CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Through language, people impart their knowledge to others. People utter something to express what is in their mind. In doing so, they conduct a conversation, which consists of utterances. In a conversation, the addressor and addressee are the speakers of language. Furthermore, as the speakers of language, they rely on their knowledge of appropriate condition in every moment, both when they produce and interpret utterances of others.

The speakers utter sentences to deliver their intended intentions. Sometimes, however, the speaker 'says' one thing and 'means' another. For example, when someone says, "You must try this cake", it doesn't mean that he gives a command to the hearer, but he might make both the act of offering or suggesting.

Nevertheles, people may also 'say one thing' with more than one meaning. When, for instance, Santi said to her roommate, "It's getting dark", her roommate then replied, "Do you want me to turn on the lights?". In this case, her roommate has given an appropriate response to what Santi has said by offering to do a favor. In other words, to her roommate, Santi's statement means that she was telling the condition of the day. Besides, it has another meaning which is asking for a favor (to turn on the lights). Thus, Santi's utterance performs two illocutionary acts, namely direct illocutionary act of telling the condition of the day and indirect illocutionary act of asking for a favor.

The illustration above shows that the way the hearer interprets the speaker's utterance may differ from what the speaker means. It depends on the hearer's knowledge of appropriate condition, in every moment, in understanding and interpreting a certain utterance.

According to Brown and Yule (1983:1), in analysing a discourse, we examine how humans use language to communicate, how addressors construct linguistic messages for addressees and how the addressees work on the linguistic messages in order to interpret them. In spite of the fact that context of the text is needed to be taken into account in order to help the process of interpreting utterances of written text, both the reader and author also play a major role in such interpretation.

Applying linguistic study to literary works is often helpful when we try to understand a dialogue. One of the linguistic studies that can be utilized to aid reader in understanding a dialogue is a speech act.

Pratt says that a person who performs a speech acts does at least two and possibly three things. Firstly, he performs a locutionary act, the act of producing a recognizable grammatical utterance in the given language. Secondly, he performs an illocutionary act of certain type. Finally, a speaker who performs an illocutionary act may also perform a perlocutionary act; that is, by saying what he says, he may achieve certain intended effects in his hearer in addition to those achieved by the illocutionary acts (1970:80-81).

Furthermore, Hurford and Heasley (1983:259) divide the illocutionary acts into two types, namely direct illocution and indirect illocution. The direct

illocution of an utterance is one most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered, whereas the indirect illocution of an utterance is any further one the utterance may have. A mistress tastes her maid's cooking, for instance, and afterwards she says, "I need salt." The maid may, in appropriate circumstances, interpret the utterance merely as an assertion that the food is less salty, so that the mistress needs more salt (direct illocution). In fact, the utterance may have another meaning, namely asking the maid to pass the salt to her mistress (indirect illocution).

In order to have a successful conversation, speech acts have to meet certain felicity conditions, i.e., the conditions that must be fulfilled in the situation in which the act is carried out if the act is said to be carried out properly. One of the felicity conditions for the illocutionary acts of ordering is that the speaker must be superior to or in authority over the hearer. Thus, from the example above, if the maid asks her mistress to pass the salt, there is a certain incongruity or infelicity in the act carried out as the maid is inferior to the mistress. There is a felicity condition of the illocutionary act of ordering if one who asks the maid to past the salt is the mistress.

The phenomenon that one utterance may have several illocutionary acts encourages the writer to find out kinds of direct and indirect illocutionary acts which are found in J.K. Rowling's fiction, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. In this fiction, the illocutionary acts appear in almost all chapters.

Besides, the writer is one of her fans and she is interested in analysing this fiction as it is one of the best seller fictions, attractive, imaginative, and amazing. Almost all of its series and the tickets of its movies are sold out around the world.

In this study, the writer would, in one way, put herself in the position of the person who accepts the illocutionary acts and at the same time as the third person who is objectively considering facts and contexts when the conversation happen in order to get or grasp the intended meanings of utterances. Through this way, we can figure out kinds of illocutionary acts, found in the fiction entitled *Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret*.

I.2   Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of this study, the writer intends to investigate the types of illocutionary acts in some chapters in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. Therefore, to deal with this problem accurately, the writer formulates the questions as follows:

What kinds of direct and indirect illocutionary acts are found in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*?

I.3   Objective of the Study

In this study, the writer intends to find out the kinds of illocutionary acts that are found in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*.

I.4   Significance of the Study

The study is expected to give some contribution to the study of discourse analysis. This study is also expected to be of some use to students of the English Department who apply speech acts theory as the basis of theoretical background. Besides, it is also hoped that it could be useful for students who are going to make further study about speech acts in literary works and other fields.

I.5   Scope and Limitation

This study particularly focuses on speech acts theory. There are three kinds of speech acts, i.e. locutionary act, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary act. However, the writer focuses only on illocutionary acts, either direct or indirect that emerged in the fiction.

I.6   Theoretical Framework

Words, either written or spoken, are symbols for thoughts. Moreover, a symbol is a stimulus provided for the purpose of conveying one person's thoughts or feelings to other persons (Anderson and Stageberg, 1962:212).

Language is a system of conventionalised symbols by which we communicate with each other. One would think that, since we use the same symbols, we would always understand one another. Yet, we do not always say what we mean, nor do we always understand what other people mean (L.M.Myers in Anderson & Stageberg, 1962:21).

The study of how we do things with words is the study of speech acts. Speech acts can be defined as "the act of saying." It means that when we are 'saying' utterances, we are also 'doing' an act at the same time. Here, we can say that language both states and performs. Austin says,"What matters are not who produces the words were but what the words do how; not individuals but conventions; what words do depends not on speakers but on context. Inside and outside literature, the speaker's physical presence is an illocutionary irrelevancy (Petrey, 1990:79).

Speech acts is an action. Thus, language can actually be used to do things. The important part of the meaning of utterance is what the speaker does by uttering them (Hurford and Heasley, 1983:234).

J.L. Austin has developed a theory of speech acts and introduced a tripartite classification of acts performed when a person speaks (Schiffrin, 1994:51). They are: locutionary acts (the production of sounds and words with meanings), illocutionary acts (the act that is performed as a result of the speaker making an utterance—the case where 'saying=doing'), and perlocutionary acts (the actual effect achieved 'by saying').

Since an utterance may have more than one illocutionary act, then, Hurford and Heasley (1983:259) create the distinctions between direct and indirect illocutions as follows:

1. Direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered.

2. Indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have.

To make the definition clearer. a good example is given, i.e. the utterance "Can you call me tonight?", asked a girl to her boyfriend. The direct illocutionary act of the utterance is an enquiry about the boy's ability (the hearer's) to call his girl tonight. The indirect illocutionary act is a request that the boy would call his girl tonight.

1.7. Method of the Study

The method used in this study is qualitative research. The data are not in the form of numbers and there is a table to show the result. The writer only describes and explains the data by analysing them based on the speech act theory proposed by J. L. Austin and Hurford and Heasley.

1.7.1 Sampling

In this study, the writer took the sample by using purposive sampling. Based on this method, she only chose the sample based on certain purposes in which there are some felicitous conditions are fulfilled and only performative utterances are selected.

The writer chose the first twelve chapters of *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, which are two thirds of the whole chapters of the fiction (eighteen chapters), as sources of the data.

1.7.2 Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data, the writer read the first twelve chapters of *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. Afterwards, she selected utterances in accordance with the scope and limitation of the study, i.e. utterances which contain speech acts.

In short, the steps in collecting the data are as follows:

1. Reading the whole chapters of *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*.

2. Selecting dialogues from the first twelve chapters which contain speech acts.

1.7.3 Technique of Data Analysis

After the data were collected, the writer took only the illocutionary acts and then analyse them one by one. The data were presented in the form of Data 1, Data 2, and so on. Finally, the writer formulated a table to show the final result.

In short, the procedures in analysing the data were done by:

1. Identifying the utterances which contain both direct and indirect illocutionary acts

2. Accounting for the direct and indirect illocutionary acts

3. Making a table that show the final result

4. Interpretating the final result shown in the table

5. Making conclusion

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Locutionary act:** the production of sounds and words with meanings. It is the bare fact that a communicative act takes place. It also constitutes as the formal literal meaning of the words that involves the uttering of an expression with sense and reference.

2. **Illocutionary acts:** the issuing of an utterance with conventional communicative force achieved "in saying". It is the act that is performed as a result of the speaker making an utterance—the case where 'saying=doing'.

3. **Perlocutionary act:** the actual effect achieved 'by saying'. It is the 'consequential effects' of the speaker's utterance has on the hearer (the effect of actions, thoughts, beliefs of hearers).

4. **Felicity condition:** A condition that must be fulfilled in the situation in which the act is carried out if the act is to be said to be carried out properly, or felicitously.

5. **Infelicity condition:** It is the opposite of the felicitous condition.

6. **Performative utterance**: An utterance that actually describes the act that it performs, i.e. it performs some act and simultaneously describes that act.

7. **Constative utterance**: An utterance which makes an assertion (i.e. it is often the utterance of a declaration sentence) but is not performative.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW