CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review to related literature and the theories of the study. It describe about sociolinguistics, speech act, and review of film of" Harry Potter the Goblet of Fire"

A. Sociolinguistics

Language is not simply a means of communicating information, but also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people. It is also used to indicate membership of different social groups or different speech community. In relation to function of language,

> *"There are two aspects of language behavior which are very important from a social point of view: first, the function of language in establishing social relationship, and second, the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker. Both aspects of linguistic behavior are reflections of the fact that there is a close inter-relationship between language and society".[12]*

A branch of linguistics which studies language from those perspectives is known as sociolinguistics. There are some sociolinguists who give some definitions of sociolinguistics.

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[12]Peter Trudgill, *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction* (United Kingdom Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1974), Page:02

"Sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language live. It is a field of study that assumes that human society is made up of many related patterns and behaviors, some of which are linguistics".[13]
"Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning".[14]

Based on the two definitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics concern the social function of language in accordance with its users. It also investigates the language varieties in relation to the different social context. This conclusion is in harmony with what Fishman says that:

"Sociolinguistics is the study of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions and the characteristics of their speaker as the three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community".[15]

Variety here is a sociolinguistics term referring to language in context. Holmes adds "variety is a broad term which includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects, and even different languages which contrast with each other for social reasons".[16]

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[13]Benrad Spolsky, *Sociolinguistics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), Page:32.
[14] Janet Holmes, *The Structure of Teachers Directives in Richards & Schmidt (eds) Language and Communication* (London :Longman , 1983), Page:01
[15] Fishman, Joshua A, *The Sociology of Language*. Rowley Massachusetts:Newburry House Publisher, 1972), Page :06.
[16] Janet Holmes, *The Structure of Teachers Directives in Richards & Schmidt (eds) Language and Communication.* (London :Longman , 1983) , Page:06.

Sociolinguistics does not only study linguistic factors but also non-linguistic factors and paralinguistic factors. The linguistic factors are the language itself. The non-linguistic factors that influence the language usage are the social factors such as who is speaking, to whom, when and concerning what, social dimensions such as social distance, status, formality, and function, and situational factors.

Sociolinguistics includes such factors as the social backgrounds of both the speaker and the addressee (their age, sex, social class, ethnic background, degree of integration into their neighborhood, etc), the relationship between speaker and addressee (good friends, employer – employee, teacher – pupil, grandmother – grandchild) and the context and manner of the interaction (in bed, in the supermarket, in a TV studio, in church, loudly, whispering, over the phone, by fax, etc).[17] In any social life, certain people use an appropriate language in order to carry out their daily activities.[18] Therefore, the study of language used in a society is an important part in Sociolinguistics.

Since this research focuses the discussion on speech act especially commissives used by the characters of the Harry Potter Film; the researcher takes sociolinguistics as the frame of study of speech acts usage. Sociolinguistics is all about how the speakers of a particular language, in a particular community, organize their social relationship by means language spoken in almost every

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[17] Holmes Janet, *An Inroduction To Sociolinguistics (*New York: Longman Group UK Limited, 1992.), Page: 1.
[18] Ibid., Page:6.

interaction and in different context of situation. The different of social and context of situation trigger the variety of language meaning both explicitly or implicitly. That is what research is going to deal with related to analyzing commissive in the film *Harry Potter And The Goblet Of Fire* by J.K Rowling which implicitly convey meaning in their every utterances toward other character.

B. Definition of Discourse Analysis

Many experts that give definitions for discourse analysis and all of them are almost same. Here, the researcher does not explain all of the definition but only some definition. According to Michael McCarthy discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and contexts in which it is used.[19]

A discourse analysis is based on the details of speech (and gaze and gesture and action) or writing that are arguably deemed relevant in the context and that are relevant to arguments of analysis which is attempting to make.[20] A discourse analysis is not based on all the physical features presented, not even on all those that might, in some conceivable context, be meaningful, or might be meaningful in analysis with different purposes.

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[19] Michael McCarthy, *Discourse Analysis for Language Teacher* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 200), Page: 5.
[20] James Paul Gee, *An Introduction of Discourse Analyis* (New York: Madison Ave, 2011).

Discourse analysis is a rapidly growing and evolving field. It is the disciplines in which models for understanding, and methods for analyzing, discourse first develop, such as linguistic, anthropology, and philosophy. So, the researcher was looking to naturally occurring discourse as the site within which to analyze sound, sense and structure, as well as to understand diachronic processes such as language change.[21] In this case, the researcher analyze discourse analysis in linguistic namely commissive.

C. Speech Act Theory

1. Speech Act

According to Searle in Yule, speech act is the action permormed via utterances.[22] Austin in Yule mentions the type of act which is permormed in a conversation, they are: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. The following are their explanations:[23]

a. Locotionary Act

A locotionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistics expression. When the speaker uses his/her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the *locutionary* act in his/her utterance. In the other words, *locutionary act* is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech toproduce

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[21] Deborah Schiffrin, *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis* (USA:Blackwell Publisher Ltd,2001).
[22] George Yule, *Pragmatics*(Oxford: oxford University Press, 1998), page: 47.
[23] Ibid., page 48

utterances. For example, "I promise to give you some money", the moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called *locutionary act.*

b. Illocutionary Act

In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function which is found in the utterances is called the illocutionary act. For instance, " I promise to give you some money", that utterance is not only a statement but it also binds the speaker to what she has said.

This is because that utterance intention is the fact that the speaker will do something in the future or we can say, the speakers promising something. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. The following is the example: I promise to give you some money.

The effect of the utterance above can be a happy one. This is a result of the fact that the hearer really needs some money. Yet, it can also give the opposite effect to the hearer. The hearer may feel angry because of thet utterance. This is because the hearer is a very rich person who

does not need any money from the speaker. The hearer will feel as if he is being mocked.

2. Speech Act Classification

The illocutionary act in speech act itself has its classification. Both Austin and Searle give its classification. Basically, their classifications of illocutionary act in speech act are just the same. They are only different in the name. The following are the classifications by Searle in Mey:[24]

a. Declaration

Declaration is a kind of illocutionary act which change the world via utterance. It means a declarative speech act can change in the world as a result of that speech. It can be the change of the status of a person. It can also be the ownership of something. The following is the example of declaration:

I declare you husband and wife

The utterance above changes both the two person's status. The status of the man change from someone who does not have any rights to the woman becomes someone who has rights to the woman. That is also happened to the woman, her status changes.

It should be clear by now that the issue of illocutionary acts is sometimes quite complicated because one and the same utterance can

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[24] Stephen C.Levinson, *Pragmatics* (Cambridge: press syndicate of the university of Cambridge, 1983), Page 236.

have more illocutionary forces (meaning) depending on the context, the conversation and other factors.

b. Representative (Asservative)

    Representative is the illocutionary act which states what the speaker believes to be the case or not and commits to the speaker truth. It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. The following is the example:

The sun rises in the East

    That utterance shows the fact that the sun really rises in the East. This is a common fact that everyone knows.

c. Expressive

    Expressive is kind of illocutionary act which can show what the speaker feels. It expresses the psychological states. The example is shown by the following utterance:

I'm sorry to hear that

    The utterance above shows the empathy of the speaker to the hearer condition. The speaker tries to feel what the hearer feel. Therefore, the hearer will at least lose a bit of their tension.

d. Directive

Directive is a kind of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. This kind of illocutionary act can make the hearer under an obligation. The example of directive illocutionary act:

Don't be too noisy!

That utterance contain a prohibition. It makes the hearer to be in silent. Maybe this is because the speaker feels annoyed with the crowded made by hearer.

e. Commissive

Commissive is a kind of illocutionary act that speaker use to commit themselves to some future acts. It means the utterance contain about promises, plans, vows, threats, offers, refusals, pledges. This is an example about commissive

I promise to give you money.

The utterance above is the example of commissive illocutionary act. It shows a promise of the speaker. It also shows what the speaker has to do in the future.

3. **Components of Speech**

Hymes suggests that there are certain components of speech and part them into 8 group called **SPEAKING** which stands for:[25]

a. Situation (S)

It includes the setting and the scene. The setting is about the physical circumstances of communicative event, includes the time and place in which a speech act takes place. The setting usually plays in formal or informal, serious or festive. While the scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or definition of the occasion, such as committee meeting and graduation ceremony.

b. Participants (P)

Participants are the second factor that consists of at least four participants: roles, addressors, addressee, hearer or audience who are involved in a conversation. They deal with who is speaking and who is the speaking to. The social factors such as age, gender, status, social distance, and role or profession of the participants have to be considered.

c. Ends (E)

Ends refer to the purpose of the speech event and speech act. It can be divided into outcome and goal. Outcome is defined as the purpose

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[25] Dell Hymes, *Foundation in Sociolinguistics: An Ethnographic Approach* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1974), Page: 60.

of the event from a cultural point of view. Goal is defined as the purpose of the individual participants.

d. Act Sequence (A)

It refers to the message of speech event or speech act. It consists of message form (how something is said) and content (what is said). Message form deals with how something is said by the participants or it is simply called a topic of a conversation. Message content deals with what is said by the participants of the conversation.

e. Key (K)

It refers to the tone, manner of spirit in which an act or event is performed. Hymes adds that Keys also refer to the feeling ,atmosphere, and attitude. Manner, feeling, attitude are used in reference to the participants whereas tone and atmosphere used in reference to the situation.

1) Tone is general spirit of the scene such as brave, fierce, fearful.

2) Manner is the participant's way of behavior toward other: mocking, serious, politeness.

3) Feeling is the same as emotion like happiness, shock, anger, irony, etc.

4) Atmosphere is the feeling that affects the mind in a place or condition like good, evil, solemn, and the like.

5) Attitude is the participant's way of thinking and behaving towards a situation such as sympathetic, optimistic, serious, better, etc.

f. Instrument (I)

It includes both channel and form of speech. Hymes defines channel as the way a message travels from one person to another. It refers to the mediums of transmissions of speech. Generally, the mediums to transmit a message are by oral or written, but the message can also be transmitted by such means as telegraph, semaphore, smoke, signals, or drumming.

g. Norms (N)

Norms include both interaction and interpretation. Norm of interaction refers to an underlying set of non – linguistic rules which governs When, How, and How often speech occurs which is commonly have by all communities and varies from one culture to another. Norm of interpretation implicates the belief system of a community.

h. Genre (G)

It refers to categories like poems, myths, proverbs, lectures, commercial messages, etc. Genre often coincide with speech event but have to be distinguished from speech event since a speech genre can occur in more than one kind of speech event.

D. Commissive

Searle classifies the types of speech act into five major classes. One of those classifications is commissives. Commissvives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action.[26] They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges and they can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).[27]

When people perform commissives, they may say their speech by using the performative verbs such as promise, guarantee, swear, vow, etc. Performative verbs are the verbs showing the type of speech act explicitly.[28] Those speech acts can be affirmed by the non verbal expressions via facial expression, eyes gaze, body movement, or gesture. As stated previously that commissives are differentiated into some types, below are the explanation of such types:[29]

1. Promise

Promise is a statement telling somebody that you will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another to do (or not to do) something in the future.[30] Searle (1975) proposes five requirements to make a valid promise speech act. They are the speaker must

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[26]Stephen C.Levinson, *Pragmatics* (Cambridge: press syndicate of the university of Cambridge, 1983), Page 236.
[27] George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), Page:54.
[28] Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1992), Page: 283.
[29]G Leech, *Principles of Pragmatics* (London: Longman 1983), Page: 105-107.
[30]http://dictionary.die.net/promise. accesed 30 may 2015

intent to do what he promises, the speaker must believe (that the hearer believes) that the action is in the hearer's best interest, the speaker must believe that he can perform the action, the speaker must predicate a future action, and the speaker must predicate an act of himself.[31]

2. Guarantee

Guarantee is a firm promise that you will do something or that something will happen. It is a pledge that something will happen or that something is true.[32] What makes a guarantee different from a promise is the degree of affirmation of the speech act.

3. Refusal

Refusal means refusing to do, give, or accept something. It is the act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.[33] Refusal can be expressed trough some strategies. Rubin (1983) proposes at least eight strategies to express the refusal. They are silent hesitate (show lack of enthusiasm), offer an alternative, postponement, put the blame on others, avoid the direct refusal, general acceptance of an offer but giving no details, give a reason, and say what is offered is inappropriate.[34]

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[31]F.X Nadar, "*Indonesian Learners' Requests in English: A Speech-Act Based Study*"(Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada, 1998), Page:13
[32] http://dictionary.die.net/guarantee. accesed 30 may 2015
[33]http://dictionary.die.net/refusal. accesed 30 may 2015
[34]F.X. Nadar, "*Indonesian Learners' Requests in English: A Speech-Act Based Study*" (Yogyakarta: UniversitasGadjahMada, 1998), Page:104

4. Threat

    Threat is a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. It means to give intimidation to the hearer, if the hearer does not want to do the speaker's command. Threat is commonly motivated by hatred and distrustful of the speaker to the hearer/addressee in which the speaker feels that he/she has higher power to intimidate the hearer/addressee via his/her utterance.

5. Volunteer

    Volunteer is defined as offer to do something without being forced or paid to do it. It is to perform or offer to perform a service of one's own free will. It means to freely choose to offer or give without being asked or obliged.[35]

6. Offer

    Offer means say that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody. An offer is defined by Treitel as "an expression of willingness to contract on certain terms, made with the intention that it shall become binding as soon as it is accepted by the person to whom it is addressed", the "offeree".[36] Offer is the hearer's expression to offer an act for the hearer/addressee's interest. Thus, the point of view of the offer is from the speaker, not the hearer/addressee.[37]

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[35]http://www.yourdictionary.com/volunteer. accesed 30 may 2015
[36]http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offer_and_acceptance, accesed 30 may 2015
[37]F.X Nadar, *Indonesian Learners' Requests in English: A Speech-Act Based Study* (Yogyakarta: UniversitasGadjahMada, 1998), Page:120

E. Domains of Language Use

In the process of social communication, there may occur some different varieties used in some specific settings, topics, and by certain participants. The variety chosen, generally, is used in conveying certain social meaning, and, in the relation to social dimensions of communication, it is used to conduct an appropriate social interaction. The choice of certain variety in accordance with social dimensions of communication above is closely related to domains of language use. The term of domain that is popularized by Joshua Fishman is the term to point at the choice of certain variety in accordance with typical settings, typical topics, and typical participants. Social factors who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, the function an topic of the discussion – turn out to be important in accounting for language choice in many different kinds of speech community.[38]

There is another similar definition given by Downes that can give us further understanding on it.

> *"A domain is grouping together of recurring situation types in such a way that one of languages or varieties in repertoire, as opposed to the others, normally occurs in that that class of situations. And members of the speech community judge that the use of that variety, and not the others, is appropriate to that domain."[39]*

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[38] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London and New York: Longman 1992), Page:23
[39] William Downes, *Language and Society* (London: Fontana Paperbacks, 1984), p:43

A domain involves typical interactions between typical participants I typical settings. It is a very general concept that draws on three important social factors in code choice, namely participants, setting, and topic.[40] The term of domain refers to a kind of a place where certain communication takes place in a specific occasion and combined with social and situational context. It is the constellation of setting, participants and topic.

From the definition of domain above, the term of domain represents the constellation of the three aspects above in social communication occurring in family, friendship, religion, employment, and education circumstances. The progress of sociolinguistics study brings broader and more specific divisions of kinds of domain. Among them are home, school, office, hotel, market, church, transaction, etc.

F. Film

A film, also called a movie or motion picture is The illusion of reality in visual media. Film presents the audience images in illusory motion which is represented on the screen, acted by stars, has it own style, genre and certain events. There are two major classes of film, namely documentary film and fictional film. [41]

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[40] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London and New York: Longman, 1992), Page 26
[41] http://www. Wikioedia.org , accessed 02 june 2015.

A documentary film is typically contrasted with fiction film. It leads us to assume that the persons, places, and events had ever existed and that the information presented about them is trustworthy. It purports to present factual information about the world outside the film. On the contrary, a fictional film presents imaginary, beings, places, or events. All of the characters in this film are not real or never exist, and the activities in this film never take place. Bordwell says that through theme, subject, characterization, and other means, a fictional film can directly or obliquely present ideas about the world outside the film.[42]

The study of film cannot be separated from society as stated by Allen and Gomery as follows;

> *Furthermore, however indirectly and obliquely, movies are social representations. That is, they derive images and sounds, themes and stories ultimately from their social environment. In fictional films, characters are given attitudes, gestures, sentiments, motivations, and appearance that are, in part at least, based on social roles, and on generalnotions about howpoliceman, factory worker, debutante, mother, or husband is "supposed" to act"*[43]

Kracauer, Bergman, and Monaco add that films are the indirect expression of society's fears, aspirations, and pre occupations.

Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that whatever the kind of the film, whether documentary or fictional film, it is a visual medium which is

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[42] David Bordwell & Kristin Thompson, *Film arts. An Introduction* (New York: Mcgraw-Hill.Inc, 1997), Page:21

[43] Keith Allan, *Linguistics Meaning Volume 2 (*London: Monash University/Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1986), Page: 158.

assumed to be reflection of real life. In short, film is a social representation in which characters are supposed to act based on their social roles as if they are real in society.

G. **Synopsis of the *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire***

Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire is a fiction film written by Steven Kloves based on the best seller novel by J.K Rowling. Harry Potter is the student of Hogwart magic school. Be set by nightmares, Harry Potter is all too happy to escape his disturbing dreams by attending the Quidditch World Cup. But something sinister ignites the skies at the Quidditch campsite-the Dark Mark, the sign of the evil Lord Voldemort. It is conjured by his followers, the death Eaters, who have not dared to appear in public since Voldemort was last seen thirteen years ago- the night he murdered Harry's parents. Harry longs to get back inside the safe walls of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardy, where Professor Dumbledore can protect him. But Dumbledore announces that Hogwarts will host the Triwizard Tournament, one of the most exciting and dangerous of the wizarding community's magical competition. One champion will be selected from each of three most prestigious wizarding to compete in a series of life-threatening tasks in pursuit of winning the coveted Triwizard cup. Ministry of Magical Official Barty Crouch and Professor Dumbledore hold a candlelight ceremony as the enchanted Goblet of Fire selects one student from each school to compete. Amidst a hail of sparks and flames, the cup names Dumstrang's

Institute's Quidditch superstar Viktor Krum, followed by Beauxbatons' Academy exquisite Fleur Delacour and finally, Hogwarts' popular all-around golden boy Cedric Diggory. But then, strangely, the Goblet spits out one final name: Harry Potter. Suspecting that whoever entered Harry's name wants to put him in grave danger, Dumbledore asks Alastor "Mad-Eye" Moody, the eccentric new Defense Against The Dark Arts professor, to keep his magical eye trained on the teenage ground. As they edge closer to the Triwizard Cup, Harry soon finds himself hurtling toward an encounter with true evil.