

**COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN *JACK THORNE'S HARRY POTTER
AND THE CURSED CHILD* PLAYSRIPT (2016)**



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**COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN *JACK THORNE'S HARRY POTTER
AND THE CURSED CHILD* PLAYSCRIPT (2016)**

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ABSTRACT

Harry Potter and the Cursed Child is a 2016 English two-part drama written by Jack Thorne based on the original story by JK Rowling, John Tiffany, and Thorne. The drama begins nineteen years after the events of the 2007 novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, Harry Potter is the Head of the Department of Magical Law Enforcement at the Ministry of Magic, his younger son, Albus Severus Potter, who attended Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The play was marketed as the eighth official story in the Harry Potter series. The purpose of this research is to determine the types of Commissive acts and forms of Commissive acts of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child playscript. In this study, researchers used a qualitative method with several theories used, namely Austin and Searle's theory for speech acts. To describe the form of speech acts, the researcher used Searle and Brinker's theory of direct and indirect speech acts. Meanwhile, to identify the types of speech acts, the researcher used Bach and Harnish's theory of the types of speech acts where all of the data were obtained, the researcher used a contextual approach to help understand the intent and purpose of the use of speech acts used by speakers. Based on the results of research and exposure found, from 66 data, there are five types of speech acts found in the Harry Potter and the Cursed Child drama script, namely 2 data or 6.1% including promising types, 11 data or 33.3% types offering, 2 data or 6.1% vowing types, 12 data or 36.3% warning types, and 6 data or 18.2% threat types. For the form of speech acts used by all characters in the drama script, namely 27 data or 81.8% Direct Speech Actions and 6 data or 18.2% Indirect Speech Actions. From these results it can be seen that in the drama script Harry Potter and the Cursed Child, which takes place nineteen years after the end of the Battle of Hogwarts, the forms and types most often used are the Direct Speech form and the offering type. Meanwhile, forms that have never been used are Indirect Speech and the vowing type.

Keywords: Commissive Speech Actions, Harry Potter and the Cursed Child Drama Script, Direct and Indirect Speech Actions

ABSTRAK

Harry Potter and the Cursed Child adalah drama dua bagian Inggris pada tahun 2016 yang ditulis oleh Jack Thorne berdasarkan cerita asli oleh JK Rowling, John Tiffany, dan Thorne. Drama dimulai sembilan belas tahun setelah peristiwa novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows 2007*, Harry Potter merupakan Kepala Departemen Penegakan Hukum Sihir di Kementrian Sihir, putranya yang lebih muda, Albus Severus Potter yang menghadiri Sekolah Sihir Hogwarts. Drama tersebut dipasarkan sebagai cerita resmi kedelapan dalam serial Harry Potter. Adapun tujuan penelitian skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan bentuk dari Commissive acts dari *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan beberapa teori yang digunakan yaitu teori Austin dan Searle untuk tindak tutur. Untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk dari tindak tutur, peneliti menggunakan teori Searle dan Birner tentang Tindak Tutur Langsung dan Tak Langsung. Sedangkan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis dari tindak tutur, peneliti menggunakan teori Bach dan Harnish tentang jenis tindak tutur dimana keseluruhan data yang diperoleh, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan konteks untuk membantu dalam memahami maksud dan tujuan dari penggunaan tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh penutur. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pemaparan yang ditemukan, dari 66 data, terdapat lima jenis dari tindak tutur yang ditemukan dalam naskah drama *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* yaitu 2 data atau 6,1% termasuk jenis *promissing*, 11 data atau 33,3% jenis *offering*, 2 data atau 6,1% jenis *vowing*, 12 data atau 36,3% jenis *warning*, dan 6 data atau 18,2% jenis *Threat*. Untuk bentuk dari tindak tutur yang digunakan seluruh karakter dalam naskah drama tersebut yaitu 27 data atau 81,8% Tindak Tutur Langsung dan 6 data atau 18,2% Tindak Tutur Tak Langsung. Dari hasil tersebut dapat dilihat bahwa dalam naskah drama *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* berlatang belakang sembilan belas tahun kemudian setelah berakhirnya Pertempuran Hogwarts, bentuk dan jenis yang paling sering digunakan yaitu bentuk Tindak Tutur Langsung dan jenis *offering*. Sedangkan bentuk yang tidak pernah digunakan adalah Tindak Tutur Tak Langsung dan jenis *vowing*.

Kata Kunci : Tindak Tutur Komisif, Naskah Drama *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*, Tindak Tutur Langsung dan Tak Langsung

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important communication tool for humans. Communication is the delivery of messages made by the communicator to the communicant both orally and in writing in the form of information, suggestions, ideas and thoughts. Chaer (2004, p. 32) says that communication delivered verbally in the form of speech acts, is a speech event that occurs in certain situations and places that have certain meanings in the speech.

Speech acts contain with the meaning that is closely related to the context. Therefore that the speech act will appear because of the speech used. It can be called an Illocutionary act. Illocutionary speech acts are divided into five categories, one of which is Commissive illocutionary speech acts. The Commissive is one kind of speech act where the form of speech that serves to express something in the future. The Commissive has the different form that is expressed by promises, offers, vowing, threat and warning.

In this research, the researcher analyses Commissive speech act in the literary work. The literary work divides into three types. One of them is playscript. Playscript is a text that contains with a dialogue with a description of the characters in it, which functions as a literary text (to be read) or a script to be staged. Therefore, *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript become the object of this research. In this playscript, researcher found that there are various Commissive acts uttered by the characters. The Commissive are influenced by the particular social and situational context described in the playscript. The researcher wants to classify kinds and forms of Commissive acts found in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript by Jack Thorne that used by all the character in Jack Thorne's *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript. Besides, Jack Thorne's *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript starts from the seventh flashback novel. The story begin nineteen years later after it ended in the last chapter of the Battle of Hogwarts in Harry Potter epilogue and the Deathly Hallows in which it focused on the relationship of Harry Potter who is now an employee of the Ministry of Magic with his second son, named Albus Severus Potter.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Pragmatics

Learning about pragmatics is interesting because it studies not only about the meaning but also about the "context". Pragmatics is the study of beliefs about something that has been said. More specifically, it has more to do with analyzing what people mean. In other words, pragmatics is the study of the meaning of the context of the speaker and listener. According to

Dardjowidjojo in Ocktarani (2013, p. 246) Pragmatics as a part of language behaviour.

2. Context

As explained earlier, context is an important part of speech act studies, especially those related to pragmatics studies. Cutting (2002, p. 2) explains that speech acts depend on the context because context is very influential on the function of illocution. Nunan (1993, p. 7) states that the situation that gives rise to discourse and where the discourse is embedded is an understanding of the context. Context is interpreted as a state or situation that affects the conversation..

3. Speech Acts

According to Searle (1979), language is an action to make requests, statements and make comments. Searle also states that to communicate thoughts and feelings, words also require clear language. Language can be interpreted if there are people who apply language and end to the appropriate context.

The study of speech acts is very important because in learning speech acts will make reader understand what message is contained in the utterance. Speech acts are also determined by the ability of the speaker's language to convey messages in communication.

To understand speech act clearly, the speaker does not only speak the source (speech does not have a purpose and purpose), but the speaker must also interpret the meaning of the speaker to the listener, and the speaker can make the listener understand the meaning of the words in the speaker. The act of speaking only appears in conversations or dialogues conducted by the speaker and listener (Violeta, 2015, p. 10). Based on the type, Austin distinguishes speech acts into three types, namely locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and illocutionary acts.

- a. Locutionary Acts
- b. Perlocutionary acts
- c. Illocutionary Acts

4. Commissive Acts

Commissive act is kinds of speech acts that use by the speakers to commit themselves to some future course action with the words fit their words. They express what speaker intends by the utterances, therefore, the utterance is produces to give action in the future. In many ways, such as promising, warning, threatening, offering, and vowing.

5. Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

To find out the theory that explains the form of Commissive acts, the researcher will explain used Austin theory (1962, p.152). In Austin theory

(1962, p. 152 explains that direct speech acts have a direct relationship between the structure and function of speech. Direct speech acts are the meaning of a speech based on its literal meaning. Formal direct speech acts based on the mode, this sentence is divided into 3 parts, namely news sentences (declarative), interrogative sentences (interrogative) and command sentences (imperative). Indirect speech act is a speech act to instruct someone to do something indirectly. Indirect speech acts are a conversational strategy for many people. This action is carried out by utilizing news sentences or interrogative sentences so that the person being ordered does not feel himself being ordered. Many people use indirect speech acts that involve politeness, as it reduces the unpleasant message that the request or command contains.

RESEARCH METHOD

To obtain the research data that scientific and systematic

1. The researcher uses qualitative methods. The object of this research is *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript.
2. The researcher used the data collection method by reading the entire the movie scripts, then classifying the data which included the types of Commissive acts and forms of speech acts.
3. For data analysis methods, researcher used descriptive method to analyze the data of the research based on the theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1979).

ANALYSIS

Kinds of Commissives Speech acts Found in Harry Potter and the Cursed Child Playscript.

In this part, the researcher discusses about the kinds of Commissive Speech acts that found in this playscript. There are five kinds of Commissive Speech acts that explain below. They are Promissing, Offering, Vowing, Warning, and Threat. From 33 data, 2 data are included into Promissing (6,1%), 11 data are included Offering (33,3%), 2 data included are Vowing (6,1%), 12 data are included Warning (36,3%) and 6 data are included Threat (18,2%). Below is the quantity detail of the kinds of Commissive acts.

No.	The Kinds of Commissive acts	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Promissing	2	6,1%

2.	Offering	11	33,3%
3.	Vowing	2	6,1%
4.	Warning	12	36,6%
5.	Threat	6	18,2%
Total		33	100%

1. Promising

Promise is included in the type of commissive speech act which functions to do something in the future. In *Harry Potter and the cursed Child* playscript, the researcher found one example of a promise form. This part discusses the promising of data.

Below is data of Commissive acts that has function promise.

(a) *Albus: "Really?"*

Harry: "It did me, hogwarts will be the making of you, Albus. I promise you there is nothing to be frightened of there".

James: "Apart from the Trestals. Watch out for the Trestals".

Albus : "I thought they were invisible".

(10: 2)

CONTEXT: When Albus Severus was about to enter Slytherin, Albus was not sure about his father's decision. Then his father gave a selection hat to consider his feelings.

In this conversation, these utterances are in conversation between Albus, Harry and James. Albus wants to go to Salytherin and Harry wants to get Albus in Salytherin too. Salytherin is the house of the snake of Dark magic, but Albus still hesitates about his decision. Harry offers Albus the Sorting Hat to convince Albus feelings before entering Salytherin. The Harry Said "*I promise you, there is nothing to be frightened of there*" it belongs to Promissing Commissive act because Harry promise to his son Abus Saverus that Hogwarts would make Albus thrive and not worry while at Hogwarts.

2. Offering

Offering is types are used by speakers to present or offer something to listeners to accept or reject as desired. Below is data of Commissive acts that has function offers his services. It is explain below.

(b) *Trolley Witch* : ***“Anything from the trolley dears?Pumpkin Pasty?Chocolate Frog?Cauldron Cake?”***

Rose : *“Al, We need to concentrate”*

Albus : *“Concentrate on what?”*

(12:1)

CONTEXT: This conversation is along the carriage of the train. While the trolley witch approaches from the opposite direction was pushing her trolley.

In this conversation, it is a conversation between the Trolley witch, Rose and Albus. The Trolley witch approached Albus and Rose while pushing the trolley from the opposite direction. From the utterance ***“Anything from the trolley dears?Pumpkin Pasty?Chocolate Frog?Cauldron Cake?”*** is a type of Offering Commissive acts because the Trolley witch offering several of cakes that she sells. In the above conversation, the hearer responds and refuses the trolley witch's offer. It can be seen from the utterance ***“Al, We need to concentrate”*** Rose said to Albus.

3. Vowing

Vowing is the speaker confirms to the listener to promise that the speaker is telling the truth. An example of vowing Commissive acts. This part discussed the Vowing of data.

The example below, it is commissive acts that intends vowing kinds. It is described below.

(c) *Harry* : *“Like I say-peace-not war”.*

Professor McGonagal : ***“Well, peace is certainly something I can be part of I solemnly swear that I'm up to no good. Well, they are together”.***

Draco : ***“In the girls' bathroom on the first floor. What on the earth would they be doing there?”***

(155:8)

CONTEXT : Harry and Draco come to Headmistress's office to say sorry for their sons. They ask Professor McGonagal to help them to find their sons.

From the conversation, the conversation between Professor McGonagall, Harry and Draco. Professor McGonagall used the map to find her students Albus and Scorpius to make it easy, she used the map that shows her students' location. She says a spell and taps her wand on the map, therefore the maps open. When she says "*I solemnly swear that I'm up to no good*" it belongs to Vowing Commissive acts.

4. Warning

Warning is utterance that intends others to be careful. It could be an advice, warn, a suggestion. The researcher found example of a warning form.

The example below, it is commissive acts that intends to suggestion for the example. It is described below.

(d) Ginny : "*All you have to do is walk straight at the wall between platforms nine and ten*".

Lily : "*I'm so excited*".

Harry : "*Don't stop and don't be scared you'll crash into it, that's very important. Best to do it at a run if you're nervous*".

Albus : "*I'm ready*".

(6:8)

CONTEXT : Harry and his son want to enter the wall nine and ten platforms.

James, Harry, Ginny and Albus are at the train station. Albus is leaving for Slytherin. Albus asks his mother to write a letter for him. James wants to leave immediately, and then Harry advised to Albus to walk straight towards the wall between platform nine and ten. Lily was very excited when she wants to go to Slytherin. Harry gave a warning to his son. It is showed by the speaker utterance who says "*Don't stop and don't be scared you'll crash into it, that's very important*". The words of "*Don't stop and don't be scared*" which is a type of warning Commissive act because the speaker warning the listener not to stop and move on, and does by run if he gets nervous. The speaker intends to suggestion to the hearer.

5. Threat

Threat is an expression of an intention to inflict pain, injury, punishment or evil. The explanations of these data are below:

(e) *Hermione* : “*Draco. Harry brought this matter to the attention of the Ministry....and I, as Minister of Magic*”.

Draco : “*A vote you only won because you are his friend*”.

Ron : “***Do you want a smack in the mouth?***”

Draco : “*Face it – it celebrity impact upon you all. And how better to get everyone whispering the Potter name again than with ‘my scar is hurting, my scar is hurting’. And do you know what this all means – that the gossipmongers once again have an oppportunity to defeme my son with these ridiculous rumours about hus perentage*”.

67(59:6)

CONTEXT: Harry tries to convey that Harry feels that the wound that was used by Voldemort is starting to hurt again. After that Harry felt that his illness had something to do with the old people associated with Voldemort who had the dark mark.

The conversation above is a conversation between Hermione, Draco and Ron. Harry feels his old pain and Draco has a bad prejudice for people who have the dark mark. Draco also thought that Harry wanted his face back in the newspapers. Gossip had spread about Voldemort's return from the Daily Prophet every year. Harry thought this matter of concern to the ministry, and at that time the Ministry of Magic was Hermione. Hermione won the election because Hermione was her friend. Ginny restrains Ron from attacking Draco. Ron was very annoyed with Draco because every time Hermione spoke, Draco would deny him so Ron said "***Do you want a smack in the mouth?***". From this speech, it was a type of Commissive act threat because the speaker threatened that He would punch Draco in the mouth because Draco kept interrupting Hermione's conversation.

B. The forms of Commissives Speech act that Found in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* Playscript.

In *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript, the researcher found the forms of Commissive speech acts that used by all the characters in the playscript. From 33 data, there are two forms of Commissive acts in this playscript, 27 data or 81,8% is Commissive acts in Direct Speech acts and 6 data or 18,2% is Commissive acts in Indirect Speech acts. For the quantity detail of Commissive acts, it is seen in the table below.

No	The forms of Commissive act	Quantity	Precentage
1,	Commissive acts in Direct Speech acts	27	81,8%
2.	Commissive acts in Indirect Speech acts	6	18,2%
Total		33	100%

1. Direct Speech act

Based on the research results, Commissive acts presented in the form of Direct Speech Acts in this playscript, it is the utterances form of speech used by the playscript to communicate the literal meanings expressed by the words directly. This form has a meaning that is almost the same as the literal meaning which shows the speaker's intention so that there is a direct relationship between function and the form. An example is described below.

(a) *Harry: "It did me; hogwarts will be the making of you, Albus. **I promise you there is nothing to be frightened of there**".*

James: "Apart from the Trestals. Watch out for the Trestals.

(10: 2)

Context: When Albus Severus was about to enter Slytherin, Albus was not sure about his father's decision. Then his father gave a selection hat to consider his feelings.

Based on the data above, it is a form of direct speech act because the meaning of the speech above is the same as its literal meaning. The utterance from "***I promise you there is nothing to be frightened of there***" confirms that Harry assured Albus that nothing will happen in

Slytherin, and Harry promises Hogwarts will thrive. It belongs to Declarative form.

It can be seen from the response the hearer received the speaker's utterances, it is shown by utterances "***Apart from the Trestals. Watch out for the Trestals***". From these utterances it can be concluded that James gave a warning to Albus to stay careful at Hogwarts.

2. Indirect Speech act

The Commissive speech acts which are represented in this playscript are also Indirect Speech. This form has a different meaning from the literal meaning uttered by the speaker; therefore the speaker's utterance has two meanings that are interpreted by the listener. In this section the researcher shows that this form belongs to the type of warning and offering. An example is described below.

(b) *Harry: "But I don't need to read it-I'm out there, hearing about it. Theodore Nott-it was me who heard the rumours about the Time Turner and me who acted upon it. You really don't need to tell me off".*

Hermione: "Do you fancy a toffee? Don't tell Ron".

Harry : "You're changing the subject".

(30:14)

CONTEXT : When Hermione sits with piles of papers in front of her in Harry's messy study. They both are talking about work.

From the data above, it is a form of indirect speech acts, in the form of interrogative. It can be seen from the utterances the speaker "***Do you like toffee? Don't tell Ron***" has two meanings, namely offer and prohibition. Hermione makes a sweet offer to Harry, namely by offering Sugar Sugar to Harry, because Hermione didn't want to talk about Time Turner. From the listener's response "***You changed the subject***" means rejecting the speaker's offer of candy because Harry wants to focus on talking about it seriously.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that had been discussed by the researcher in Commissive Acts in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript by Jack Thorne, the researcher concluded several points about this research. There are:

1. The researcher found in the analysis that in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript by Jack Thorne. There are types of speech acts is commissive acts. They are promising, offering, vowing, warning and threat.
2. The researcher found that form of speech acts there is two forms of commissive acts that is used by all characters in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*. The commissive acts that represent in Directs speech acts is commissive acts which has similar meaning with the literal meaning. It is express in types of promissing, offering and warning. Besides, Commissive acts also presented in indirect speech acts form which has two meaning or different meaning from literal meaning. The Indirect form that belongs to warning, offering and threat.
3. From the findings above, the researcher found that the types of speech acts were closely related to the context and goals of the speaker. The purpose and objectives of speech can be seen from the time of speaking, who is speaking, the purpose, the form of speech, the way of delivery and the means of speaking. According to the analysis result with the definition of pragmatics in general. Therefore, the analysis become acceptable in the pragmatics branch.

SUGGESTION

This research is a research that used *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* as the object of research. The researcher only focus on Commissive speech acts. Based on these results, the researcher wants to suggest other researcher.

1. The next researcher can choose another type of speech act using different theories to be analyzed with different research objects.
2. Since the researcher only focuses on Commissive acts, there are many topics that researcher from *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* playscript by Jack Thorne. The next researcher can try to investigate other types of speech and select certain characters in the other playscript as research.

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