

## AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRET MOVIE* TRANSCRIPT

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### Abstract

This research is compiled to answer two problem formulations, what are the meanings could be figured out and the speech act classifications from the utterances uttered by the characters in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret movie transcript, which represent our daily activities in communications. Those five classifications are included in declarative, representative, expressive, directives and commissives. To analyze this research, the writer imposes some theories related to speech acts from some experts such as Searle, Yule and others and some experts' ideas to help the analysis. This research also uses descriptive qualitative which means the data are collected and analyzed in the form of written. The achievements of this research are, firstly, the meaning that seen contextually, the writer found that most of the speaker utters the utterances causes by the situation or condition. Secondly, in speech act classifications the speakers the writer could find five speech act classification. Most of the speaker speaks based on needed, like the headmaster and teacher that declare, or another characters that represent their believes, express their feeling, ask their wants, and intends their promises.

**Key words:** Movie Transcript, Speech Act

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### INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for people to communicate each other (Rido & Sari, 2018), (Laila Ulsi Qodriani, n.d.), (Suprayogi, 2021), (Nazara, 2019). Via language people can express their feeling and expression (Gulö, n.d.), (Sari, 2018), (Abidin et al., 2021), (Kuswoyo, n.d.), (Sari, 2020). The existence of a language is to make the communicants able to understand the messages delivered (Laila Ulsi Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), (Pustika, n.d.), (Rido, 2020), (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.). When language is used and both speakers understand each other, it means that a good communication occurs (Tanenhaus et al., 2000), (Gulö, 2014), (Karal et al., 2017), (Wahyudin, 2015), (Laila U Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). Sometimes we still find misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener when they have conversation, because they are not aware about the real meaning of the speaker (Puspita, 2021), (Mandasari, n.d.), (Sari et al., 2013). For example if someone said "How's that salad doing? Is it ready yet?" as a way of politely enquiring about the salad, his intent may be in fact to make the waiter bring the salad. Thus the utterance is not an inquiry about the progress of salad construction, but a demand that the salad be brought.

The example above shows that a statement may have more than one meaning, it can be requesting or complaining, depend on the speaker meaning. Example above illustrates about the speaker meaning, and another aspect of people utterance are influence by situation called as contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is a part of pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with meaning in the context of language used (Rido et al., 2017),

(Sari & Wahyudin, 2019), (Mulyasari & Putri, 2020), (Schrape, 2018). It means when we communicate through language we often mean more than we say, it can be indicated to ask something, complaint, command, offer, etc. Performing actions via utterances is called as speech act.

In our daily life, whether it conscious or not, we often produce the speech act and we can also find the speech act not only from our daily activities, but also from billboard, advertisement and movie. Someone produces speech act in written or verbal. Every speech act produced depends on the background and need, like in movie. In movie, every character has his own way to produce the utterance, and has different function and meaning in each utterance. It can be apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request, which each of them is part of speech act classification. From the movie the researcher can also find the speech act classifications that appear. A movie presents complete form of speech act. Therefore the researcher can analyze the classification of speech acts in movie. There are several popular movies in this time, such as *The Lord of the Ring*, *Twilight*, *Harry Potter*, and etc. *Harry Potter* is one of those popular movies, in Indonesia, England, United States and almost every part of the world knows about this movie. *Harry Potter* is divided into several part, they are, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, *Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince*, and *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, and all of them famous in every part. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* is the second sequel of *Harry Potter*. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*, transcript is adapted from the novel of *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*. This movie tells about the social interaction among the magician. The major characters are Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, and Hermione Granger, but the main character is Harry Potter. The problem that appears in this movie is between Harry Potter as a kind magician and Voldemort as a cruel magician. Voldemort who is the killer of Harry's parents also wants to kill Harry Potter. When Harry Potter grew and began his school at Hogwarts, Voldemort came back and tried to kill Harry.

The researcher is interested in analyzing "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret" movie, because this movie as representative of our daily life, such as social interaction between students and teachers, children and parents, enemies also friends. The researcher also chooses this movie because *Harry Potter* is an interesting object. From movie the researcher can see the context, and look the expression clearly, feel the sensation, and spend little time than read a book. It is supported by the data that stated most of people prefer to watch the movie than read a novel. Do such kind of question and answer, and the result is 9 from 11 people say, they prefer watching movie to reading a book or novel. In this research paper, the researcher will use pragmatic approach to analyze the speech acts which appears in character of this movie. The characters express the feeling and their communication via utterances, and for this research papers, the researcher will choose script from the movie *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*, to analyze the utterances that appear from the script.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Speech Acts**

An utterance in our common life is used to express someone feeling. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act. In English subject, these are commonly given more specific labels such as apology complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request.

The speech act can be analyzed through people utterances (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020), (Isnain et al., 2020), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021), (Azijah, 2020), (Dosia & Rido, 2017). Their utterances also show their intention. There are three kinds of speech acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. While from these three kinds of speech act, the illocutionary act is the part that show the intention of the speaker utterances when they say something such as suggest, command, ask, and so forth. It can be concluded that in illocutionary act when someone say something, usually they have intended meaning inside of their utterances.

### **Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)**

#### **Illocutionary Force**

To analyze the speech act classification the researcher used IFID as the tool to know that sentence belongs to what classification. The term speech act in it's narrow sense is often taken to refer exclusively to illocutionary acts. So from the illocutionary the researcher can identify the speech act classification. For instance we might utter "I've just made some coffee" to make a statement, an offer, an explanation or for some others communicative purpose. In addition, stated illocutionary force is about the conditions in which a speech act will have 11 The Higher School of Foreign Language STBA Teknokrat Lampungthree possibilities when a speaker produces it. It could be unsuccessful, successful and nondefective.

#### **Identifying by word order, stress and the intonation**

Other IFIDs could also identify the intention by word order, stress and the intonation as follow:

- a. You are going! (I tell, You have to Go)
- b. You are going? (I request confirmation about Your -Going)
- c. Are you going? (I ask you if You will Going)

(Yule: 1996:50)

Looking at the example a (you are going!) someone could identify the intention that actually the speaker is telling the addressee to go to the destination which the speaker wants. Meanwhile in sentence (you are going?) someone could identify that the speaker is asking for confirmation from the addressee, whether the addressee will go or not, and in sentence (are you going?) indicates that the speaker ask information if the addressee will go to the destination.

### **METHOD**

The research design function to help the researcher to answer the problem formulation, in analyzing speech act classification in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret movie script, the method that the researcher use is library and internet research to support researcher's analysis. From the internet research the researcher find the Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret script movie, also find some another information dealing with speech act, and from the library research the researcher find previous study about speech act, and some books related to the analysis. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research means different things in each these moments. The qualitative data is the ways analyze with the observation, and collect the data. There are two kinds of data, primary data and secondary data. The primary data of this analysis is the utterances produced in script of Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### The Classification and the Meaning of Speech Acts

#### Declarative

There are some verbs that are contextually used to indicate these classifications such as declare, resign, adjourn, appoint, nominate, approve, confirm, disapprove, endorse, renounce, disclaim, denounce, repudiate, bless, curse, excommunicate, christen. In addition to this theory, the writer could figure out the classification and the meaning as elaborated below:

Speaker            Causes            Situation

#### 1. Utterance 1

Stated by	Indication	Utterance
<b>Snape</b>	Nominate (Scene 17)	<i>"Weasley's wand causes devastation with the simplest spells. We'll be sending Potter to the hospital wing in a matchbox. <b>Might I suggest someone from my own house? Malfoy, perhaps?"</b></i>

#### Contextual Meaning:

The context is, the Hogwarts is in crucial condition because everyone in Hogwarts believes that the great grandson of Slytherin comes back to Hogwarts, wants to open the chamber of secret and kills the Muggle in Hogwarts. Muggle is the magician who only one of their parents is a magician. On the other hand, Slytherin believes that the witch must come from the original witch blood. One by one, some of Hogwarts' students got frozen because they see something, and Hogwarts's people believe that it is the animal that is controlled by the great grandson of Slytherin. Seeing that tight situation, Professor Lockhart who is the teacher of Defense Against the Dark Arts, makes a duel event. In the beginning of duel, Professor Lockhart practices, how the way to duel and helped by Snape. However,

Professor Snape fails. Therefore, Professor Lockhart asks Harry Potter to duel with Ron, but Snape refuses it and he nominates Malfoy from his house. In addition, Snape's intention is to see how Harry Potter can defend from the dark magic because Lucius Malfoy is one of the Voldemort's followers. Snape wants Harry Potter to fight against Malfoy and proves that Harry Potter can fight against the dark magic. Besides that, Snape who always looks cruel in front of Harry Potter, he loves Harry Potter. Thus, Snape wants to protect Harry Potter by this way. Snape is also one of Voldemort's followers.

**Classification:**

The utterance is classified into declarative because Snape as the head of Slytherin nominates Draco Malfoy to fight Harry Potter. It is strengthened by Snape's utterances "Weasley's wand causes devastation with the simplest spells. We'll be sending Potter to the hospital wing in a matchbox. Might I suggest someone from my own house? Malfoy, perhaps?" So, Snape nominates Draco Malfoy from Slytherin to fight Harry Potter in Duel. Based on Cicognani (2006) it can be categorized as declarative.

**Representative**

Searle in Qadir and Riloff (2011) empowered that representative speech acts commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. To indicate this classification, he also stated in Cicognani (2006) that the verbs assert, claim, clarify, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, retrodict, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lament, could be imposed to figure out the meaning and the classification. Based on the theory above, here are some utterances classified as representative.

Speaker      Believes      Situation

**1. Utterance 1**

Stated by	Indication	Utterance
Harry Potter	Swear (Scene 13)	<i>"It's not true sir, I swear. I never touched Mrs.Norris."</i>

**Contextual Meaning:**

From the utterances, Harry Potter tries to explain and makes sure. Harry comes from Professor Lockhart's room. After that, he hears some voice "come, come, come to me, come to me!" Then, he gets out from Professor Lockhart's room. From outside, Harry hears that voice again and meets Ron. Hermione together, they are looking for that voice. Harry, Ron, and Hermione stop in corridor and find Mrs. Norris was hanged down in petrify condition. Harry Potter comes closer to Mrs. Norris to make sure that Mrs. Norris gets petrified or not. Then, Mr. Filch as the owner of Mrs. Norris comes and gets angry because he thinks that Mrs. Norris petrified by Harry. Dumbledore comes with all of students and teachers of Hogwarts to see the situation and the condition of the wall that has

been written ‘The Chamber of Secret has been opened, enemies the heir beware.’ Dumbledore knows that it is bad sign for Hogwarts. Mr. Filch feels angry and wants Harry get a punishment. But Harry swears that Mrs. Norris petrified is not caused by Harry. Then Harry uttered “It’s not true sir, I swear. I never touched Mrs. Norris”, Harry’s intention is to make people believe that it was not Harry’s mistakes. Moreover, Harry is getting confused because the condition

**Classification:**

The utterance “It’s not true sir, I swear. I never touched Mrs. Norris.” stated by Harry Potter, as he believes. Harry makes sure that he did not petrify Mrs. Norris even he was there when it happened. Furthermore, that utterance shows that Harry Potter swears that he is not the cause of Mrs. Norris’s petrified, swear is a part of representative.

**Expressive**

Yule (1996:53) stated that this expressive is defined as what the speaker feels, like pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorry. Moreover, some indication of verbs of this classification. They are apologize, thank, condole, suspicious, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet. From the presidential debate transcript, the writer could figure out some utterances of this classification. Those are as

follow:

Speaker      Feels              Situation

**1. Utterances 1**

Stated by	Indication	Utterance
Harry Potter	Suspicious (Scene 2)	<i>“Well, I expect they’ve...been-hang-on how do you know my friends haven’t been writing to me?”</i>

**Contextual meaning:**

The utterance above shows Harry’s feeling. The condition is Harry stays in his room after he gets confused why his friends Hermione and Ron do not write the letter for him along the holiday. While Hedwig, Harry’s owl makes a noise because he wants to out from the cage, because of it noise, uncle Vernon calls Harry to come down the first floor where the Vernon’s family is preparing dinner to receive uncle Vernon in business relation. He gets angry to Harry because Harry’s owl makes a noise. Harry goes upstairs. When he comes to his room there is house elf, name is Dobby. Dobby tries to explain to Harry that Harry is not allowed to back to Hogwarts because something bad will happen this year. But, Harry wants to go back to Hogwarts because only in Hogwarts he can find family and friends. Dobby said “Friends who don’t even write to Harry Potter?” when Potter wants to answer Dobby’s statement, he is aware that there is something wrong from Dobby’s statement, “Well, I expect they’ve...been-hang on-how do you know my friends haven’t been writing to me”. This utterance shows that Harry felt suspicious to Dobby, means Dobby knows

something about the letter, and hidden something from Harry dealing with the letter from Hermione and Ron. After that, Dobby takes out the letter from his pocket and explains that Dobby wants to make Harry think that Hermione and Ron forgot him. Harry will not come back to Hogwarts. Exactly, Dobby does not want Harry Potter comes back to Hogwarts because Dobby believes that something bad will happen this year. Dobby takes all of letter from Hermione and Ron. He hopes that Harry Potter thinks that his friends forgot him.

### **Classification:**

The writer classifies this utterance “.....hang-on how do you know my friends haven’t been writing to me?” into expressive, because the speaker expresses his suspicious to the addressee. Based on Yule (1996:53), expressive is defined as what the speaker feels like suspicious, and the writer classified this utterances into expressive.

### **CONCLUSION**

After conducting this research the writer derives some conclusions. Firstly, the writer can identify the meaning from the contextual meaning in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret movie transcript. First in declarative, data 1 and data 2 show that the speaker has power, so he can change the situation. In representative most of the data shows what the speaker believes is dealing with the situation and the speaker tries to convince the addressee. In expressive the speaker shows his feeling, most of the data express care and arrogance. In directives most of the data show the dangerous situation so the speaker keeps on warning and prohibiting the addressee and the last in commissive in data 1 shows formal condition so the speaker must keep silent, and in data 2 the situation is the speaker makes the addressee believe in his next act.

The second problem formulation is about speech act classification. In declarative the speaker keeps on nominating and disapproving. In representative speaker issues on himself and most of them keep on swearing, conjecturing, informing, asserting, assuring, and clarifying. In expressive, the speakers prefer expressing his feeling in many conditions. For example, Harry feels suspicious when Dobby as a house elf come to Harry’s room and tries to prohibit Harry Potter to go back to Hogwarts. Another expression is dislike, boast, sorry, and complain. The forth, for the directive classification, the speaker usually uses this classification when he wants something, like Dobby does not want Harry comes back to Hogwarts and he warns Harry Potter that bad incident will happen in Hogwarts this year. Most of directive classifications is used by the speaker are directing, warning, prohibiting, and suggesting. The last is commissive classification mostly the speakers commit his promises in one major fields only, such as promises Harry will do some action even to his uncle or to his beloved friend Ron, to safe Ginny as Ron’s sister.

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