

### CHAPTER III

## PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The data consists of utterances spoken by some characters in *Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret*. In this chapter, the data to be analysed are presented one by one followed by an analysis of the illocutionary act. In this way, after reading the dialogues, the readers are immediately expected to get more understanding about each of the dialogues especially the direct and the indirect illocutionary acts found in the utterances.

#### Data 1:

**Situation:** Uncle Vernon was angry because he had been awakened up in the early hours of morning by a loud noise from Harry Potter's room. It was the sound of Harry's owl.

'Third time this week!' He roared across the table. 'If you can't control that owl, it'll have to go!'

Harry tried, yet again, to explain.

'She's bored,' he said. 'She's used to flying around outside. If I could just let her out at night...!'

'Do I look stupid?' snarled Uncle Vernon, a bit of fried egg dangling from his bushy moustache. 'I know what'll happen if that owl's let out.'

(Chapter I, page 7)

The underlined utterance: 'Third time this week! If you can't control that owl, it'll have to go!' was an expression of uncle Vernon's anger. During that

week, it was the third times for Harry letting his owl make noises which always disturbed Uncle Vernon's sleep in the morning.

Since Harry was an orphan and Mr. Vernon Dursley, his uncle, was the only Harry's parents' successor, then he absolutely realized that Uncle Vernon had authority and responsibility for his life. Unfortunately, the Dursleys did not like him as he was a wizard and they often treated Harry as they wished. On the other hand, Harry did not brave to rebel or oppose all his uncle's and aunt's words as he was only eleven years-old and the Dursley was the only family he got. In short, Uncle Vernon was superior to Harry and he had an authority that had to be obeyed. Automatically, Uncle Vernon had right to let the owl go whenever he wanted and Harry was certainly sure that his uncle would do it whenever he heard such annoying noises again.

The conditions illustrated above are felicitous for Uncle Vernon's utterance performing illocutionary acts of threatening and commanding. Uncle Vernon's utterance: 'If you can't control that owl, it'll have to go!' constitutes a threat for Harry that he would be separated from his owl if he could not keep the owl silence. Simultaneously, by saying such utterance, Uncle Vernon also commanded Harry to control the owl more carefully, so that it would not make any noises again in that home. This second illocutionary act is called indirect illocutionary act that is one which is implicitly performed while another act is performed.

Therefore, Uncle Vernon's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of threatening and simultaneously performs an indirect illocutionary act of commanding.

**Data 2:**

**Situation:** Harry and the Dursleys were having breakfast in the kitchen. Dudley, Uncle Vernon's only son, whose bottom was so large, was sitting on either side of the kitchen chair, grinned and turned to Harry.

**'Pass the frying pan.'**

**'You've forgotten the magic word.'** said Harry irritably.

The effect of this simple sentence on the rest of the family was incredible: Dudley gasped and fell off his chair with a crash that shook the whole kitchen; Mrs. Dursley gave a small scream and clapped her hands to her mouth; Mr. Dursley jumped to his feet, veins throbbing in his temples.

**'I mean "please"!' said Harry quickly. 'I didn't mean—'**

**'WHAT HAVE I TOLD YOU,'** thundered his uncle, spraying spit over the table, **'ABOUT SAYING THE M WORD IN OUR HOUSE?'**

**'But I—'**

**'HOW DARE YOU THREATEN DUDLEY!'** roared Uncle Vernon, **pounding the table with his fist.**

(Chapter I, page 7-8)

From the dialogue we know that Dudley's asking irritated Harry. As it has been recognized, one who asks for help, then, one should ask for it politely, for example by inserting the word 'please' or 'can you...' in one's asking, and this was agreed by Harry. Besides, such words were needed so that somebody would not feel inferior and further got irritated by one's request. Moreover, since the relation between Harry and the Dursleys was not harmonious, then, for Harry Dudley should have been more polite in asking for a help by using the word 'please'. Unfortunately, Dudley did not. The condition that Dudley did not

mention 'please', whereas according to Harry such word should have been mentioned whenever one asked for a help, meet the felicitous condition for an illocutionary act of reminding. Harry directly reminded Dudley to say 'please'.

Furthermore, after hearing Dudley's asking, Harry did not straight do it but rather said an utterance to remind him to say 'please'. This means that Harry requested Dudley to say 'please' first before he did Dudley's asking or might request Dudley to repeat his asking more politely than the former one by inserting the word 'please'. These conditions are felicitous for Harry to perform the act of requesting. In short, Harry's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of reminding and simultaneously performs an indirect illocutionary act of requesting.

### Data 3:

**Situation:** It was a sunny day. Harry crossed the lawn, slumped down on the garden bench and sang under his breath, 'Happy birthday to me... Happy birthday to me...'. It was Harry's birthday, but there were no presents, no cards. He gazed miserably into the hedge. He had never felt so lonely.

'I know what day it is,' sang Dudley, waddling towards him.  
The huge eyes blinked and vanished.

'What?' said Harry, not taking his eyes off the spot where they had been.

'I know what day it is,' Dudley repeated, coming right up to him.

'Well done,' said Harry. 'So you've finally learned the days of the week.'

'Today's your birthday,' sneered Dudley. 'How come you haven't got any cards? Haven't you even got friends at that freak place?'

'Better not let your mum hears you talking about my school,' said Harry coldly.

(Chapter I, page 7)

It was Harry's birthday and he got nothing from his friends even from the Dursleys. Since birthday is a special day, people who have birthday are accustomed to get cards, greetings, or something else from family or friends as an expression of care. The fact that there were no cards or presents for Harry caused Dudley to ask Harry about it. In Dudley's utterance: 'How come you haven't got any cards? Haven't you even got friends at that freak place?' explicitly implies that Dudley asked the reason why no one sent Harry cards. Actually, Dudley was just making fun of Harry. He did it in purpose in order to make a joke to ridicule Harry. Dudley was a spoiled and naughty child. He often disturbed Harry and was very happy to see Harry up set. This condition is felicitous for Dudley's utterance to perform an indirect illocutionary act of teasing Harry. He was teasing Harry as no one remembered his birthday, and thus, nobody sent him cards or even presents. Here, we can conclude that Dudley's utterance contains two illocutionary acts, namely a direct illocutionary act of questioning and indirect illocutionary act of teasing Harry.

**Data 4:**

**Situation:** Dudley was teasing Harry for being lonely without cards or presents on his birthday. Harry chose to stay calm and tried to create a trick for him.

Dudley hitched up his trousers, which were slipping down his fat bottom.

'Why are you staring at the hedge?' he said suspiciously.

'I'm trying to decide what would be the best spell to set it on fire,' said Harry.

Dudley stumbled backwards at once, a look of panic on his fat face.

'You c-can't –Dad told you you're not to do m-magic—he said he'll chuck you out of the house-and you haven't got anywhere else to go-you haven't got any friends to take you-'

'Jiggery pokery' said Harry in a fierce voice. 'Hocus pocus...squiggly wiggly...'

'MUUUUUUM!' howled Dudley, tripping over his feet as he dashed back towards the house. 'MUUUUM!' He's doing you know what!'

Harry paid dearly for his moment of fun. As neither Dudley nor the hedge was in any way hurt, Aunt Petunia knew he hadn't really done magic, but he still had to duck as she aimed a heavy blow at his head with the soapy frying pan. Then she gave him work to do, with the promise he wouldn't eat again until he'd finished.

(Chapter I, page 12-13)

Harry was a wizard, whereas the Dursleys were Muggles (non witch and wizard people). The Dursleys hated everything which connected with magic, thus they prohibited Harry to perform any magic in their home. In the dialogues above, Dudley thought that Harry was seriously going to practice a magic on the hedge and it scared him. Therefore, in his utterance 'You c-can't –Dad told you you're not to do m-magic – he said he'll chuck you out of the house-and you haven't got anywhere else to go-you haven't got any friends to take you-' seems that he forbade Harry to perform a magic and simultaneously reminded Harry about his father's warning. Dudley said that his father had told Harry not to do magic in that home. If he did it, his uncle would chuck him out of the house, whereas he was an orphan and did not have anywhere else to go, even friends (in muggle world) to take him away.

As a matter of fact, if we pay more attention to the dialogues above, we can see that Dudley tried to threat Harry that he would tell his mother about such idea if Harry really did it. Therefore, Dudley hoped that after hearing his

utterance, Harry would give up his idea, then. Thus, Dudley's utterance contains direct illocutionary acts of forbidding and reminding, which simultaneously contains an indirect illocutionary act of threatening.

**Data 5:**

**Situation:** Harry was having his supper in the kitchen. Meanwhile, Uncle Vernon and Dudley were preparing themselves to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Mansons, Uncle Vernon's colleague; whereas Aunt Petunia was in the kitchen, rechecking the food for dinner.

'Eat quickly! The Mansons will be here soon!' snapped Aunt Petunia, pointing to two slices of bread and a lump of cheese on the kitchen table. She was already wearing a salmon-pink cocktail dress.

Harry washed his hands and bolted down his pitiful supper. The moment he had finished, Aunt Petunia whisked away his plate. 'Upstairs! Hurry!'

(Chapter I, page 13)

Uttering this imperative sentence: 'Eat quickly! The Mansons will be here soon!' Aunt Petunia has performed an illocutionary act of ordering. She ordered Harry to finish his supper quickly because the Mansons were going to come soon. Since Harry was a wizard, the Dursleys always asked him to stay in his narrow room and be silent as if he did not exist whenever an important person came over. In this context, Harry was commanded to eat quickly and go upstairs in a hurry. They did not want the Mansons to see a wizard in their home, which then might make the Mansons withdraw the tender from Uncle Vernon. These conditions are felicitous for an act of chasing away. After all, it becomes clearer that Aunt Petunia's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of commanding and simultaneously contains an illocutionary act of chasing Harry away.

**Data 6:**

**Situation:** Harry was in his room when a little creature, named Dobby, suddenly appeared on his bed. Dobby had large head, bat-like ears, bulging green eyes with the size of tennis balls and ugly. Dobby was a kind of house elf. He was an elf. In this case, Dobby was a house elf of the Malfoys, a wizard family that hate Harry and his late parents, very much. Now, Harry was having conversation with Dobby in his room. Dobby sat in front of Harry with his great eyes fixed on Harry with expression of watery adoration.

‘The wizard family Dobby serves, sir ... Dobby is a house-elf-bound to serve one house and one family for ever...’

‘Do they know you’re here?’ asked Harry curiously.

Dobby shuddered.

‘Oh no, sir, no...Dobby will have to punish himself most grievously for coming to see you, sir. Dobby will have to shut his ears in the oven door for this. If they ever knew, sir-’

‘But won’t they notice if you shut your ears in the oven door?’

‘Dobby doubts it, sir. Dobby always has to punish himself for something, sir. They let Dobby get on with it, sir. Sometimes they remind me to do extra punishments...’

‘But why don’t you leave? Escape?’

‘A house-elf must be set free, sir. And the family will never set Dobby free...Dobby will serve the family until he dies, sir...’

(Chapter II, page 16)

Dobby was telling about the Malfoys and it made Harry astonished.

Harry was curious to know what made Dobby remain to stay and served the Malfoy for ever, as they often tortured him even for small mistakes he had made.

Harry’s curiosity, then, made him uttered: ‘But why don’t you leave? Escape?’.

His utterance explicitly performs an illocutionary act of asking. The condition that speaker wants to know something from the hearer and only the hearer can answer is felicitous with the act of asking. Since it uses a question mark, so it is called as a question.



On the other hand, Dobby's anguish attempted Harry to find a solution to set Dobby free. Harry suggested that Dobby escapes from the Malfoys in order to set him free. This condition is felicitous for a further illocutionary act that is an act of suggesting. Here, Harry's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of questioning and an indirect illocutionary act of suggesting.

**Data 7:**

**Situation:** The Dursleys were conversing with the Mansons in the living room. Meanwhile, Harry was having heated argument with Dobby. When Dobby could not convince Harry about not returning to Hogwarts, Dobby felt desperate and then he banged up his head against the wall continuously. Unfortunately, it produced sound which disturbed Uncle Vernon. A sudden silence fell downstairs; meant that Uncle Vernon heard it. Harry's heart was thudding madly when he heard Uncle Vernon's calling. Harry knew that his uncle was now approaching his room angrily.

'Dudley must have left the television on again, the little tyke!'

'Quick! In the wardrobe!' hissed Harry, stuffing Dobby in, shutting the door and flinging himself onto the bed just as the door handle turned.

'What – the – devil – are – you – doing?' said Uncle Vernon through gritted teeth, his face horribly close to Harry's. 'You've just ruined the punch line of my Japanese-golfer joke...one more sound and you'll wish you'd never been born, boy!'

He stomped flat-footed from the room.

Shaking, Harry let Dobby out of the wardrobe.

(Chapter II, page 14)

At first, Harry's hissing: 'Quick! In the wardrobe!' sounds confusing since it has no performative verb at all. In order to gain deep understanding about this, which is to show that this hissing constitutes an illocutionary act, then it can be interpreted as 'Get in the wardrobe, quickly!'. Therefore, we certainly get the performative verb 'Get in...' which functions as an expression of requesting

someone to do something. The use of performative verb is essentially required, since performative verb is the essence of illocutionary act. By uttering the performative verb as described above, we could say that the speaker's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of requesting someone to do something. Harry requested Dobby to hide in the wardrobe quickly. Moreover, as it has been recognized that one must find a secure place to hide if one did not want to be found and in this case, it was Harry's room, then, Harry himself had to tell Dobby a place to hide. In this case, Harry directed Dobby to hide in the wardrobe. These facts are felicitous for Harry to perform another illocutionary act, namely an act of giving direction. Thus, Harry's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of requesting and an indirect illocutionary act of giving direction.

#### Data 8:

**Situation:** The Dursleys were conversing with the Mansons in the living room. Meanwhile, Harry was having heated argument with Dobby. When Dobby could not convince Harry about not returning to Hogwarts, Dobby felt desperate and then banged up his head against the wall continuously. Its sound disturbed Uncle Vernon. A sudden silence fell downstairs; meant that Uncle Vernon heard it. Harry's heart was thudding madly when he heard Uncle Vernon's calling. Harry knew that his uncle was now directly approaching his room angrily.

**'Dudley must have left the television on again, the little tyke!'**

**'Quick! In the wardrobe!' hissed Harry, stuffing Dobby in, shutting the door and flinging himself onto the bed just as the door handle turned.**

**'What – the – devil – are – you – doing?' said Uncle Vernon through gritted teeth, his face horribly close to Harry's. 'You've just ruined the punch line of my Japanese-golfer joke...one more sound and you'll wish you'd never been born, boy!'**

**He stomped flat-footed from the room.**

**Shaking, Harry let Dobby out of the wardrobe.**

(Chapter II, page 14)

In this dialogue, Uncle Vernon told Harry that he would not tolerate any sound which came from Harry's room, at that time. If it happened, he would punish Harry. In this case, Uncle Vernon gave a statement to show that he really did not want to hear any sound except sounds from the living room. To Harry, his uncle's statement was a warning to keep silence during that time in stead of to be punished.

Since it was a crucial moment for Uncle Vernon to win the tender from the Mansons, and he did wanted Harry to listen to his warning, then, he declared a threat to Harry. The condition in which the speaker gave a statement or expression to declare an intention of hurting or punishing the hearer is felicitous for an act of threatening. Uncle Vernon threatened Harry that he would punish Harry if Harry did not listen to his warning. This threatening constitutes an indirect illocutionary act of Uncle Vernon's utterance. Thus, Uncle Vernon's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of warning and an indirect illocutionary act of threatening.

#### **Data 9:**

**Situation:** Since Uncle Vernon knew that underage wizards were not allowed to perform spells outside the school, he started to lock Harry in his room. He was only allowed to go out of his room in the morning and evening when he needs to go to bathroom. One night, while the Dursleys were sleeping, Ron and his twin brothers Fred and George showed up in front of the window of Harry's room. They tried to help Harry escape from the Dursleys' house by riding Ron's father flying car.

'Stop gibbering,' said Ron, 'we've come to take you home with us.'

'But you can't magic me out either—'

'We don't need to,' said Ron, jerking his head towards the front seats and grinning. 'You forget who I've got with me.'

'Tie that round the bars,' said Fred, throwing the end of a rope to Harry.

'If the Dursleys wake up, I'm dead.' said Harry, as he tied the rope tightly around a bar and Fred revved up the car.

'Don't worry,' said Fred, and stand back.

Harry moved back into the shadows next to Hedwig, who seemed to have realized how important this was and kept still and silent. The car revved louder and louder and suddenly, with a crunching noise, the bars were pulled clean out of the window as Fred drove straight up in the air—Harry ran back to the window to see the bars dangling a few feet above the ground.

(Chapter III, page 24)

Fred threw a rope and asked Harry to tie the rope round the bars of Harry's room window. Afterwards, Fred would pull it out by the car. Hearing the sound of the flying car was loud and became louder and louder together with the pulling out of the bars of Harry's room window, Harry became anxious. He was anxious if Uncle Vernon was awakened and caught him was trying to escape. Harry was sure about this, so that he told Fred that he would be in big trouble if his uncle was awakened. An illocutionary act in which a speaker says something in advance of what will happen based on what is in his mind is called predicting and those conditions illustrated above are felicitous for this act.

Furthermore, Harry's utterance: 'If the Dursleys wake up, I'm dead,' also constitutes a request to Fred to realize his idea carefully without making loud noises that might make his uncle awake. In short, in Harry's utterance, two illocutionary acts are found, namely, a direct illocutionary act of predicting and an indirect illocutionary act of requesting.

**Data 10:**

**Situation:** This following data is the same as the previous one.

‘Stop gibbering,’ said Ron, ‘we’ve come to take you home with us.’

‘But you can’t magic me out either—’

‘We don’t need to,’ said Ron, jerking his head towards the front seats and grinning. ‘You forget who I’ve got with me.’

‘Tie that round the bars,’ said Fred, throwing the end of a rope to Harry.

‘If the Dursleys wake up, I’m dead,’ said Harry, as he tied the rope tightly around a bar and Fred revved up the car.

‘Don’t worry,’ said Fred, and stand back.

(Chapter III, page 24)

From the previous data, it clearly shows that Harry was anxious if his uncle would be awakened hearing the sound of the car pulling the bars of the window. On the contrary, Fred was certainly sure that it would not make Uncle Vernon wake up. Fred replied Harry’s anxiety by saying: ‘Don’t worry’. Here, Fred’s utterance performs an illocutionary act of requesting Harry not to worry.

If we analyze further, it also simultaneously performs an indirect illocutionary act of promising. When a speaker gave a hope to the hearer by making an agreement, written or orally, to do or not to do or about something would happen in the future is called an act of promising. In this dialogue, Fred promised Harry that everything would be all right and the sound of the car would not make the Dursleys wake up, or at least they would be able to escape safely even if the Dursleys were awakened.

Here, Fred’s utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of requesting and an indirect illocutionary act of promising.

**Data 11:**

**Situation:** On the way to Ron's home, Harry, Ron, Fred and George were talking about many things.

'What does your dad do at the Ministry of Magic, anyway?' asked Harry.

'He works in the most boring department,' said Ron. 'The Misuse of Muggle Artefacts Office.'

'The what?'

'It's all to Dobby with the bewitching things that are Muggle-made, you know, in case they end up back in a Muggle shop or house. Like, last year, some old witch died and her tea set was sold to an antiques shop. This Muggle woman bought it, took it home and tried to serve her friends tea in it. It was a nightmare – Dad was working overtime for weeks.'

(Chapter III, page 28)

It seems that 'The Misuse of Muggle Artefacts Office' is a new term for Harry so that he directly posed a question to Ron afterward. At first, it seemed that he requested Ron to repeat the name of the department where his father works at. In fact, to satisfy his curiosity, he would rather need further explanation about such department than just a complete name of the department. Luckily, Ron realized it. Ron, then, gave Harry further explanation about it. After all, this clearly shows that Harry's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of requesting (to repeat the name of such department) and simultaneously contains an indirect illocutionary act of asking for further information about such department in the Ministry of magic (questioning).

**Data 12:**

**Situation:** The Weaslyes (Ron's family) and Harry were in Diagon Alley to buy some stuff for the coming school year. They entered Flourish and Blotts, a bookshop. In there, they saw a long queue of witches around

Mrs. Weasley's age to have their book's signed by the author, Gilderoy Lochart, a famous wizard of defending against dark art. He was one of teacher in Hogwarts. They had never thought that they would meet Draco Malfoy there.

'Potter, you've got yourself a girlfriend!' drawled Malfoy. Ginny went scarlet as Ron and Hermione fought their way over, both clutching stacks of Lochart's books.

'Oh, it's you,' said Ron, looking at Malfoy as if he were something unpleasant on the sole of his shoe. 'Bet you're surprised to see Harry here, eh?'

'Not as surprised as I am to see you in a shop, Weasley.' retorted Malfoy. 'I suppose your parents will go hungry for a month to pay for that lot.'

(Chapter IV, page 50)

In saying 'Bet you're surprised to see Harry here, eh?', Ron performs an act of questioning and simultaneously performs an act of stating, too. Ron asked Malfoy whether he was surprised to see Harry at that place and simultaneously Ron stated his certainty that Malfoy must be surprised to see Harry.

The act of questioning here constitutes a direct illocutionary act of Ron's utterance, whereas the act of stating is its indirect illocutionary act.

### **Data 13:**

**Situation:** On the first day of the new school year, Harry and Ron could not get through the King Cross barrier to get in the Hogwarts express, so that they missed the train. Hogwarts express was a train that would take students in Muggle world to Hogwarts school. Since they had to be punctual for their first class, then they decided to go by riding Ron's father's flying car. Ron started the ignition with a tap of his wand. In short, the car flew on the clouds fast following the Hogwarts Express to the school. They knew what they did was wrong. However, they determined to do it no matter what, with the hope no one would know it. Unfortunately, not only Prof. Snape knew what they had done, but there were also confessions on newspaper as headline from some

Muggles that they saw a car flew on the clouds. Prof. Snape directly interrogated them in his office. In very short time, Prof. McGonagall, the vice headmistress of Hogwarts School, entered the room. She was rather angry and asked Prof. Snape to leave her only with Harry Potter and Ron Weasley.

‘Sit,’ she said, and they both backed into chairs by the fire.

‘Explain,’ she said, her glasses glinting ominously.

Ron launched into the story, starting with the barrier at the station refusing to let them through.

“Why didn’t you send us a letter by owl? I believe you have an owl?” Prof. McGonagall said coldly to Harry. Harry gaped at her.

(Chapter V, page 63)

Prof. McGonagall’s utterance does not only mean that she tried to find out Harry’s and Ron’s reason for not asking her permission first before using magic, but it also means that she gave a suggestion to them. She suggested that in such an emergency situation, they should send her a letter to ask for a help or permission to use magic. The letter could be sent by the owl which they brought with. Thus, her utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of questioning a reason and indirect illocutionary act of suggesting.

#### Data 14:

Situation: Prof. McGonagall had interrogated Harry and Ron Weasley about the flying car, and now she suggested that Ron go to hospital because he was bleeding.

‘You’d better get along to the hospital wing, Weasley, you’re bleeding.’

‘Not much,’ said Ron hastily wiping the cut over his eye with his sleeve. ‘Professor, I wanted to watch my sister being sorted—’

‘The Sorting Ceremony is over,’ said Professor McGonagall. ‘Your sister is also in Gryffindor.’

‘Oh, good,’ said Ron.

(Chapter V, page 65)



Seeing Ron was bleeding, Prof. McGonagall suggested that Ron go to hospital wing. As a matter of fact that one who was injured and bleeding should be treated immediately, then, Professor McGonagall's utterance can also be considered as a command.

Thus, Prof. McGonagall's utterance has performed two illocutionary acts, namely a direct illocutionary act of suggesting and an indirect illocutionary act of commanding.

#### Data 15:

**Situation:** Prof. McGonagall had finished interrogating Harry and Ron Weasley about the flying car, and now she suggested that Ron go to hospital because he was bleeding. However, Ron did not do it and he insisted Prof. McGonagall to allow him to join the feast (the Sorting Ceremony) as he wanted to watch his sister, Ginny, being sorted. He wanted to know which group Ginny belonged to.

'You'd better get along to the hospital wing, Weasley, you're bleeding.'

'Not much,' said Ron hastily wiping the cut over his eye with his sleeve. 'Professor, I wanted to watch my sister being sorted—'

'The Sorting Ceremony is over,' said Professor McGonagall. 'Your sister is also in Gryffindor.'

'Oh, good,' said Ron.

(Chapter V, page 65)

As Ron was bleeding, Prof. McGonagall suggested that Ron go to hospital. Unfortunately, Ron refused her suggestion. Ron's utterance: 'Not much' means that he agreed with what Prof. McGonagall had said that he was bleeding. Besides, it also means that he refused to do her suggestion to go to hospital wing as he thought that it was not bleeding that much. Thus, Ron's utterance contains a

direct illocutionary act of agreeing one's statement and an indirect illocutionary act of refusing a suggestion.

**Data 16:**

**Situation:** Draco Malfoy and his two friends, Crabbe and Goyle, caught Harry was signing his photograph for Colin. Draco Malfoy teased Harry for what he was doing. Hearing such an unpleasant response of Malfoy, Colin accused Malfoy that he was jealous of Harry. This accusation aroused Malfoy's anger. He became more enthusiastic to mock at Harry. This offended Ron's feeling, as Harry was his best friend.

'Eat slugs, Malfoy,' said Ron angrily. Crabbe stopped laughing and started rubbing his conker-like knuckles in a menacing way.

'Be careful, Weasley.' sneered Malfoy. 'You don't want to start any trouble or your mummy'll have to come and take you away from school.' He put on a shrill, piercing voice. 'If you put another toe out of line –'

(Chapter VI, page 76)

Malfoy's utterance means that he warned Ron to be careful in acting or saying something to him. In addition, it also means that he threatened Ron. Regarding the position of his father, Lucius Malfoy, who sat in the school's Board of Governors, Draco Malfoy became capricious and arrogant. Almost all wizards and witches outside his group, Slytherin, did not like him and neither did Ron, Hermione and Harry. However, they did not brave to oppose all his words, but Ron, Hermione and Harry did. No wonder that he was offended by Ron's words and replied it with a threat. Malfoy threatened Ron be dropped out of Hogwarts if Ron made any trouble with him. In short, Malfoy's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of warning and an indirect illocutionary act of threatening.

**Data 17:**

**Situation:** Everyone knew that Harry was smart, talented, friendly, and generous. Therefore, many students liked him, including Ginny, Ron's sister, and Colin Creevey. Ron teased Harry for that fact, though he knew that Harry hated being treated like a celebrity.

**'You could've fried an egg on your face' said Ron. 'You'd better hope Creevey doesn't meet Ginny, they'll be starting a Harry Potter fans club.'**

**'Shut up,' snapped Harry.**

**(Chapter VI, page 77)**

At a glance, it seems that Ron predicted what would happen if Ginny and Creevey met. Ron predicted that if both of them met, they would establish Harry Potter fans club, therefore, Ron suggested that Harry to hope Creevey would not meet Ginny. In fact, Ron did not mean it. He just teased Harry for being famous. In short, Ron's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of predicting and simultaneously performs an indirect illocutionary act of teasing.

**Data 18:**

**Situation:** There was a time for Gilderoy Lockhart's class. In that occasion, he was going to show his students the foulest creature known to wizardkind named Cornish pixies.

**'Now—be warned! It is my job to arm you against the foulest creatures known to wizardkind! You may find yourselves facing your worst fears in this room. Know only that no harm can befall you whilst I am here. All I ask is that you remain calm.'**

**In spite of himself, Harry leaned around his pile of books for better a look at the cage. Lockhart placed a hand on cover. Dean and Seamus had stopped laughing now. Neville was cowering in his front-row seat.**

**'I must ask you not to scream,' said Lockhart in a low voice. 'It might provoke them.'**

**(Chapter VI, page 78)**

Professor Lockhart bent down behind his desk and lifted a large, covered cage onto it. As he whipped off its cover, the whole class held its breath. He asked the students not to scream when he opened the cover of the large cage in which Cornish pixies were locked, because it might provoke the creatures and attacked the students. Since Lockhart was a teacher, so that he had an authority to be obeyed, then all his asking had to be done. His asking here is a must and called as commanding.

Furthermore, Lockhart's utterance also implies that quiet situation was needed so that Cornish pixies would not attack them. The fact that the speaker reports a fact that he has reasons for the truth constitutes an illocutionary act of stating. Thus, Lockhart's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of commanding and an indirect illocutionary act of stating.

#### **Data 19:**

**Situation:** It's Saturday morning. Harry, Ron and Hermione were planning to visit Hagrid. Suddenly, Harry was shaken to awake several hours earlier than he would have liked by Oliver Wood, the captain of the Gryffindor Quidditch team. He asked Harry to join the Quidditch practice. Quidditch was a kind of sport such as football, but in Quidditch, each player had to fly with their brooms and brought a cudgel to hit a tapering ball called Bludger to make a goal. Each team consists of five players and one seeker. Seeker was one who only allowed catching a snitch, a small gold flying ball. Harry was the seeker of the Gryffindor team, so that he had to join the practice.

'Whassamatter?' said Harry groggily.

'Quidditch practice!' said Oliver. 'Come on!'

Harry squinted at the window. There was a thin mist hanging across the pink and gold sky. Now he was awake, he couldn't understand how he could have slept through the racket the birds were making.

'Oliver,' Harry croaked, 'it's the crack of dawn.'

'Exactly,' said Wood. He was a tall and burly sixth-year and, at the moment, his eyes were gleaming with a mad enthusiasm. 'It's part of our new training programme. Come on, grab your broom and let's go.' said Wood heartily.

(Chapter VII, page 81)

Oliver Wood commanded Harry to have Quidditch practice. As the captain of the Gryffindor Quidditch team, he had right to command his team to have a practice and it had to be done.

However, realizing it was the crack of dawn and Harry already had an appointment with Ron and Hermione, he wished Oliver would delay it (or might cancel it). Unfortunately, Wood had strong enthusiasm; he kept insisting Harry to wake up, grab his broom, and go to Hogwarts pitch for Quidditch practice. The act when the speaker demands strongly what in his mind with emphasis is called **insisting**. Here, Oliver Wood's utterance has performed an illocutionary act of **insisting**.

From the analysis above, it is clear that Oliver Wood's utterance has performed a direct illocutionary act of commanding and simultaneously performed an indirect illocutionary act of **insisting**.

#### **Data 2D :**

**Situation:** Oliver Wood commanded Harry to have Quidditch practice. Harry wasn't so eager to do it, because it was crack of dawn and Harry was still sleepy. Besides, he already had a plan with Ron and Hermione. Wood, however, kept pushing him to wake up and join the Quidditch practice.

Yawning and shivering slightly, Harry climbed out of the bed and tried to find his Quidditch robes.

**'Good man,' said Wood. 'Meet you on the pitch in fifteen minutes.'**

**(Chapter VII, page 82)**

Wood's utterance clearly contains a direct illocutionary act of commanding. He commanded Harry to go to Hogwarts pitch soon in fifteen minutes. Besides, his utterance simultaneously contains an indirect illocutionary act of leave taking. This context could be interpreted as an expression of leave taking as Oliver said that when he was leaving Harry's room. To summarize, Oliver utterance's contains a direct illocutionary act of commanding and an indirect illocutionary act of leave taking.

**Data 21:**

**Situation: It was nearly lunchtime when Harry, Ron and Hermione were going to go back to school. They said goodbye to Hagrid and walked back up to the castle. They visited Hagrid during the school time, and it broke the Hogwarts's rules. Unfortunately, Professor McGonagall caught him.**

**They had barely set foot in the cool Entrance Hall when a voice rang out. 'There you are, Potter, Weasley.' Prof McGonagall was walking towards them, looking stern. 'You will both do your detentions this evening.'**

**(Chapter VII, page 91)**

Prof. McGonagall caught Harry, Ron and Hermione when they were walking through the Entrance Hall. Professor thought that they had just come from somewhere outside the school, and it broke the school's rule. Whoever broke the rules, then, he/she had to be punished, including them.

Prof. McGonagall's utterance means that she intended to give them a punishment. Besides, it also indirectly means that she asserted them to accept the

punishment as it was a must for all students including ones who had good track records in school, such as Harry, Ron, and Hermione. The detention was about staying in their rooms for the whole evening. To summarize, her utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of giving punishment and indirect illocutionary act of asserting.

**Data 22:**

**Situation:** After having Quidditch practice, Harry did not straight take a bath. He was walking around corridor school with mud on his body. Suddenly Nearly Headless Nick, the ghost of Gryffindor Tower, appeared and addressed Harry. In the middle of their conversation, Harry suddenly heard a high-pitched mewing from somewhere near his ankle. He looked down and found himself gazing into a pair of lamp-like yellow eyes. It was Mrs. Norris, the skeletal grey cat who was used by the caretaker, Argus Filch, as a sort of deputy in his endless battle against students. Argus never leaved his cat alone.

'You'd better get out of here, Harry,' said Nick quickly. 'Filch isn't in a good mood. He's got flu and some third-years accidentally plastered frog brains all over the ceiling in dungeon five; he's been cleaning all morning, and if he sees you dripping mud all over the place...'

'Right,' said Harry, backing away from the accusing stare of Mrs. Norris, but not quickly enough.

(Chapter VIII, page 96)

At first, Nick's utterance constitutes a suggestion. He suggested that Harry go out of the place quickly before Argus Filch and Mrs. Norris found him with mud on his body dripping on the floor. If Filch found Harry in that way, Nick was sure that Harry would be taken into Filch's office and be punished there. Moreover, Filch was not in a good mood at that time.

Since Nick had been living in Hogwarts for several years ago, then he knew everything about Hogwarts and all the occupants. For that reason, Nick's suggestion could be interpreted which should be done. Thus, Nick's utterance performs direct illocutionary act of suggesting and indirect illocutionary act of requesting.

**Data 23:**

**Situation:** Nearly Headless Nick was going to celebrate his five hundredth deathday. He was going to hold a party and invited his friends from all over the country, including Harry, Ron, Hermione. Unfortunately, it would be happened to fall on the Halloween feast of the school. Nick was wondering whether they would come or not. Besides, he also asked Harry to do a favor for him.

'...It would be such an honour if you would attend. Mr Weasley and Miss Granger would be most welcome too, of course – but I dare say you'd rather go to the school feast?' He watched Harry on tenterhooks.

'No,' said Harry quickly, 'I'll come—'

'My dear boy! Harry Potter, at my Deathday Party! And,' he hesitated, looking excited, 'do you think you could possibly mention to Sir Patrick how very frightening and impressive you find me?'

'Of – of course,' said Harry.

Nearly Headless Nick beamed at him.

(Chapter VIII, page 99)

From the conversation above, grammatically Nick's utterance means that he asked about Harry's capability in doing Nick's wish. However, his utterance also contains a request. He requested Harry to tell Sir Patrick how very frightened and impressed Harry was when seeing Nick. Thus, Nick's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of questioning Harry's capability and indirect illocutionary act of requesting Harry to do a favor for him.



**Data 24:**

**Situation:** Nearly Headless Nick asked a favour of Harry. Nick asked Harry to tell Sir Patrick, his rival in the ghost world, how very frightened and impressed Harry was when seeing Nick.

‘My dear boy! Harry Potter, at my Deathday Party! And,’ he hesitated, looking excited, ‘do you think you could possibly mention to Sir Patrick how very frightening and impressive you find me?’

‘Of – of course,’ said Harry.

Nearly Headless Nick beamed at him.

(Chapter VIII, page 99)

Harry’s answer: ‘Of – of course’ is an utterance which contains two meanings. First, it is a statement of Harry’s ability that he was willing to do what Nick had requested. Second, it is a promise to Nick that Harry would tell Sir Patrick how very frightened and impressed Harry was when seeing Nick. In short, Harry’s utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of stating and an indirect illocutionary act of promising.

**Data 25:**

**Situation:** Harry, Ron, and Hermione were at Nick’s Deathday Party. Nick held his Five Hundreds Deathday Party at one of the roomier dungeons in the Hogwarts School. All headless ghosts all over country came, so that there was an incredible sight. The dungeon was full of hundreds of pearly-white, translucent people, mostly drifting around a crowded dance floor, waltzing to the dreadful, quavering sound of thirty musical saws, played by an orchestra on a black-draped platform.

‘Shall we have a look around?’ Harry suggested, wanting to warm up his feet.

‘Careful not to walk through anyone,’ said Ron nervously, and they set off around the edge of the dance floor.

(Chapter VIII, page 101)

Ron's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of warning. He warned Harry and Hermione to walk carefully, not through the guests as almost all of them were ghosts. According to the school's rules all students had to respect and were not allowed to hurt any ghost in Hogwarts as those ghosts were their ancestor. Besides, the host of such party was a ghost.

Furthermore, when saying an utterance, Ron simultaneously performs an indirect illocutionary act of reminding. Ron reminded Harry and Hermione that they were only guests at the ghosts' party. Thus, they must avoid walking through the ghosts in that dungeon since it might offend the ghosts and spoil the party.

#### Data 26:

**Situation:** Harry, Ron and Hermione were at the dungeon, attending the ghosts' party. There was an orchestra and the audience were all headless ghosts. The dungeon was so cold when a dozen ghost horses, which each of them were ridden by a headless horseman, came. Ron was very cold by now and not to mention hungry.

'I can't stand much more of this,' Ron muttered, his teeth chattering, as the orchestra ground back into action and the ghosts swept back onto the dance floor.

'Let's go,' Harry agreed.

They backed towards the door, nodding and beaming at anyone who looked at them, and a minute later were hurrying back up the passageway full of black candles.

(Chapter VIII, page 104)

At first, the underlined utterance was an expression of Ron's feelings. He stated that he could not stand any longer in such a very cold place. As a matter of fact one, who was very cold, should find another place which can warm his body immediately. In the dialogue above, Ron was cold and needed to be in a

place with normal temperature immediately, so that he asked Harry to get out of there soon although the party was not over yet. The act that a speaker asks the hearer to do something together with him constitutes an invitation act. Moreover, those conditions illustrated above are felicitous for the act of inviting. Thus, Ron's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of stating and an indirect illocutionary act of inviting.

**Data 27:**

**Situation:** Argus Filch, the caretaker of the school, found his cat, Mrs Norris, was hanging on torch bracket with blood in everywhere. He was shocked and fell back. Since Harry and his two friends, Ron and Hermione, were ones who found it first, Argus directly accused Harry had killed Mrs. Norris and threatened for revenge. In seconds, Prof. Dumbledore had arrived on the scene, followed by a number of teachers. He detached Mrs Norris from the torch bracket and asked Harry, Ron, Hermione and Argus to follow him to settle the dispute.

'Come with me, Argus,' he said to Filch. 'You too, Mr Potter, Mr Weasley, Miss Granger.'

Lockhart stepped forward eagerly.

"My office is nearest, Headmaster—just upstairs—please feel free—"

'Thank you, Gilderoy,' said Dumbledore.

(Chapter IX, page 107)

Lockhart's utterance was an offer to Dumbledore to use his office for discussing the case. Simultaneously, his utterance is not just an offer but also a suggestion. He suggested that Dumbledore use his office since his office was the nearest from the scene. In short, it can be said that Lockhart's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of offering and an indirect illocutionary act of suggesting.

**Data 28:**

**Situation:** Prof. Dumbledore, the headmaster of the school, was trying to settle the case of Mrs Norris. Mrs Norris was lying on the table. In Lockhart's office, beside Lockhart himself and Dumbledore, Argus, Harry, Ron, and Hermione, there were also some teachers. They were discussing about Mrs Norris condition. As mention before, Argus accused Harry of that murder.

At last Dumbledore straightened up.

'She's not dead, Argus,' he said softly.

Lockhart stopped abruptly in the middle of counting the number of murders he had prevented.

'Not dead?' choked Filch, looking through his fingers at Mrs Norris. 'But why's she all – all stiff and frozen?'

'She has been Petrified.' Said Dumbledore (Ah! I thought so!' said Lockhart). 'But how, I cannot say...'

'Ask him!' shrieked Filch, turning his blotched and tear-stained face to Harry.

'No second-year could have done this,' said Dumbledore firmly. 'It would take Dark Magic of the most advanced –'

'He did it, he did it!' Filch spat, his face purpling.

(Chapter IX, page 108)

Although Dumbledore had straightened up the case, Filch was still unsatisfied. He kept accusing Harry of killing his cat. When Dumbledore said that he could not say how she became stiff and frozen, Filch directly pointed at Harry for being the only person who knew the answer and had to tell him about it. To Filch, Harry had to responsible for causing his cat became stiff and frozen.

On the other hand, Dumbledore asserted that this was done by one who mastered the most advanced level of Dark Magic, whereas Harry, the second-year student, did not. Dumbledore's assertion here automatically rejected Argus' accusation particularly (refusing). Somebody had done it but not Harry.

From this explanation, it can be said that Dumbledore's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of asserting and an indirect illocutionary act of refusing.

**Data 29:**

**Situation:** Argus Filch kept demanding Harry or somebody to be punished for having murdered his cat. Meanwhile, Dumbledore asserted that no punishment was needed to be done as there was no witness or anything that could prove Harry or somebody was guilty. Moreover, the cat did not die. She had only been petrified, so that she became stiff and frozen. However, Professor Severus Snape had the same suspicion as Filch.

'Innocent until proven guilty, Severus,' Dumbledore said firmly.

Snape looked furious. So did Filch.

'My cat has been Petrified!' he shrieked, his eyes popping. 'I want to see some *punishment!*'

'We will be able to cure her, Argus.' said Dumbledore patiently. 'Madam Sprout recently managed to procure some Mandrakes. As soon as they have reached their full size, I will have the potion made which will revive Mrs Norris.'

(Chapter IX, page 110)

Dumbledore's utterance has two meanings. First, he promised Filch that Mrs Norris would be able to be healed. Second, he asserted that Mrs Norris had not died yet, but stiff because of being petrified. She had been petrified for seeing something horrible caused by a dark magic of the most advanced level. Thus Harry did not have to be responsible for that, since Harry was only a second-year student.

From the explanation above, Dumbledore's utterance can be categorized as having two illocutionary acts, namely a direct illocutionary act of promising and an indirect illocutionary act of asserting.

**Data 30:**

**Situation:** Harry, Ron, and Hermione were going to see Moaning Myrtle, a girl ghost who always spent her time in the girl's bathroom. When they reached the bathroom, Hermione entered first and greeted Moaning Myrtle, then followed by Harry and Ron.

'Hello, Myrtle, how are you?'

Harry and Ron went to look. Moaning Myrtle was floating on the cistern of the toilet, picking a spot on her chin.

'This is a girl's bathroom.' she said, eyeing Ron and Harry suspiciously. 'They're not girls.'

'No,' Hermione agreed. 'I just wanted to show them how – er – nice it is in here.'

(Chapter IX, page 118)

Moaning Myrtle's utterance directly performs a direct illocutionary act of claiming and an indirectly performs illocutionary act of forbidding. She claimed that it was the girl's bathroom so that only girls were allowed to enter. On the other hand, she simultaneously forbade them as they were men, to enter the bathroom. Thus, Moaning Myrtle's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of claiming and an indirect illocutionary act of forbidding.

**Data 31:**

**Situation:** Hermione planned to transform Harry and Ron into somebody else who were members of Slytherin, a group where Draco Malfoy joined in, so that they could ask Malfoy anything about the Chamber of Secrets without being suspected. In transforming them, they must drink Polyjuice Potion and Hermione was going to make it. Unfortunately, its recipe was written in a book called *Moste Potente Potions*, and it was in the Restricted Section of the Hogwarts Library. Borrowing any books which were kept in such section had to have a form signed by one of Hogwarts' teacher. Hermione intended to have Lockhart sign it.

Hermione approached Lockhart's desk, a piece of paper clutched tightly in her hand, Harry and Ron right behind her.

'Er – Professor Lockhart?' Hermione stammered. 'I wanted to – to get this book out of the library. Just for background reading.' She held out the piece of paper, her hand shaking slightly. 'But the thing is, it's in the Restricted Section of the library, so I need a teacher to sign for it – I'm sure it would help me to understand what you say in *Gadding with Ghouls* about slow-acting venoms...'

'Ah *Gadding with Ghouls!*' said Lockhart, taking the note from Hermione and smiling widely at her. 'Possibly my very favourite book. You enjoyed it?'

'Oh yes,' said Hermione eagerly. 'So clever, the way you trapped that last one with the tea-strainer...'

'Well, I'm sure no one will mind me giving the best student in the year a little extra help,' said Lockhart warmly, and he pulled out an enormous peacock quill.

(Chapter X, page 123)

Hermione found difficulty in borrowing *Moste Potente Potions* book which contain recipe of the Polyjuice Potion because it was kept in the restriction section of Hogwarts library. She, then, came to see Professor Lockhart and told her problems with a hope he would be willing to help her. Thus, her utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of stating that she needed a help.

Moreover, she requested Professor Lockhart to sign a form from the library which she brought with, so that she was able to borrow that book. Fortunately, he was willing to do it.

In short, it can be concluded that Hermione's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of stating and an indirect illocutionary act of requesting.

#### **Data 32:**

**Situation:** It's time for Quidditch match. Slytherin versus Gryffindor. Draco Malfoy and Harry Potter were the seeker of their each team. Harry was a seeker of Gryffindor's team, whereas Draco Malfoy was of Slytherin's. A seeker had to be adroit, skillful, and able to fly fast

because he or she had to compete to catch the Snitch. The Snitch was a small gold ball which could fly very fast. A team which could catch it would get 150 points and be the winner of the game. Thus, a fastest, strong and greatest broom was necessary to fly like a thunder. As a matter of fact, Draco's new broom was better than Harry's.

'On my whistle,' said Madam Hooch, 'three...two...one...'

With a roar from the crowd to speed them upwards, the fourteen players rose towardsd leaden sky. Harry flew higher than any of them, squinting around for the Snitch.

'All right there, Scarhead ?' yelled Malfoy, shooting underneath him as though to show off the speed of his broom.

(Chapter X, page 126)

Malfoy's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of questioning Harry whether everything was fine. Furthermore, while saying that utterance, he simultaneously performs an indirect illocutionary act of teasing Harry. He teased Harry for not having the best broom like his, which he was riding on in front of all Gryffindor players at that time. In short, Draco's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of questioning and indirect illocutionary act of teasing.

### Data 33:

**Situation:** In this Quidditch match, Slytherin lead sixty points to zero. All players of Gryffindor were knocked out of the air by mad bludgers. A bludger was a kind of tapering ball which kept all players of both teams from making a goal. In this game, two bludgers were used, but suddenly, one of them kept running after Harry all game. It was unusual thing. Harry had to try very hard to avoid the bludger and to catch the Snitch, as well. George and Fred knew it, and they tried to help Harry. They were wondering what had happened with that bludger.

'What's going on?' said Wood, as the Gryffindor team huddled together, while Slytherin in the crowd jeered. 'We're being flattened. Fred, George, where were you when that Bludger stopped Angelina scoring?'

'We were twenty feet above her, stopping the other Bludger murdering Harry, Oliver,' said George angrily. 'Someone's fixed it – it



won't leave Harry alone, it hasn't gone for anyone else all game. The Slytherins must have done something to it.

(Chapter X, page 127)

George's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of asserting. He asserted Oliver that there was something wrong with the bludger. As a matter of fact, it had never liked this before. George's utterance simultaneously performs another illocutionary act, namely an indirect illocutionary act of accusing. He accused Slytherin of spelling magic to the bludger so that it had been running after Harry in all the game. Thus, George's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of asserting and an indirect illocutionary act of accusing.

#### Data 34:

**Situation:** In this Quidditch match, Gryffindor won and Harry paid very expensive for it. His arm was broken and he felt very terrible pain. Lockhart came over and kept insisting to help him even though Harry refused it. Harry would rather go to hospital. Suddenly Colin, one who always brought a camera with him, appeared in the middle of Gryffindor crowd.

'Not to worry, Harry. I'm about to fix your arm.'

'No!' said Harry. 'I'll keep like this, thanks ...'

He tried to sit up, but the pain was terrible. He heard a familiar clicking noise nearby.

'I don't want a photo of this, Colin,' he said loudly.

'Lie back, Harry,' said Lockhart soothingly. 'It's a simple charm I've used countless times.'

'Why can't I just go to the hospital wing?' said Harry through clenched teeth.

'He should really, Professor,' said mummy Wood, who couldn't help grinning even though his seeker was injured.

(Chapter X, page 130)

Professor Lockhart insisted that Harry be healed by his simple charm since he had experienced to use it countless times. He kept insisting to help Harry even though Harry refused it. This made Harry ask why he could not straight go to the hospital wing rather than be healed by him. Harry's utterance: 'Why can't I just go to the hospital wing?' also shows a suggestion to Professor Lockhart that he should go to hospital wing to have medical aid. This also means that Harry refused Professor Lockhart's help. He preferred medical aid to magical aid.

In short, Harry's utterance contains a direct illocutionary act of questioning the reason for not allowed to go to hospital directly to get medical aid and indirect illocutionary acts of suggesting and refusing.

#### Data 35:

**Situation:** Professor Lockhart was going to teach how to block unfriendly spell to all his students. Helped by Professor Snape, he put all the students into pairs. Harry partner Malfoy, and they were chosen as the first couple who might try it.

'Now, Harry,' said Lockhart, 'when Draco points his wand at you, you do this.'

He raised his own wand, attempted a complicated sort of wiggling action and dropped it. Snape smirked as Lockhart quickly picked it up, saying, 'Whoops – my wand is a little over-excited.'

Snape moved closer to Malfoy, bent down and whispered something in his ear. Malfoy smirked, too. Harry looked nervously up at Lockhart and said, 'Professor, could you show me that blocking thing again?'

(Chapter XI, page 145)

Hearing Harry's utterance, grammatically known that Harry was questioning about Professor Lockhart's ability to show him, how to block

unfriendly spell. On the other hand, he simultaneously requested Professor Lockhart to do something, namely to show, again, how to block unfriendly spell.

Thus, Harry's utterance contains two illocutionary acts, namely, direct illocutionary act of questioning and an indirect illocutionary act of requesting.

#### Data 36:

**Situation:** Hermione, Harry and Ron were going to interrogate Malfoy about Chamber of Secret by pretending to be somebody else of Slytherin so that he would not suspicious and told them anything. Polyjuice potion could change one's appearance into someone else's by putting something which part of someone's body such as a thread of hair, body hair, etc. into the potion. Finally, Hermione had finished making the potion and then she needed things of someone else's as the last step.

'We still need a bit of the people you're changing into,' said Hermione. 'And obviously, it'll be best if you can get something of Crabbe and Goyle's; they're Malfoy's best friends, he'll tell them anything.' And we also need to make sure the real Crabbe and Goyle can't burst in on us while we're interrogating him.

(Chapter XII, page 159)

Hermione's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of stating and suggesting. She stated that she needed someone else's' things for the Polyjuice Potion, so that Harry and Ron could be changed into those ones. Hermione suggested that Harry and Ron be changed into Crabbe and Goyle, as they were Malfoy's close friend. Here, Hermione's utterance contains direct illocutionary act of stating and suggesting.

Moreover, when Hermione were uttering a suggestion, she simultaneously performs an indirect illocutionary act of requesting someone to do

something. She requested Harry and Ron to look for Crabbe and Goyle and took something part of their bodies for the potions.

Therefore, in this context it can be said that Hermione's utterance contains direct illocutionary acts of stating and suggesting, and simultaneously contains an indirect illocutionary act of requesting someone to do something.

#### Data 37:

**Situation:** Harry, Ron, and Hermione were in the cubicle of girl's bathroom. Each of them had to drink a glass of Polyjuice potion. After drinking the Polyjuice, suddenly Harry's appearance was changed into Goyle's, whereas Ron's was changed into Crabbe's and Hermione's was changed into Millicent Bulstrode's. They were hard to believe what they saw in the mirror. However, the potion only worked for an hour; afterwards they would change into their original forms as before, automatically.

'This is unbelievable,' said Ron, approaching the mirror and prodding Crabbe's flat nose. '*Unbelievable.*'

'We'd better get going.' said Harry, loosening the watch that was cutting into Goyle's thick wrist. 'We've still got to find out where the Slytherin common room is. I only hope we can find someone to follow...'

(Chapter XII, page 163)

Harry suggested that Ron get out of the cubicle immediately and straight carried out the plan. Simultaneously, it means that Harry asked Ron to stop being amazed at what he saw in the mirror and reminded Ron about the very limited time they had, whereas there were many things had to be done.

To summarize, Harry's utterance performs a direct illocutionary act of suggesting and simultaneously performs an indirect illocutionary act of reminding.

After analysing the data, the writer makes the tabulation of the result of her analysis into a table. The following is a table showing the frequency of direct and indirect illocutionary acts in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* by J.K. Rowlings.

**Table of the Kinds of Direct Illocutionary Act and Indirect Illocutionary Act in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret***

No.	Act	Direct Illocutionary act	Indirect Illocutionary act	Total	Data
1	Accusing		1	1	33
2	Agreeing	1		1	15
3	Asserting	2	2	4	21,28,29,33
4	Chasing away		1	1	5
5	Claiming	1		1	30
6	Commanding	4	2	6	1,5,14,18,19,20
7	Forbidding	1	1	2	4,30
8	Giving direction		1	1	7
9	Giving punishment	1		1	21
10	Insisting		1	1	20
11	Inviting		1	1	26
12	Leave taking		1	1	20
13	Offering	1		1	27
14	Predicting	2		2	9,17
15	Promising	1	2	3	10,24,29
16	Questioning	7	2	9	3,6,11,12,13,14,24,32,34,35
17	Refusing		3	3	15,28,34
18	Reminding	2	2	4	2,4,25,37
19	Requesting	4	6	10	2,7,9,10,11,14,22,23,31,35,36
20	Stating	4	2	5	12,18,24,26,31,36
21	Suggesting	4	4	8	6,13,14,22,27,34,36,37
22	Teasing		3	3	3,17,32
23	Threatening	1	3	4	1,4,8,16
24	Warning	3		3	8,16,25
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>77</b>	

Besides, the table also shows the total number of direct and indirect illocutionary acts. The total number for direct illocutionary act is 39, whereas the indirect one is 38. Thus, the occurrence of direct illocutionary act is higher than that of indirect illocutionary act. This means that the direct illocutionary act is more frequently used in this children fiction than the indirect one.

Moreover, it also means that children, as the reader, find easier to understand the direct illocutionary act of one utterance than the indirect one of the same utterance. They find it easier since the meaning of an utterance which performs a direct illocutionary act is described explicitly. Thus children do not need to think harder to find the meaning of an utterance. They only need to read, catch the meaning of each utterance, and automatically will enjoy the story.

# **CHAPTER IV**

## **CONCLUSION**