12 data, ordering act

with four data, asking act with three data, telling act with three data, suggestion act with one data, and last warning act with one data.

The third is journal written by Yani, and Maharani (2022) entitled "Analysis of command, order, and request directive speech act found in *Frozen 2* movie". Their study aims to determine the dominant three types of directive illocutionary acts in the movie. The result of their study revealed the most dominant types of directive illocutionary act is command with 28 data or 76, next is request with five data or 13%, and order with four data or 11%.

The fourth is journal written by Dewi, and Utami (2022) entitled "Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act in the Movie Entitled *The Conjuring 2*". Their study focused on analyzing the types of expressive illocutionary acts in the movie. This study found there are 32 data utterances of expressive illocutionary act. Their study found six types of expressive illocutionary acts: thanking 22%, apologizing 16%, attitude 22%, greeting 28%, wishing 9%, congratulating 3%.

The five is journal written by Sugiantini, Maharani, and Winartha (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in *The Complex: Lockdown 2020* Movie". Their study aims to determine the dominant types of directive illocutionary acts in the movie. This study found there are 73 data utterances consist of directive illocutionary act. They found four types of directive illocutionary acts: command with 27 data, question with 23 data, request with 16 data, and suggestion with seven data.

The last is journal written by Wiliastini, Suastini, and Juniarta (2021) entitled "Directive Illocutionary Act in *Moana* Movie". The aims of their study is to find the types of directive illocutionary act in *Moana* movie. Their study found 40 data utterances of directive illocutionary act. They also found three types of directive illocutionary acts: command with 11 data or 27%, request with 37.5% or 15 data, and suggestion with 35% or 14 data.

The similarity those previous study above with this current study are the topic and the type of data source. The topic from the previous study above and this current study discussed the types of illocutionary acts and used the characters' utterances as data source. The different this study with the previous study above is that this study analyzes four types of illocutionary act, while those previous study only focused on analyzing one types of illocutionary act. Those previous study supporting this current study by giving more explanation about the types of each type of illocutionary act.

Based on the previous study above, it can be concluded that the illocutionary act can also be found in a literary work such as movie not only in daily conversation. In the movie there are many conversation occurs between the characters and from those conversation the types of illocutionary act can be found in characters utterance. Therefore this study focused to find the illocutionary act from utterance produced by Harry Potter and Hermione Granger with other characters in *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 2* movie. The theory proposed by Searle (1979) to classifying the type of illocutionary act.

2. METHODS

The data for this study were taken from the utterance of the characters in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 2 movie. The observation method was used to obtain the data for this study. In collecting the data for this study, the steps were divided into four steps: watching the movie, reading the subtitle in the movie, note-taking the utterances that contain illocutionary acts, and classifying the utterances based on the types of illocutionary acts. The qualitative method was used in this study to describe the types of illocutionary acts based on theory proposed by Searle (1979). The formal and informal method were used in this study to presenting the data. The formal method is used to present the different types of illocutionary acts using a table of data. Meanwhile, to describe the different types of illocutionary acts, the informal method is used.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of this study showed that there are 48 data of illocutionary acts found and used by Harry Potter and Hermione Granger in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie. According to Searle (1979) there are five types of illocutionary acts, but this study only consist of four types of illocutionary act such as: directive, assertive, expressive and commissive. Meanwhile declarative is not found in this study.

Results

The results of this are presented in the form of table to represent the frequency of illocutionary acts found in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie.

Table 1 Classification Illocutionary Acts Used by Harry and Hermione in the movie

No	Classification of Illocutionary Acts	Amount	Percentage
1.	Directive	23	48%
2.	Assertive	12	25%
3.	Expressive	7	15%
4.	Commissive	6	13%
	Total	48	100%

This table shows the highest of illocutionary acts produced by Harry and Hermione are directives. It means the speakers want to make the others to do something based on their utterances.

Discussion

The data analysis was presented in this section by showing the utterances produced by Harry Potter and Hermione Granger in the movie. Then, it continued by describing the context and classifying data based on the types of illocutionary acts.

Directive

Based on Searle (1979) directive is the form of speech that intended speakers to create an effect to make the listener takes an action. The speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. The propositional content is always the listener does some future action. The example of directive verbs are, ordering, asking, commanding, requesting, begging, advising and permitting.

Data 1

- Ron : It's in here, Harry? Can you feel anything?
Harry : That's it! Up there!
Harry : *Give me the sword.*

(*Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie: 18.23*)

The conversation occurred at Bellatrix's vault between Ron and Harry. They were succeeded to sneak in into Bellatrix's vault with the help of Imperius curse. Since no kind of magic work in there, they need to find the Horcrux by themselves. Harry can feel that there is Horcrux in there and find the Horcrux, Helga Hufflepuff's Cup above Bellatrix's treasures. The utterance said by Harry can be categorized as directive act which contains with commanding act. Harry as the speaker command Hermione as the listener to give him the sword of Gryffindor. The intended meaning of the utterance "Give me the sword" is Harry wants Hermione to give him the sword in order to make Harry can reach and take the Horcrux up there.

Data 2

- Hermione : How did he know?
Harry : I saw him.
Hermione : You let him in? *Harry, you can't do that!*

(*Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie: 23.53*)

It happened in ashore of lake after they jumped from the dragon's back. The participants in the dialogue were Harry, and Hermione. Harry had vision about

Voldemort and he told his friends that Voldemort has known their plan to hunting the Horcrux. The utterance said by Hermione can be categorized as directive act, which contains a commanding act. Hermione as the speaker give a command to Harry that he should not let Voldemort enter into his mind. The intended meaning of utterance "Harry you can't do that" is Hermione wants Harry to fight Voldemort when he wants to get inside Harry's mind, because if Harry let Voldemort entering his mind all the time it makes Voldemort can read what inside Harry's mind.

Data 3

Harry : *Stay close to me.*

Lily Potter : *Always.*

(Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie: 01.29.04)

It happened in forbidden forest and the participants are Harry with his mother. They talked about to never leave each other. The utterance said by Harry can be categorized as directive act contains with requesting act which the speaker intended to create an effect to the listener takes an action. Harry as the speaker requesting his mother to stay close with him and his mother respond Harry's request by saying "Always". Harry's mother's response is the effect from his utterance "Stay close to me" and the intended meaning behind that utterance is that Harry does not want to be alone and wants his parents, Sirius, and Remus stay with him in his way find Voldemort.

Assertive

According to Searle (1979) the point or the purpose of assertive act is to commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The types of assertive verbs are informing, claiming, reporting, suggesting, denying, arguing, asserting, describing, and swearing.

Data 4

Griphook : *Why should I help you?*

Harry : *I have gold.*

(Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie: 05.21)

It happened in safe house and the participants in the dialogue are Harry and Griphook. They talk about Griphook's price if he helps them to get into Bellatrix's

vault. After Harry said he wanted to go to Bellatrix's vault to find Horcrux with Griphook's help, the goblin asks why he should help Harry. The utterance said by Harry can be categorized as an assertive act that contains with informing act which the speaker's commitment to the truth of something. The statement said by Harry before is truth because James Potter, Harry's father, was born into a wealthy family and left the majority of that money to Harry and makes Harry become one of the richest young wizards. The utterance "I have gold" has intended meaning that Harry as the speaker informs to Griphook that he has a lot of gold and will give many of it to Griphook if he wants to take them into Bellatrix's vault.

Data 5

Hermione : Harry? *I can see you in this.*

(*Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie: 27.12*)

It happened in Mr. Dumbledore's house and Hermione talked about mirror reflection to Harry. The trio Apparate to Hogsmeade in hopes of sneaking into the school but a Caterwauling charm is set off that warns the Death Eaters of the trio's arrival. The trio are almost captured, but Albus Dumbledore gets them safely into his house. Hermione looked inside the house and found Harry's face on the mirror that hung up on the wall. The utterance said by Hermione can be categorized as assertive act which contains with informing act. Hermione as the speaker, informing to Harry that she can look his face through the mirror. The intended meaning of utterance "I can see you in this" is Hermione wants to give information about the mirror and wants Harry to look into that mirror.

Commissive

Searle (1979) proposed the point or purpose of commissive act is to commit the speaker to do some future action. The types of commissive verbs are promising, offering, refusing, pledging, threatening and vowing.

Data 6

Mr. Ollivander : He's after you, Mr. Potter. If it's true what you say, that he has the Elder Wand, I'm afraid, you really don't stand a chance.

Harry : Well, I suppose *I'll have to kill him*, before he finds me, then.

(*Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie: 10.16*)

The data was taken from conversation between Harry and Mr. Ollivander. It took place at Mr. Ollivander's room in safe house. Mr. Ollivander warned Harry that

he did not stand a chance in defeating Voldemort, if Voldemort already has the elder wand. Harry's utterance "I'll have to kill him" can be categorized as commissive act that contains with the promising act. Since Harry commits to do future action to kill Voldemort first and Harry intends to say that he does not need to be warned because he will kill Voldemort no matter what happens.

Expressive

Based on Searle (1979) the point or purpose of expressive act is to express or show the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards a situation. The types of expressive verbs are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, welcoming, and wishing.

Data 7

Helena : It's here, in the castle. In the place where everything is hidden.
If you have to ask you will never know. If you know you need only ask.

Harry : *Thank you!*

(*Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie: 48.49*)

The conversation was between Harry and Helena in Hogwarts. Helena told Harry that Voldemort had hidden the diadem in the room "where everything is hidden," or known as the Room of Requirement, after Harry had persuaded Helena that he need to find the lost diadem to destroy it. Harry's utterance "Thank you" can be categorized as an expressive act that contains with thanking act. Since Harry expresses his grateful feeling and thank Helena for helping him by giving the information about the lost diadem.

4. CONCLUSION

This study is focused on illocutionary act produced by Harry Potter and Hermione Granger in the movie. According to the data analysis there are 48 utterances of illocutionary act. The highest illocutionary acts produced by Harry and Hermione is directive with percentage 48%. It means the speakers want to make others to do something based on their utterances. In the second is assertive with percentage 25%. The third is expressive with percentage 15% and the last is commissive with percentage 13%. In this study declaration act is not found in the movie because Harry and Hermione did not have any specific role that could change the world by the utterance.

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