AN ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES ON DIRECTIVES IN JOHN TIFFANY AND JACK THORNE'S HARRY POTTER AND THE CURSE CHILD

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AN ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES ON DIRECTIVES IN JOHN TIFFANY AND JACK THORNE'S *HARRY POTTER AND THE CURSE CHILD*

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ABSTRAC: The study analyzes speech act, especially directives illocutionary acts that are found in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* drama which is written by John Tiffany and Jack Thorne. The objectives of the study are to analyse the kinds of directives illocutionary acts, the types of sentences in directives illocutionary acts, and their responses. This study uses qualitative research approach to conduct this research. From the data source, the writer finds sixty six (66) data of directives utterances. Then, the data are arranged systematically in accordance to the problem of the study. The data are categorized into four (4) kinds of directives illocutionary acts using Yule's theory, there are nineteen (19) orders, twenty eight (28) requests, twelve (12) suggestions, and seven (7) commands. The study found that there are thirty-five (35) imperatives, twenty-six (26) declaratives, and five (5) interrogatives using Brown,Nilson,Shaw and Weldon's theory. Meanwhile on responses, there are thirty (30) compliance and thirtysix (36) refusal. The writer finds that in directives, the sentences are not only in imperative forms but also in other forms, that is declarative and interrogative. The writer also finds that the responses of directives can be as a compliance and refusal. In compliance response, the hearers comply the directive because they agree or are forced by the speakers ; meanwhile in refusal response, the hearers refuse the directive not only with "No" as an answer but they give an argument to refuse it.
Keywords: speech act, directive, response

ABSTRAK: Studi ini menganalisa tindak tutur, khususnya tindak tutur ilokusi direktif dalam drama *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* yang ditulis oleh John Tiffany dan Jack Thorne. Objek dalam studi ini adalah untuk menganalisa macam tindak tutur ilokusi direktif, jenis kalimat, dan tanggapannya. Studi ini menggunakan metode penelitian pendekatan kualtitatif. Dari sumber data, penulis menemukan 66 data ucapan directif. Kemudian data disusun secara sistematik berdasarkan rumusan masalah. Data dikategorikan menjadi 4 macam tindak tutur ilokusi direktif mengunakan teori Yule, yang terdiri dari 19 ucapan menyuruh, 28 ucapan memohon, 12 ucapan menyarankan, dan 7 ucapan perintah.Dalam studi ini ditemukan 35 kalimat perintah, 26 kalimat berita, dan 5 kalimat tanya menggunakan teori dari Brown,Nilson,Shaw dan Weldon. Sedangkan untuk tanggapannya, terdiri dari 30 pemenuhan dan 36 penolakan. Penulis menemukan bahwa dalam tindak tutur direktif, kalimat tidak selalu berbentuk sebagai kalimat perintah, namun dapat berupa kalimat berita dan tanya. Penulis juga menemukan bahwa tanggapan dari tindak tutur direktif dapat berupa pemenuhan atau penolakan. Dalam pemenuhan, pendengar memenuhi tindak tutur direktif karena setuju atau terpaksa setuju oleh pembicara; sedangkan dalam penolakan, pendengar menolak tindak tutur direktif tidak hanya dengan ucapan "Tidak" sebagai jawaban namun disertai dengan argumen.
Kata Kunci : tindak tutur, direktif, tanggapan

INTRODUCTION

Speech acts is an action performed by utterance (Yule,1996:47). It means in one's utterance, s/he not only say something but also does something to perform an act. According to Yule (1996:48), there are three kinds of act performed by producing an utterance; they are locutionary,illocutionary,and perlocutionary acts. First, locutionary acts is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningfull linguistic expression. Second, illocutionarry acts is a purpose of an utterance. Third, perlocutionary acts is the effect of an utterance. A succesful communication can be reach if the hearer understand the purpose behind the utterance/illocutionary acts so that perlocutionary acts will appear and the hearer will act according to the intention of utterance.

Yule (1996:53) states that there are five general clasifications of illocutionarry act; they are declarations, representative, expressives, directives, and commissives. First, declarations are kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. Second, representatives are kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Third, expressives are kinds of speech acts that state what the spaker feels. Fourth, directives are kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. The last, commissives are kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. According to Yule (1996:54) directives express what the speaker wants. Those speech acts are commands, orders, requests, and suggestion. It means that the speakers use those kinds of speeh acts to get someone else to do something. As Mey (2001:120) states that in directives the speaker utterance has intended to get the hearer to do something and direct him/her towards some goal (of the speaker's,mostly); this illocutionary point at the extreme ends can be categorized as imperatives. Furthermore, Kreidler (1998:176) states that "Sentences are traditionally designated declarative if they tell something, interrogative if they ask, or imperative if they request action, but this classification is based on the form of sentences". In directives, the speaker uses the utterance to get someone else to do something . It means that the speaker gives a command to the hearer to do something or can be classifying as an imperative sentence. On the other hand, Kreidler (1998:176) also state that

"Actual utterances can have various functions that are independent of form". For the example "It's very warm in here with that window closed"(Kreidler,1998:176) that means the speaker wants/command someone to open the window. In other words, directives utterance do not always formed as an imperative, it can be as declarative or interrogative sentences depend on the meaning.

There have been two studies of illocutionary acts by Hesti Sundari (2009) and Muhammad Naf'an Sholihin (2015). Sundari's study focuses on analysis directives illocutionary acts and their meaning based on six components of Vanderveken on Archer's utterance in *Blood Diamond* movie by Edward Zwick and Marshal Herskovits. Solihin's study focuses on analysis of kinds of illocutionary acts and their meanings based on the context on Nemo's utterance in *Finding Nemo*, a Movie by Andrew Stanton. In this study, the writer focuses only on analysis directives illocutionary acts and identifying their types of sentences.

This study takes data from a drama script by John Tiffany and Jack Thorne's *Harry Potter and the Curse Child*. This drama tells about the adventure of Albus and his friend in trying to change his father fault in the past. This drama script is suitable for the study because in this drama script many directives utterances can be found. From the above explanation, the writer finds it interesting to study directives illocutionary acts, their types of sentences because in directives illocutionary acts do not always form as an imperative but it can be also in another form (declarative/ interogative), and also the responses on directives illocutionary acts. Whith such phenomena, the writer intends to conduct a research entitled " An Analysis of Responses on Directives in John Tiffany and Jack Thorne's *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* ".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative method which method explains the analysis descriptively.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Directives Illocutionary Acts

There are sixty six (66) utterances containing directives illocutionary acts. Those are nineteen (19) orders, twenty eight (28) requests, twelve (12) suggestions, and seven (7) commands.

The data shows that request is the most often directives illocutionary acts used in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child*.

Order

There are nineteen (19) orders directives illocutionary acts found in the drama. The analysis of the data are presented below.

1. Data A1

HARRY: James, *give it a rest.*
JAMES: I only said he might be in Slytherin. And he might so ... Fine.

From the dialogue, Harry says "*give it a rest.*", and the meaning of the utterance is that Harry orders James to stop.The kind of directive illocutionary acts is order. Order has meaning to give an oder to somebody. The speaker,Harry, gives an order to the hearer to stop talking.

The type of the directive sentence is imperative. The words "*give it a rest*" as an idiomatic expression have the meaning to stop, the utterance meaning is the speaker (Harry) gives an order to the hearer (James) to stop talking.

The conversation takes place in a busy and crowded King's Cross station. It is the first day for Albus to go to Hogwarts and James keeps talking that Albus might go to Slytherin instead of Gryffindor. The speaker (Harry) is the father of James and Albus. Harry gives an order to James to stop talking about the possibility that Albus might go to Slytherin. James complies the order by saying "fine" and because he is afraid of his father.

2. Data A2

RON: *Hang on.* Let me just munch this . . . He breathes on her face. LILY giggles.
LILY: You smell of porridge.

From the dialogue, Ron says "*Hang on.*", and the meaning of the utterance is that Ron orders Lily to remain still. It is obvious that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is order.

The type of the directive sentence is imperative. The sentence begins with a verb "*Hang*", and has meaning The speaker (Ron) gives an order that the hearer (Lily) remains still.

The conversation takes place on platform nine and three-quarters, which is covered in thick steam pouring from Hogwarts Express. Lily and her family are there to send James and Albus to Hogwarts. Lily asks his father where Ron's family are.

When his father points out to where is Ron, Lily calls out his uncle's name and goes up to him. Ron picks her up into his arms. Ron shows the Weasley's Wizard Wheezes certified nose-stealing breath to Lily. Ron gives an order to Lily to remain still in his arms so he can show his new trick. Lily complies the order by giving an answer that Ron smells like porridge. Lily complies the order because she is curious with her uncle new trick.

3. Data A3

> HARRY: *Listen to your professors, don't listen to James, and remember to enjoy yourself.* ....
>
> ALBUS: Okay, then. Bye.

From the dialogue, Harry says "*Listen to your professors*", and the meaning of the utterance is that Harry orders Albus to listen to his professors. It is clear that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is order. Here, the speaker (Harry) gives an order to the hearer Albus) to listen to his proffesor.

The type of the directive sentence is imperative. The sentence begins with a verb "listen", and has meaning that the speaker (Harry) gives an order to the hearer (Albus) to listen to his professors instead of James.

The conversation takes place on platform nine and three-quarters, which is covered in thick steam pouring from Hogwarts Express. It is the first day for Albus to goes to Hogwarts and Harry accompanies him to the station. Albus is nervous about the possibility he will go to Slytherin. Harry gives some advice toward Albus, that it will be okay if Albus will go to Slytherin and he promises that there is nothing to be frightened of there. James interrupts the conversation by saying to Albus that he should watch out for the Thestrals. Harry gives an order to Albus to listen to his professors instead of James. Albus complies the order by saying "okay" and because he believes in his father.

Request

There are twenty eight (28) requests directives illocutionary acts found in the drama. The analysis of the data are presented below.

1. Data B1

ALBUS (looking up at his mum): *You'll write to me, won't you?*

GINNY: Every day if you want us to.

From the dialogue, Albus says "*You'll write to me, won't you?*", it has meaning that Albus asks his mother to write a

letter for him. Here, Albus requests his mother to write a letter for him. It is obvious that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is request.

 The type of the directive sentence is interrogative. The sentence ends with a question mark. Albus with his sentence asks Ginny if she will write a letter for him. The type of the question is question tag, because Albus makes sure that Ginny will write a letter for him. The meaning of underlying the question is the speaker (Albus) makes a request to the hearer (Ginny) to write a letter for him.

The conversation takes place in a busy and crowded King's Cross station. It is the first day for Albus to go to Hogwarts.Albus makes a request to Ginny to write a letter for him. Ginny complies by saying "Every day if you want us to.". Ginny complies the request because she wants to make her son feels comfortable in his new place.

2. Data B2

HERMIONE: Rose. *Remember to send Neville our love.*

ROSE: Mum, I can't give a professor love!

From the dialogue, Hermione says *"Remember to send Neville our love."*, and the the meaning of the utterance is

that Hermione asks Rose to send their love to Neville. From the meaning, it is clear that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is request. Here, Hermione, requests Rose to send their love to Neville.

The type of the directive sentence is imperative. The sentence begins with a verb "remember", and has meaning that the speaker (Hermione) makes a request to the hearer (Rose) to send their love to Neville.

The conversation takes place on platform nine and three-quarters. This is the first day for Rose to go to Hogwarts. Hermione and Ron are accompany Rose to the station. Hermione makes a request to Rose to send their love for Neville. Rose refuses the request because she thinks that it is not properly to send a love to her Professor.

3. Data B3

ROSE (spotting ALBUS's loving look at the Chocolate Frogs): *Al. We need to concentrate.*

ALBUS: Concentrate on what?

From the dialogue, Rose says *"Al. We need to concentrate."*,and the meaning of the utterance is that Rose asks Albus to concentrate. From the meaning, it is clear

that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is request.

The type of the directive sentence is declarative. Rose with her sentence makes a statement to Albus that they need to concentrate. The meaning of underlying statement is the speaker (Rose) makes a request to the hearer (Albus) to concentrate.

The conversation takes place in the Hogwarts Express. Albus and Rose walk along the carriage of the train. The Trolley Witch approaches, pushing the trolley. She offers some food from the trolley. Rose sees Albus looks at the Chocolate Frogs. Rose makes a request to Albus to concentrate instead of looking to the Chocolate Frogs. Albus refuses the request because he does not know on what he should concentrate for.

Suggestion

There are twelve (12) suggestions directives illocutionary acts found in the drama. The analysis of the data are presented below.

1. Data C1

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.

From the dialogue, Harry says "*Don't stop and don't be scared you'll crash into it, that's veryimportant.*", and the meaning of the utterance is that Harry gives a suggestion to Albus on how to pas the gate to platform nine three-quarter. From the meaning, it is obvious that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is suggestion.

The type of the directive sentence is imperative. The sentence begins with a verb " do not", and has meaning that the speaker (Harry) gives a suggestion to Albus not to stop and scared when he passes the wall between platforms nine and ten.

The conversation takes place in King's Cross station. It is the first day for Albus to go to Hogwarts. Harry, Ginny, James, Albus and Lily are in between platforms nine and ten. They should go to platform nine three-quarter where the Hogwarts Express located. They should pass the wall between platforms nine and teen to go to platform nine three-quarter. Albus looks uncertain if he can pass it or not. Harry gives a suggestion to Albus not to stop and scared when he passes the wall between platforms nine and ten ; and he will crash into it. Albus complies the suggestion by saying "I'm ready". Albus

complies the suggestion because he believes with his fathers words.

2. Data C2

HARRY: ... *Now, if you don't want this train to leave without you, you should leap on* .

ALBUS: Okay, then. Bye.

From the dialogue, Harry says "*Now, if you don't want this train to leave without you, you should leap on* .", and the meaning of the utterance is that Harry gives a suggestion to Albus to get into the train before the train leave. From the meaning, it is clear that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is suggestion.

The type of the directive sentence is declarative. Harry with his sentence makes a statement that Albus should get into the train if he do not want the train leaves him. The meaning underlying the statement that the speaker (Harry) gives a suggestion to the hearer (Albus) to step into the train before the train leave him.

The conversation takes place on platform nine three-quarter. The Hogwarts Express is going to leave the station. Harry gives a suggestion to Albus to step into the train before the train leaves him. Albus complies the suggestion by saying "okay". Albus complies the suggestion

3. Data C3

HARRY: *Just give it a go — come on — this is your chance to go nuts in Honeydukes without your mum knowing* — no, Albus, don't you dare.

ALBUS (pointing his wand): Incendio!

The ball of paper bursts into flame,...

From the dialogue, Harry says "*Just give it a go* ",and the meaning of the utterance is that Harry gives a suggestion to Albus to try to come to Honeydukes and has some fun in there. From the meaning, it is obvious that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is suggestion.

The type of the directive sentence is imperative. The words "*give it a go* " as an idiomatic expression have the meaning to try, and the meaning of the utterance is that the speaker (Harry) gives a suggestion to the hearer (Albus) that this is a chance for Albus to go to Hogsmeade and go nuts in Honeydukes without his mother knowing.

The conversation takes place on platform nine and three-quarter. It is a third year fo Albus in Hogwarts. He is already get a permission form for Hogsmeade. Albus do not want to go to Hogsmeade but his father still convinces him. Harry gives a

suggestion to Albus that this is a chance for him to go to Hogsmeade and go nuts in Honeydukes without his mother knowing. Albus refuses the suggestion by burning the permission form because he hates Hogsmeade who will full with Hogwarts students.

Command

There are seven (7) commands directives illocutionary acts found in the drama. The analysis of the data are presented below.

1. Data D1

MADAM HOOCH: ...Come on, hurry up...*Stick out your hands out over your broom,and say, "Up!"*

EVERYONE: UP!

From the dialogue, Madam Hooch says "*Stick out your hands out over your broom,and say, "Up!"*",and the meaning of the utterance is that Madam Hooch as a teacher gives a command to her students to stick out their hands over their broom, and say "Up".From the meaning, it is clear that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is command.

The type of the directive sentence is imperative. The sentence begins with a verb "stick", and has meaning that the speaker (Madam Hooch) gives a command to the hearers (her students) to

place their hands out over their brooms and say "Up".

The conversation takes place in the Great Hall in Hogwarts. Madam Hooch gives the first lesson to fly with the broomstick to the first year students in Hogwarst. Madam Hooch gives a command to her students to place their hands out over their brooms and say "Up". The students comply the command by saying "Up". The students comply the command because they should follow what their teacher said.

2. Data D2

HARRY: If you see them together, *then get to them as quickly as possible, and keep them separate.*

PROFESSOR McGONAGALL: Harry, are you sure this is the right decision?Because far be it from me to doubt the wisdom of the centaurs, but Bane is an extremely angry centaur and ...

From the dialogue, Harry says "*then get to them as quickly as possible, and keep them separate.*", and the meaning of the utterance is that Harry with his authority as a Head of Magical Law Enforcement gives a command to Professor McGonagall to keep Albus and Scorpius separate. From the meaning, it is obvious

that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is command.

The type of the directive sentence is imperative. The sentence begins with a verb "get", and has meaning that the speaker (Harry) gives a command to the hearer (Professor McGonagall) to separate Albus and Scorpius if she sees them together.

The conversation takes place in Headmistress's office in Hogwarts; Professor McGonagall's office. Harry with his authority as a Head of Magical Law Enforcement gives a command to Professor McGonagall to separate Albus and Scorpius if she sees them together. Professor McGonagall refuses the command because she does not believe with Bane prophecy and she thinks that Harry's decision is not right.

3. Data D3

HARRY: This map will reveal to you where my son is at all times — *I expect you to use it.* And if I hear you don't —is that understood?

PROFESSOR McGONAGALL (bewildered by this vitriol): Perfectly.

From the dialogue, Harry says "— *I expect you to use it.*", and the meaning of the utterance is that Harry with his authority as a Head of Magical Law

Enforcement gives a command to Professor McGonagall to use the map to keep an eye on Albus and Scorpius. From the meaning, it is obvious that the kind of directive illocutionary acts is command.

The type of the directive sentence is declarative. Harry with his sentence makes a statement that he expects Professor McGonagall to use the map. The meaning of underlying statement is the speaker (Harry) gives a command to the hearer (Professor McGonagall) to use the map to keep an eye on Albus.

The conversation takes place in Headmistress's office in Hogwarts; Professor McGonagall's office. Harry with his authority as a Head of Magical Law Enforcement gives a command to Professor McGonagall to use the map to keep an eye on Albus. Professor McGonagall complies the command by saying "Perfectly". Professor McGonagall complies the command because Harry threatens her to use his power in Ministry if Professor McGonagall refuses the command.

Types of Sentences on Directives Illocutionary Acts

There are thirty five (35) imperatives, twenty six (26) declaratives, and five (5)

interrogatives in the directives sentences in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child*.

From the data above, it can be seen that imperative is the most often types of sentences found in order directives illocutionary acts. While, declarative is the most often types of sentences found in request directives illocutionary acts. Interrogative sentences only found in request directives illocutionary acts. From all the directives illocutionary acts, Imperatives is the most often types of sentences found in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child*.

Responses on Directives Illocutionary Acts

There are thirty (30) comply and thirty six (36) refuse on directives illocitionary acts in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child*. From the data analysis, it can be seen that refuse is the most often responses appear on directives in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child*.

CONCLUSION

There are sixty six (66) directives illocutionary acts consisting of nineteen (19) orders, twenty eight (28) requests, twelve (12) suggestions, and seven (7) commands. From the explanation, request is used most.

First, in order directive illocutionary acts, there are thirteen (13) imperatives, and six (6) declaratives. The responses found in order directive illocutionary acts are eight (8) compliance, and eleven (11) refusal. In using the explanation, there are two (2) kinds of sentences used, that is imperative and declarative. Second, request directive illocutionary acts, there are eleven (11) imperatives, thirteen (13) declaratives, and four (4) interrogatives. The responses found in request directive illocutionary acts are fourteen (14) compliance, and fourteen (14) refusal. There are three (3) kinds of sentences used, that is imperative, declarative, and interrogative. Third, suggestion directive illocutionary acts, there are six (6) imperatives, five (5) declaratives, and one (1) interrogative.The responses found in suggestion directive illocutionary acts five (5) compliance, and seven (7) refusal. From the above explanation, there are three (3) kinds of sentences used, that is imperative, declarative, and interrogative. The last, command directive illocutionary acts, there are five (5) imperatives, and two (2) declaratives. The responses found in suggestion directive illocutionary acts are three (3) compliance, and four (4) refusal. There

are two (2) kinds of sentences used in command directive, that is imperative, and declarative.

From the data analysis above, imperative is the most often types of sentences use in directive illocutionary acts. While Interrogative has the lowest amount that found in directive illocutionary acts. In directives, the sentences are not only in imperative forms but also in other forms, that is declarative and interrogative. From the data analysis, the writer found two (2) responses in directive illocutionary acts, there are compliance and refusal. In compliance response, the hearers comply the directive because they agree with the speaker or force by the speaker to comply the directive. Meanwhile in refusal response, the hearers refuse the directive because they disagree with the speaker; the hearers refuse the directive not only with give "No" as an answer but they make an argument to refuse the directive.

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