

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, three main theories are elaborated to support the research. The Theory of Character by Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (1981) became the basis for characterization interpretation through their dialogue and actions. The concept of pragmatics from Yule, entitled *Pragmatics* (1996), is studied as a foundation that every utterance has meaning and intention. In addition, The book *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* by John Searle (1969) is used as a reference for the analysis of Harry Potter's illocutionary speech acts.

2.1.1. Character

In *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (1981), Abrams stated that a character is a person who is represented in a literary work or narrative. They are interpreted by readers as being endowed with moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by examining what other people say about them and their distinctive way of speaking through their dialogue or by what they do through their actions. Abrams' theory of character was used to determine the flaws of Harry Potter through the representation of his illocutionary actions in his dialogues.

2.1.2. Pragmatics

As discussed in the introduction, the linguistics branch that studies language in use is called pragmatics. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics examines how language is expressed by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Pragmatics focuses on meaning in context, that is the implied meaning in an utterance according to its context, how a listener interprets a speaker's utterance, and expression in language which means using words or phrases to express oneself. In addition, every speech shared by an individual must have meaning and purpose. This theory was chosen because every illocutionary speech act Harry Potter performs makes the other characters do something he intended.

2.1.3. Speech Act

People do not only produce utterances that contain grammatical structures and words when speaking but also action. Speech that performs an action is called a speech act (Yule, 1996). In other words, speech acts refer to the actions taken in making an utterance. In *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*, (1969), John Searle distinguishes speech acts into three categories: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. This research only focused on illocutionary acts to find Harry Potter's character flaws.

- **Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary acts are utterances that have power or meaning behind the words spoken by the speaker. When communicating, the speaker aims for the listener to do something they intended.

E.g., *I promise I will do my chores* (The speaker wants the listener to believe he will do his chores)

2.1.4. Classification of Illocutionary Speech Act

Based on Searle's theory, there are five categories of illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration. The assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts representation of Harry Potter's flaws is going to be analyzed to find his character imperfections.

- **Assertive**

Assertive speech acts are when "the speaker proposes something as being the case." In other words, assertive speech act can be characterized as true or false. Searle (1969) stated that assertive is the act of making the listener believe in something they say. Assertive acts are intended to persuade others, attract attention, make someone believe in something, and so on. Hornby (1995) also defines asserting as the act of conveying information about truth and facts. Assertive forms include claiming, asserting, insisting, etc. These are some examples of assertions:

(a) *The weather is cloudy.*

(b) *The shirt is expensive.*

(c) *I know I am right.*

- **Directive**

Directives are used when the speaker wants the listener to do something. Searle (1969) defines directive as an utterance used by the speaker to make the listener do something. Directives encompass offering, asking, requesting, inviting, commanding, urging, begging, permitting, rejecting, or challenging. Directives can be done directly or indirectly. When a speaker expresses an utterance in the imperative form, it means he is using a direct directive and when he expresses it in the interrogative and declarative form, he is using an indirect directive to make it sounds more polite:

(a) *Sit down!* (Imperative form)

(b) *Could you sit down?* (Interrogative form)

(c) *I want you to sit down.* (Declarative form)

(Taken from Holmes, 1992:277)

- **Expressive**

Expressive is a type of speech act to express what the speaker is feeling. Expressive acts include thanking, apologizing, congratulating, insulting, expressing anger, dislike, or contempt. Some examples of expressive speech acts are:

a) *Thank you for coming to my birthday.* (Thanking)

b) *Congratulations on landing a new job.* (Congratulating)

c) *I don't like you.* (Expressing dislike)

John Searle's (1996) speech act theory emphasizes psychological interpretation which says that speech acts are used to express beliefs, intentions, etc. This study aims to prove that Harry Potter's speech acts are used to express his ideas, beliefs, and intentions, therefore, this research used Searle's theory. Searle's speech act theory also helps categorize Harry's speech acts to reflect his flaws.

2.2. Methods of the Study

The research design is qualitative research because the results were not obtained in the form of calculations but by interpreting human behavior and interaction. The result of the research is presented in a description of Harry Potter's characterization flaws. The novel *Harry Potter and The Order of the Phoenix* is the primary source in compiling the basic statements of this research, strengthened by secondary sources such as website journals, articles, and related books. Pragmatics approach in the study of speech acts is used for the analysis.

2.2.1. Data, Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

The research data is Harry Potter's utterances that are related to his illocutionary speech acts and other characters' dialogue to give context on Harry's utterances. In addition, quotations from the book were taken to support the research arguments.

The research samples are Harry's utterances that have been classified into each type of illocutionary act. The research population is only Harry. According to Sugiyono (2008), purposive sampling is a sampling technique by selecting intentional information based on its ability to explain certain themes, concepts, or phenomena. Purposive sampling technique is used to select Harry Potter's utterances that contain his specified illocutionary speech acts.

2.2.2. Methods of Collecting Data

Creswell (2009:15) stated that there are four types of data collection methods: observation; interviews; documentation; and audio-visual materials. The data of this research is collected using non-participant observation by selecting Harry Potter's utterances throughout the novel. After reading *Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix*, the e-book file is downloaded in a PDF format. The specified dialogues are then copied and pasted within a text editing application, namely Notepad. Furthermore, those dialogues are sorted to represent each of Harry Potter's flaws.

2.2.3. Methods of Analyzing Data

The data is analyzed using the inference method where the writer analyzed all Harry Potter's speech acts before drawing conclusion about his character flaws. First, Harry Potter's dialogues in *Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix* (2003) are examined. Then the dialogues related to Harry Potter's assertive, directive, and

expressive speech acts are selected and sorted to represent each of his character flaws.

