

**POWER DEVICE OF IMPLICATURE IN UTTERANCES USED
BY DOLORES UMBRIDGE IN “*HARRY POTTER AND THE
ORDE OF PHOENIX*” MOVIE**

THESIS



BY:

AULIA RAMADANTI

REG. NUMBER: A73215030

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

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The Undersigned,

Name : Aulia Ramadanti

Reg. Number : A73215030

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

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Writer,



Aulia Ramadanti

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By: Aulia Ramadanti

A73215030

Approved to be examined

Surabaya, 9th July 2019

Thesis Advisor



Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

NIP. 198305302011012011

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department



Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum

NIP. 197002051999032002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2019

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on July, 15th 2019

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1



Murni Fidiyanti, M.A
NIP. 198305302011012011

Examiner 2



Dr. A. Dzouf Milal M.Pd
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 3



Dr. Mohammad Kurjum M.Ag
NIP. 196909251994031002

Examiner 4



Raudlotul Jannah M.App. Ling.
NIP. 197810062005012004

Acknowledged by:

**The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag
NIP. 196210021992031001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : AULIA RAMADANTI
NIM : A73215030
Fakultas/Jurusan : ADAB DAN HUMANIORA/SASTRA INGGRIS
E-mail address : dantirm09@gmail.com

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UMBRIDGE IN "HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDE OF PHOENIX" MOVIE

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(Aulia Ramadanti)

the speaker. The listener is the one who interpret the meaning of speaker's saying. Every listener have different interpretation of speaker's meaning.

Based on Thomas (1995:22), meaning in use or meaning in context are called as pragmatics. Implicature is a discussion in the Pragmatics study. In this case Yule (1996:3) also agrees that an additional conveyed meaning or hidden meaning considered as implicature. It means that with implicature the speaker can conveys, implies, or suggest without directly expressing. Levinson (1983:97) mention that implicature is distinguish into two types, which are conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

Conversational implicature as stated by Grice (1975:50) is a conversation that has implied meaning and not explicitly stated by the speaker but can be understood by the hearer because of the context of conversation. When the speaker speaks, it can be more that what the words mean, it also have another meaning. The speaker will express their feeling and speaks via or with implicature and the listener must recognize those communicated meaning via inference. In other words Implicature concerns about the activities of the hidden meaning of a speech that delivered by Speaker. Grice distinguished conversation implicature into two kinds, generalized implicature and particularized implicature. Grice states that hearer can easily understood the generalized implicature without reference of the context. While particularized implicature needs context or cultural understanding of the hearer to understand the speaker.

Some researches about implicature have been done by some previous researchers. Novianingrum (2015) in her thesis, she conduct the data by collect

non-observance maxim in the interview. She found three kinds of non-observance maxim that are flouting maxim, violating maxim and opting out maxim. It goes the same with Ferdiansa (2019), in his thesis the writer explain types of conversation implication that are generalized conversational implicature and particular conversational implicature. He also found violation of maxim in each utterance in the movie.

Implicature will be spoken if the speaker want to explicitly stated something to the hearer in the conversation. In each conversation the speaker always have the power. As the human being and social creature, power relation can not be separated from our lives. Power can be changed based on its context and situation, as Fairclough (1989:69) states power is not something that permanently attributes of one person and the social grouping. This power can be showed when human interacting and communicating with each other. The power of word that said by speaker can convey strong meanings because the hearer can be influenced and believed it.

According to Foucault (1996:115) power can be ideologically represented through the language. The mind of people can be controlled ideologically in the form of text and talk. It is usually organized in the dominant social groups that express their ideology to others. Fairclough and Wodak (1997:258) state that power relation are discursive where discourse analysis defines how social relations are exercised through the conversation. Gee (2005:99) as cited in Rozzaq, et al (2016:1) construct a human relation by using language to give signal what kind of connection we have, want to have, or is trying to have with the hearer,

also the associations, intuitions about whom we are speaking is one of the usage of language. Different position that people have may contains power device and should be analyzed to know its power in communication.

There are ways that participant can controls the contribution of other participant in the conversation. As Fairclough (1989:135) characterized that 'power in discourse' in terms of the more powerful participant putting the self-control on the conversation, show the contributions of less or powerful participants. Fairclough stated there are four devices to control and achieve the contribution in conversation there are interruption, enforcing explicitness, controlling topic and formulation. With these devices, speaker can control their contribution to the topic of conversation and their answer to other to show their power.

Research about power relation also have been conducted by some researcher. Manzila (2013) used Teun A. Van Dijk's element of discourse structures to analyze power and domination uttered by characters in the movie. She used micro structure that concern in stylistic and lexical style of the movie. Other research about power relation was by Rozzaq and Dwijani (2016) which focused in principles of critical discourse analysis by van Dijk, power as control and power as threat. Based on the previous researches, this present research studies about implicature and its power. The researcher believed that every speaker have their power to speak and control the conversation with other.

To conduct this present study, the researcher uses movie because it is something that people see to seek an entertainment, also there is always a message

that we can take from the movie. Movie is one of the source of entertainment, education also knowledge. Kroon (2010:429) states movie as form of entertainment that contains a story of image and making pictures more alive. Movie is a medium that create moving pictures, that is the series of images projected on a screen in order to create motion of living. Thus, movie can be a good object for linguistic research because it provides language phenomena in the dialogue between the characters, such like implicature.

The researcher chooses Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix as the object of film and focus to the utterance that said by Dolores Umbridge in the movie. Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix is the fifth series of Harry Potter. It is about the journey of Harry Potter's fifth year in Hogwarts, School of Magic. Dolores Umbridge is one of the character in Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix. She is a one of the spoke person Ministry of Magic, Dark Magic Department. She appointed as the new lecturer for dark magic. Because of her power as the minister, Umbridge can make new regulations and rules for Hogwarts. Then, she replaced Albus Dumbledore's absence to be Hogwarts's headmaster. Dolores has amounts to a phobia and hate of other beings and cultures that are not quiet and disgusting for her, even human. She is an immensely controlling person and all who challenge her authority must be punished, that is why many students and teachers hate Dolores Umbridge. The writer chooses Dolores Umbridge because she is a cruel teacher and usually make a strong remark toward other person, especially to the student. Her strong remark sometimes have the implicate meaning and show how powerful she is as the teacher and as the spoke person

hidden meaning in the conversation. Hence, Horn (2004:4) also agree and states that implicature occurred in conversation carries more meaning that hidden in the speaker's utterance.

The implicature in the conversation must related to what is know by the speaker and the utterances that said by the speaker must be understood by the listener. When the speaker has conveyed more that he said with conversational implicature, then hearer can recognize the meaning with inference. This statement is in line with Grice (1975:50) who defines that implicature may be implied differently from what speaker said. Then he differentiate conversation implicature into two types which are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

2.2.1 Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature as stated by Levinson (1983:126) is the implicature that occurs in the conversation without any reference and special features of the context in the conversation. Listener can directly understand the meaning of what speaker said. Without further thinking or any other hidden meaning. Grice (1975:32) also agree in this statement that the hearer does not need to require special knowledge to know meaning of the conversation because it used general context that makes listener directly know the meaning of the conversation. Yule (1996:41) added that there is no additional knowledge to add in the context to understand the conveyed meaning by the speaker. Example of generalized conversational implicature can be seen below:

Wodak (2010:416) mentions that power operates through language and is negotiated through language. Power is appear through language and that power can be controlled through the language. Fairclough (1989:34) states that power relation can be called as relations of struggle, using the term to social grouping with different interest and background with the other participants. The social struggle will always occurs between individual and group such as dominating and dominated.

Fairclough (1989:135) claims that there are four devices to constrains the contribution in conversation to the participant, which are interruption, enforcing explicitness, controlling topic and formulation. Hence, it can be concluded that power can implicates powerful participants to controlling and constraining the contribution of powerless participant. For more specific about instrument to achieving power explained below:

2.4.1 Interruption

Simpson (2009:12) states that it is a common device that the powerful or dominant speaker can ignore and dismiss the contribution of powerless speaker that considered as irrelevant with the theme or topic of the conversation. Interruption can an interference of the speaker as the reflex of the power by the powerful participant.

Interruption does not always be a negative functions but it can have positive function such as restoration of order or the turn in conversation like when speaker feel that his turn has been used up by other speaker, he may consider it as their right to interrupt.

2.4.2 Enforcing Explicitness

Based on Simpson (2009:13) in the interactions between speakers, a less powerful speaker may use ambiguous or vague utterance to deal with the more powerful person. Unambiguous meaning that requested from the inferior participant, most frequently by an additional question asked by participant. This device usually occur when the powerful participant want to force the powerless participant by give a response or bring out the less powerful participant from silent

2.4.3 Controlling Topic

This device used for achieving power by the powerful participant which is dominating the conversation or the topic. As Fairclough (1989:136) states that topics of an interaction may be determined and controlled by more powerful participant, the powerful participant can decide the situation and keep the purpose of interaction into the theme and prevent the contributions that are not relevant.

2.4.4 Formulation

According to Simpson (2009:14) formulation is the practice of summarizing, glossing or developing the gist of speaker's statement. Formulation is dealing with the participant that anticipated with what other participant will say, aiming the understanding other participant or to obtain the control the contribution of other participant. It can be used to force the powerless participant to agree and accept the view of the powerful participant.

characters want to implied the meaning because they wanted to inform, to express, to ask and to refuse something from other characters. The writer used Grice's theory of PCI and Speech Act to find the use of the implicature that implied by the characters. Based on Wardah (2018) that just focused on the non-observance maxim and Novianingrum (2015) that just focused on the Particularized Conversation Implicature, this present study tried to distinguish both kind of conversation implicature those are Generalized Conversation Implicature (GCI) and Particularized Conversation Implicature (PCI) that occurred in the data.

Third research was related to power relation that conducted by Manzila (2013) with his research about Power and Domination on Utterances used by The Main Character of The Help Movie. The writer used Teun A van Dijk's models theory about element discourse structure that are macro structure, super structure and micro structure. Here she focused on micro structure with the stylistic lexical style of the movie. She wanted to find the power and domination that used by the characters in The Help movie which is implied in the sentence with the word selection to implied certain meanings. The analysis of the research showed that the characters in the movie used verb, noun and also adjective which are contained the ideology of the speaker that want to dominate and underestimate the powerless speaker.

Other research was conducted by Rozzaq and Dwijani (2016) in their research about Power Relation in Film The Judge. The writers using theory by van Dijk to interpret the hidden meaning of word and about the relation in social life. The writers analyzed the grammar, metaphor, intonation, social cognition and societal

structure that were included in the movie. Then they found some powers there were power as control and power as threat that used by main characters of the movie. The main characters used power because they wanted to dominate the conversation. Based on both researches that used van Dijk's power theory, this present study tried to fill the gap by used other power's model theory which is Fairclough's power device theory.

Considered as the main data of this research, there is a research that used the same data that is Harry Potter and The Order of The Phoenix. This research conducted by Rohman (2015). The writer researched figurative language used in Harry Potter and The Order of The Phoenix. The result of this research is there were personification, simile, hyperbole, paradox and irony in the data. The most figurative language found is simile. This present study will use different approach that are implicature and power device that occur in the movie and focused in one character which is Dolores Umbridge.

In this present study, the researcher would cover and fill the gap of previous studies. This research would conduct the power device based on Fairclough's theory and implicature's theory by Grice that would applied in utterances used by Dolores Umbridge in movie Harry Potter and The Order of The Phoenix.

Data 19

- Umbridge* : *But you'll be pleased to know, from now on you will be following a carefully structured, Ministry-approved course of defensive magic.*
- Hermione* : *(Rising hands) There's nothing in here about using defensive spells?*
- Umbridge* : *Using spells? Ha-ha! **Well, I can't imagine why you would need to use spells in my classroom.***
- Hermione* : *We're not gonna use magic?*
- Umbridge* : *You will be learning about defensive spells in a secure, risk-free way.*

Umbridge utters that **she can't imagine why Hermione would need to use spells in her classroom**. This statement classified as directive act. As this utterance categorized as particular implicature, she implies her meaning by giving an order to her students not to use defensive spells in the class since there is nothing in the class that will harm them. In this conversation Umbridge states that they will study the ministry approved course of defensive magic. Therefore, Hermione wants to ask about using defensive spells in the class because it is the purpose of Defensive Class. The other data about directive act is displayed below

Data 20

- Umbridge* : *But you'll be pleased to know, from now on you will be following a carefully structured, Ministry-approved course of defensive magic.*
- Hermione* : *(Rising hands) There's nothing in here about using defensive spells?*
- Umbridge* : *Using spells? Ha-ha! Well, I can't imagine why you would need to use spells in my classroom.*
- Hermione* : *We're not gonna use magic?*
- Umbridge* : *You'll be learning about defensive spells in a secure, risk-free way.*
- Harry* : *What use is that? If we're attacked, it won't be risk-free.*
- Umbridge* : **Students will raise their hands when they speak in my class.**

Table 4.1.3 Types of Power Device Used by Dolores Umbridge

Data	Utterances	Power Device			
		I	EE	CT	F
1	Uh-um, I'm sure I must have misunderstood you, professor	✓			
2	Uh-um, Thank you headmaster for those kind words of welcome and how lovely to see all your bright happy faces	✓			
3	Ordinary Wizarding Level examinations, more commonly known as OWLs so study hard and you will be rewarded but if fail to do so, the consequences may be severe.			✓	
4	I can't imagine why you would need to use spells in my classroom		✓		
5	Students will raise their hands when they speak in my class			✓	
6	Detention, Mr. Potter.	✓			
8	You're going to be doing some lines for me today, Mr. Potter.			✓	
9	Well, let's say for as long as it takes for the message to sink in				✓
10	You applied first for the Defense Against the Dark Arts post, but you were unsuccessful?		✓		
11	One teensy little prophecy? Pity		✓		
12	Lovely				✓
13	All student organizations are henceforth disbanded, any student in noncompliance will be expelled			✓	
15	If I were you, I shouldn't get too used to being back and I mightn't bother unpacking at all				✓
16	We saw your lies for what they were: A smokescreen for your bid to seize control of the Ministry			✓	
17	How dare you? Filthy half-breed				✓

Data 39

Umbridge : Come in. Good evening, Mr. Potter, Sit. **You're going to be doing some lines for me today, Mr. Potter.**

Harry : (brings out his quill)

Umbridge : No, not with your quill. Going to be using a rather special one of mine. Now, I want you to write, "I must not tell lies."

Umbridge dominates the conversation and utters to Harry that **he is going to be doing some lines for her that day**. This utterance is considered as controlling topic. She shows her power as a teacher that must discipline her teacher in the school. Harry as a student who does not have power here have a limit contribution and does not have other option beside obey Umbridge's command. The utterance that classified into controlling topic is given in the data below

Data 40

Umbridge : **All student organizations are henceforth disbanded, any student in non compliance will be expelled.**

Umbridge become the new headmaster of Hogwarts. The first thing that she does is making a new rule to the students. One of them is **all student organizations are henceforth disbanded, any student in non compliance will be expelled**. This utterance is clearly a controlling topic. This utterance shows that as the headmaster, the powerful person in school, she must controls and dominates the school by making a new rule. Students as the powerless must follow the rule made by Dolores Umbridge. Then the next data that categorized as controlling topic is explained below

Data 41

Umbridge : Been watching them for weeks. And see, "Dumbledore's army" Proof of what I've been telling you right from the beginning, cornelius. All your fear-mongering about you-know-who never fooled us for a minute. **We saw your lies**

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the writer explains the results of finding. The results are elaborated into three points. The first point is type of implicature that used by Dolores Umbridge in the movie. Findings above show that Umbridge uses two kinds of implicature which are generalized implicature and particularized implicature. General implicature is the types of implicature that does not need any particular context to understand. When the speaker utters the utterance, the listener immediately understand the meaning. While particularized implicature is the type of implicature that need special knowledge of the listener to understand the meaning of the speaker when they state it. In the movie, Dolores Umbridge mostly uses particularized implicature than generalized implicature. It shows that Umbridge mostly implies her meaning to convey her statement. Because she uses particularized implicature, her listener need to pay more attention and need additional knowledge to understand her meaning.

The second point is the function of implicature which is used by Dolores Umbridge. In the previous explanation, shows that Umbridge mostly uses particularized implicature. She uses particularized implicature because she wants to coveys her utterance by implying the meaning. To know the function and the meaning of her implicature, there are five kinds of speech act that she used. She uses all kinds of speech act which are representative, directive, expressive, commisive and declarative. From the data, it can be found that she uses directive speech act the most. Directive speech act is the acts when speaker suppose the listener to do something as a response. The listener will fulfill speaker's desire by

