

**UNDERSTATEMENT SPEECH ANALYSIS IN  
HARRY POTTER MOVIES**

**THESIS**

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**UNDERSTATEMENT SPEECH ANALYSIS IN  
HARRY POTTER MOVIES**

**THESIS**

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2021**

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I state that the thesis entitled **“Understatement Speech Analysis In Harry Potter Movies”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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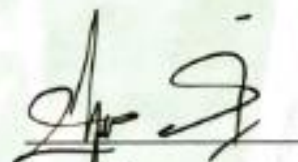
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## MOTTO

*“Working hard is important, but there’s something that matters even more:  
believing in yourself”*

**—Harry Potter, Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix**

*“Happiness can be found even in the darkest of times, if one only  
remembers to turn on the light”*

**—Dumbledore, Harry Potter and Prisoner of Azkaban**

*“Things we lose have a way of coming back to us in the end, if not  
always in the way we expect.”*

**—Luna Lovegood, Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix**

*“We’ve all got both light and dark inside us, what matters is the part we  
choose to act on, that’s who we really are”*

**—Sirius Black, Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicated my undergraduate thesis to :

My number one support system, My lifetime sponsor, and My prettiest gift ever;

My beautiful mom, that never stop prays for me

My superhero dad, that never stop teaches me

My lovely sisters, that never stop loving me

Also my powerful brothers, that never give me strength

And thanking myself, for giving my best

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Furthermore, this thesis would not have been completed without help and support from by beloved people and others. From this opportunity, I would like to extend my sincere thank to :

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10. Everybody who loves, trusts, prays for me, and supports me, thank you for being by my side all this time and I hope God will bless you all.

Finally, the researcher admits that this thesis is imperfect without your valuable comments, so that any kinds of suggestions and critiques are welcome in order to make perfect of this thesis. The researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for all the readers who are interested in understatement speech and for the next researcher who will fulfill the gaps.

Malang, 12 June 2021

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## ABSTRACT

Masyithoh, Dewi. 2021. *Understatement Speech Analysis in Harry Potter Movies*. Thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

*Key words : Semantics, Figurative Language, Understatement Speech, Harry Potter movies*

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Understatement is a type of statement that makes something appear less serious, as important, as good, or as bad as it actually is. Understatement is a figure of speech that deliberately expresses an idea as less important than it actually is. When someone uses the figurative language of understatement, they are using language which does not convey the full meaning of what they are talking about. What is being said is described with a lesser strength than what is reality or what is expected. A specific type of understatement is created by denying the opposite or opposite of the term that would otherwise be used.

The Harry Potter movie is an adaptation of a novel written by J.K Rowling, which was very famous in the 2000s and even today. The Harry Potter novels have been adapted into films by Warner Bros. Picture. Harry Potter movie series consists of eight fantasy movies, they are *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, *Harry Potter and the Order of The Phoenix*, *Harry Potter and The Half-Blood Prince*, *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 1*, and *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2*. These movies follow the stories of Harry Potter, a young wizard, and his two best friends, Ronald Weasley and Hermione Granger, and all students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Harry Potter movies also present a lot of stories about friendship, loyalty, love, family, and even the meaning of life.

In this study, the researcher aimed to describe the types and functions of understatement speech using semantics studies. This study uses the Figurative Language theory of understatement by Laurence Perrine and other linguists that support it. The data are taken from the utterances of the characters in the Harry Potter movies by reading some theories related to the topic. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, then classified according to their type and function, and finally carried out in-depth analysis.

The results of this study indicate that there are fifty-eight understatement utterances found in the *Harry Potter* movies. This research also found four types of understatement speech in the movies. The types of understatement found are an Irony understatement, comedic understatement, polite understatement, and modest understatement. Based on four types of understatement speech, this research also found some functions belonging to each type of understatement. The irony understatement has three functions. Namely sarcasm, satire, and the function of the irony understatement itself, the utterances are spoken are not by the facts. The comedic understatement is divided into five functions. These functions are to express opinions, to defuse tense situations, to express criticism, to remove distance, and as a means of self-control, all expressed in comedy. The function of the polite understatement is divided into four functions. It is used as a form of expression of respect for friends, to teachers or elders, to students or younger people, and also to someone with a higher position. The function of the modest understatement is divided into 2 functions, that is, as a form of humble expression and as an expression to make others feel better.

## ABSTRAK

Masyithoh, Dewi. 2021. *Analisis Pernyataan Meremehkan di Film Harry Potter*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Semantik, Bahasa Kiasan, Pernyataan Meremehkan, Film-film Harry Potter

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Pernyataan meremehkan adalah jenis pernyataan yang membuat sesuatu tampak kurang serius, sepele, seaneh, atau seburuk yang sebenarnya. Pernyataan meremehkan adalah bahasa kiasan yang sengaja mengungkapkan ide sebagai kurang penting dari yang sebenarnya. Ketika seseorang menggunakan bahasa kiasan dengan pernyataan meremehkan, mereka menggunakan bahasa yang tidak menyampaikan makna penuh dari apa yang mereka bicarakan. Apa yang dikatakan digambarkan dengan kekuatan yang lebih rendah dari apa yang menjadi kenyataan atau apa yang diharapkan. Jenis pernyataan meremehkan tertentu dibuat dengan menyangkal kebalikan atau kebalikan dari istilah yang seharusnya digunakan.

Film Harry Potter merupakan adaptasi dari novel karya J.K Rowling yang sangat terkenal di tahun 2000-an bahkan hingga saat ini. Novel Harry Potter telah diadaptasi menjadi film oleh Warner Bros. Picture. Serial film Harry Potter terdiri dari delapan film fantasi, yaitu Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah, Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia, Harry Potter dan Tahanan dari Azkaban, Harry Potter dan Piala Api, Harry Potter dan Order Phoenix, Harry Potter dan Pangeran Berdarah Campuran, Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian Bagian 1, dan Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian Bagian 2. Film-film ini mengikuti kisah Harry Potter, seorang penyihir muda, dan dua sahabatnya, Ronald Weasley dan Hermione Granger, dan semua siswa di Sekolah Sihir Hogwarts. Film Harry Potter juga banyak menyajikan cerita tentang persahabatan, kesetiaan, cinta, keluarga, bahkan arti hidup.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis dan fungsi pernyataan meremehkan menggunakan studi semantik. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori bahasa kiasan tentang pernyataan meremehkan oleh Laurence Perrine dan ahli bahasa lain yang mendukungnya. Data diambil dari tuturan para tokoh dalam film Harry Potter dengan membaca beberapa teori yang berkaitan dengan topik tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif, kemudian diklasifikasikan menurut jenis dan fungsinya, dan terakhir dilakukan analisis mendalam.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada lima puluh delapan pernyataan meremehkan yang ditemukan dalam film Harry Potter. Penelitian ini juga menemukan empat jenis pernyataan meremehkan dalam film. Jenis-jenis yang ditemukan adalah pernyataan meremehkan ironi, pernyataan meremehkan komedi, pernyataan meremehkan sopan, dan pernyataan meremehkan sederhana. Berdasarkan empat jenis pernyataan meremehkan, penelitian ini juga menemukan beberapa fungsi yang dimiliki oleh masing-masing jenis tuturan meremehkan. Pernyataan ironi memiliki tiga fungsi. Yaitu sarkasme, sindiran, dan fungsi ironi itu sendiri, yaitu tuturan yang diucapkan tidak sesuai fakta. Pernyataan meremehkan komedi dibagi menjadi lima fungsi. Fungsi-fungsi tersebut adalah untuk mengungkapkan pendapat, untuk meredakan situasi yang tegang, untuk mengungkapkan kritik, untuk menghilangkan jarak, dan sebagai sarana pengendalian diri, semua diungkapkan dalam komedi. Fungsi ungkapan sopan santun dibagi menjadi empat fungsi. Hal ini digunakan sebagai bentuk ungkapan rasa hormat kepada teman, kepada guru atau orang yang lebih tua, kepada siswa atau orang yang lebih muda, dan juga kepada seseorang yang lebih tinggi kedudukannya. Fungsi kerendahan hati terbagi menjadi 2 fungsi, yaitu sebagai bentuk ekspresi kerendahan hati dan sebagai ekspresi untuk membuat orang lain merasa lebih baik.

## مستخلص البحث

ديوي مشبطة (2021)، تحليل تصريحات التقليل في أفلام هاري بوتر. البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف : شافية، الماجستير، الحاج. الكلمات الرئيسية : الدلالات، اللغة التصويرية، العبارة المهينة، أفلام هاري بوتر.

العبارة المهينة نوع من العبارات التي تجعل شيئاً ما يبدو أقل خطورة أو أهمية أو جيداً أو سيئاً كما هو بالفعل. العبارات المهينة لغة تصويرية تعبر عن عمد عن الأفكار باعتبارها أقل أهمية مما هي عليه في الواقع. عندما يستخدم لغة المجازي بعبارات مهينة، فإنه يستخدم لغة لا تنقل المعنى الكامل لما يتحدثون عنه. لها صفة بقوة أخفض عن حقيقتها أو متوقع. أنواع العبارات المهينة بإنكار عكس أو عكس المصطلح المفترض استخدامه.

فيلم هاري بوتر مقتبس من قصة J.K. Rowling التي كانت مشهورة جداً في العقد الأول من القرن الحادي والعشرين حتى اليوم. تم تحويل قصة هاري بوتر إلى أفلام بواسطة شركة Warner Bros. تتكون سلسلة أفلام من ثمانية أفلام خيالية هي هاري بوتر وحجر الفيلسوف، هاري بوتر وحجرة الأسرار، هاري بوتر وسجين أزكابان، هاري بوتر وكأس النار، هاري بوتر وسام فينيكس، هاري بوتر والأمير نصف الدم، وهاري بوتر والأقداس المهلكة الجزء الأول، وهاري بوتر والأقداس المهلكة الجزء الثاني. تتبع هذه الأفلام قصة هاري بوتر، الساحر الشاب، وأقرب صديقه، رونالد ويزلي وهيرميون جرانجر (Ronald Weasley & Hermione Granger) وجميع الطلاب في مدرسة هوجورتس (Hogwarts) للسحر والشعوذة. تقدم أفلام هاري بوتر أيضاً العديد من القصص حول الصداقة والولاء والحب والأسرة وحتى معنى الحياة.

والهدف من هذه الدراسة لشرح أنواع ووظائف عبارات المهينة باستخدام الدراسات الدلالية. تستخدم هذه الدراسة النظرية اللغوية المجازية من قبل Laurence Perrine ولغويين آخرين يدعمونها. البيانات مأخوذة من قصص الشخصيات في أفلام هاري بوتر من خلال قراءة العديد من النظريات المتعلقة بالموضوع. الطريقة المستخدمة في هذا البحث هي الطريقة الوصفية، ثم يتم تصنيفها حسب النوع والوظيفة، وأخيراً يتم إجراء تحليل معمق.

ونتيجة البحث تدل على وجود ثمانية وخمسين عبارة مهينة في أفلام هاري بوتر. وجدت هذه الدراسة أيضاً أربعة أنواع العبارة المهينة في الأفلام. الأنواع التي وجدت فيها عبارة مهينة للسخرية، عبارة مهينة للمهزلة، عبارة مهينة لطيفة، عبارة مهينة من قدر الذات. استناداً إلى أربعة أنواع من العبارات التي تقلل من شأنها، وجدت هذه الدراسة أيضاً العديد من الوظائف التي يمتلكها كل نوع من أنواع الكلام الاستخفاف. عبارة مهينة للسخرية لها ثلاث وظائف السخرية والهزاء والسخرية نفسها، أي الكلام الذي يتم التحدث به لا يتطابق مع الحقائق. تنقسم عبارة مهينة للمهزلة إلى خمس وظائف. هذه الوظائف هي للتعبير عن الآراء، لنزع فتيل الموقف المتوتر، للتعبير عن النقد، وإزالة المسافة، وكوسيلة لضبط النفس، وكل ذلك يتم التعبير عنه في المهزلة. تنقسم وظيفة عبارة مهينة لطيفة إلى أربع وظائف. يتم استخدامه كتعبير عن الاحترام لصديق أو معلم أو شخص أكبر سناً أو طالباً أو شخصاً أصغر سناً وأيضاً لشخص في منصب أعلى. تنقسم وظيفة التواضع إلى وظيفتين، أي كشكل من أشكال التعبير عن التواضع كتعبير لجعل الآخرين يشعرون خيراً.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP .....	i
APPROVAL SHEET .....	ii
MOTTO .....	iv
DEDICATION .....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
ABSTRACT.....	viii
ABSTRAK .....	ix
مستخلص البحث .....	x
CHAPTER I .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem of the Study.....	8
1.3 Objective of the study .....	8
1.4 Scope and Limitation .....	8
1.5 Significance of the Study .....	8
1.6 Definition of Key Terms .....	9
1.7 Research Methodology.....	9
1.7.1 Research Design .....	9
1.7.2 Data Source.....	10
1.7.3 Research Instrument .....	11
1.7.4 Data Collection .....	11
1.7.5 Data Analysis .....	12
CHAPTER II.....	13
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	13
2.1. Semantic .....	13

2.2. Meaning .....	14
2.2.1 Literal Meaning.....	14
2.2.2 Non-Literal Meaning .....	15
2.3 Figurative Language.....	16
a) Simile .....	17
b) Metaphor.....	17
c) Personifications.....	18
d) Symbol.....	18
e) Allegory .....	18
f) Paradox.....	18
g) Overstatement.....	19
h) Irony .....	19
i) Understatement.....	20
2.4 Understatement .....	20
2.4.1 Irony Understatement .....	22
2.4.2 Comedic Understatement.....	22
2.4.3 Polite Understatement .....	23
2.4.4 Modest Understatement .....	24
2.5 Movie .....	24
2.6 Representation.....	25
CHAPTER III .....	27
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....	27
3.1 Findings.....	27
3.1.1 Irony Understatement .....	29
3.1. 2 Comedic Understatement.....	46

3.1.3 Polite Understatement.....	56
3.1.4 Modest Understatement .....	63
3.2 Discussion .....	70
3.2.1 Types of Understatement Speech.....	71
3.2.2 The Function of Understatement Speech .....	72
CHAPTER IV .....	78
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....	78
4.1 Conclusion .....	78
4.2 Suggestion .....	79
REFERENCES.....	81
CURRICULUM VITAE .....	83

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Semantics is the study of meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject (Griffiths (2006: 15)). Richard (1985:172) defines meaning as what language expresses about the world we live in or any possible or imaginary world. In semantics analysis there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what a speaker might want the words on a particular occasion. Linguists have defined various perspectives that can be categorized into several types, including literal and non-literal meanings.

Literal meaning is a concept that belongs to the representation of meaning and as such is to be defined in the theory of meaning. Non-literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative language and are described by a host of rhetorical terms including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes. Then the researcher will focus on the discussion of figurative language.

The term figurative language is used to describe expressions that conform to a particular pattern or form and those patterns, each of which has a special name, have become the tools of rhetoric and poetry (Robert and Jacob (1986:590)). Thus, figurative language can be characterized as a tool for describing utterances that are typically conveyed in figurative meaning or have non-literal meaning. Most people



do not convey their ideas or feelings in a straight statement. It is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. Figurative language offers another way of adding extra dimensions to language. In the experts' opinion above, it can be concluded that figurative languages are the typical way an author or speaker in expressing thoughts and feelings in writing or orally.

There are numerous theories for classifying figurative language, while it is frequently argued how many "categories" of figurative language exist. In this research, the researcher uses Laurence Perrine's theory to analyze the data. According to Perrine's theory, the figurative language includes simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, understatement, and irony. The researcher focuses on the figurative language of an understatement in this study.

Understatement or saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it (Perrine (2001: 831)). It does not exaggerate things and say them in an ordinary way (the opposite of overstatement). The principal idea of understatement is saying less and meaning more. It is recognized as a figure of speech in which the speaker minimizes the amount of his / her speech and presents the fact as less significant than it is.

The example is a king said, "*Please come to my hut*". It is seen that the sentence is an understatement because the king says less than he means; what he means is the palace or kingdom, not a hut. Another example is when someone says "*If there is time, please drop by to my shack.*", actually what is meant by a shack is

a big and luxurious house. The writer or speaker used the word “shack” because of degrading them.

Understatement easily finds in our daily life. Every understatement speech always has a different function. However, we can also find understatement speech in the movie. A movie is a depiction of the quiescent image that the complete compilation on the screen will create the illusion of a moving image due to the effect of the phi phenomenon. This optical illusion supports the viewer to see the continuous movement between different objects quickly and completely. A movie is also an audio-visual communication medium that may be used to transmit a message to a group of people who have assembled in a certain location. The movie's message employs a system of symbols that exist in the human mind in the form of message content, sound, speech, conversation, and so on. The actors who communicate with each other in the movie bring interesting language studies to language researchers.

The reason why the researcher chose this topic is that the researcher interesting to research further about understatement speech that is rarely studied by other researchers in-depth, than other types of figurative language. Also, the researcher chose these movies to be analyzed because these movies contain many interesting relationships between friendship, teacher and student, senior and junior, and even parent and child. In those relationships, understatement speech indeed very easy to found. Judging from the previous study that the author has carefully examined, these movies has not yet analyzed its topic of focus.

The Harry Potter movie is an adaptation of a novel written by J.K Rowling, which was very famous in the 2000s and even today. The Harry Potter novels have been adapted into films by Warner Bros. Picture. The Harry Potter novel series has been translated into more than 70 languages, which is the most translated literary work in history. This novel is divided into seven series, namely *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, *Harry Potter and The Goblet Of Fire*, *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix*, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, and *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1 and Part 2*.

These movies tells about the adventures of a teenage wizard named Harry Potter and his two best friends, Ronald Weasley and Hermione Granger who are students at the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Also tells how Harry Potter overcame all dangers to defeat Lord Voldemort, wicked wizard who murdered his parents when he was 15 months old. Harry Potter movie also present a lot of stories about friendship, loyalty, love, family, and even the meaning of life.

Before starting this research, the researcher looked for some previous studies that discuss figurative language specifically about understatement. Based on the research data, the writer found some relevant study for this research.

The first study is a thesis entitled "Figurative Language In Maher Zain's Songs Lyrics" was published in 2020. The thesis written by Laila Alviana Dewi from IAIN Ponorogo. This study aimed to find the types of figurative language and disclose the most dominant type of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs. This study used descriptive analysis to analyze the data. Eight types of figurative

language were discovered in this journal. They are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony. According to the findings of this study, hyperbole was the most dominant type of figurative language used.

The second previous study was a thesis written by Ukhen Fajrinnisa from STAIN Kediri. This thesis entitled is “Figurative Language In The Soundtrack of *Moana*” was published in 2017. The purpose of this research is to determine the meanings of figurative languages discovered in the song lyrics of Moana's soundtrack. To gain a deeper comprehension of the hidden meaning while listening to the music, the researcher of this thesis analyzed the data based on the Nyoman theory about figurative language that consists of twenty kinds of figurative language. There are Personification, Simile, Hyperbole, Symbol, Metaphor, Parallelism, Alliteration, Repetition, Para Rhyme, Irony, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Understatement, Oxymoron, Allusion, Onomatopoeia, Tautology, and Litotes. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. According to the findings of this study, there are 10 types of figurative languages of the twenty kinds proposed by Nyoman, and repetition dominates the soundtrack of *Moana*.

The next study was a thesis written by Veronika Eritonang entitled “Figurative Language in O Henry’s Short Stories” from University of Sumatera Utara Medan in 2018. This research used descriptive qualitative. The research have two objectives, the first is to find the types of figurative language, and the second is to find which figurative language is dominant in O Henry’s short stories.

According to the findings of this research, there are thirteen types of figurative language used in O Henry's short stories : pleonasm, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, euphemism, repetition, aprotonym, asyndeton, metonymy, litotes, rhetoric, and ellipsis. Among those types of figurative language, personification is the dominant type of figurative language used.

The forth previous study was written by Maryanto El Baghosyi entitled "Figurative Language In Ed Sheeran's "X" Album" from UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung in 2017. The researcher applies the theory from Gill (1985) which categorizes figurative language into simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, epistrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, oxymoron, overstatement, understatement, synecdoche, irony, epiphora, synesthesia, anaphora, litotes, assonance, hyperbole, and sarcasm. The second theory taken from Pradopo (2005) and grouped into seven types, they are simile, metaphor, epic simile, allegory, personification, metonymic, synecdoche, antithesis, and hyperbole. The researcher applied both theories and discovered 12 types of figurative language. They are metaphor, simile, personification, symbolism, litotes, irony, sarcasm, hyperbole, synesthesia, epiphora, anaphora, and assonance. This study used a qualitative method. The data was derived from the song lyrics in the album of "X" by Ed Sheeran. It is consists of 16 songs. The results show that 42 figurative language terms were discovered in the album.

The last study was a journal entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Avril Lavigne Songs in Album Avril Lavigne" written by Abdullah and Ugi Rahayu Rahmawati in 2018. This aim of this thesis are, first to identify some

elements of figurative language, second to show the general meaning and detail meaning of the songs, and third to find out the most and the least used figurative language of the songs. The data source of this research is five songs from Avril Lavigne. They are *Here's to Never Growing Up*, *Bitchin' Summer*, *Give You*, *What You Like*, *Hello Kitty*, and *Sippin' on Sunshine*. This journal used descriptive qualitative. The result of this study is to discover some kinds of figurative language such as, Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Alliteration, Allusion, Hyperbole, Litotes, also Onomatopoeia.

Based on the previous studies above, the researcher focuses on semantic research of figurative language on the type of understatement and its function. The object to be studied by the researcher is in the form of a movie series entitled *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, and *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, *Harry Potter and the Order of The Phoenix*, *Harry Potter and Half Blood Prince*, *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1*, *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2*. The gap found by the researcher is that most studies examine the various types of figurative language. In this study, the researcher intends to concentrate solely on the understatement of figurative language type. The researcher wants to narrow down the research of understatement in more detail on what are the various kinds of understatement speech acts and the functions of the different types of understatement speech acts. The gap was the previous studies did not discuss is used a movie as the object of their study, but in this study, the researcher used a movie as the object of the study.

## **1.2 Problem of the Study**

Based on the background above, the researcher develops the following research question:

1. What types of understatement are found in the *Harry Potter* movies?
2. What are the functions of understatement in the *Harry Potter* movies?

## **1.3 Objective of the study**

In accordance with research questions, the aims of this study are formulated as follows:

1. To identify what types of understatement are found in the *Harry Potter* movies.
2. To classify the functions of understatement in the *Harry Potter* movies.

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

In this study, the researcher will represent certain limitations to keep the topic discussion from becoming too wide. The researcher only focuses on one type of figurative language according to Laurence Perrine, namely Understatement. This study will discuss the types and functions of the understatement speech by the characters in all the chapters of *Harry Potter* movies. The researcher will take data as much as can, categorize the data, and analyze it based on the classification.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The results of this study expecting to be beneficial both theoretically and practically elaborated in the following section.

1. Theoretically

The results are expecting to shed light on the study of understatement speech acts, mainly, what type and the function of understatement speech acts uttered by the characters in the *Harry Potter* movies.

## 2. Practically

The results are expecting to be a guideline for other researchers in solving problems on the same topic. Furthermore, this study hopefully can be a reference for students and lecturers who study linguistics in learning types of figurative language.

### 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Semantics is the study of meaning, changes in meaning, and the principles that govern the relationship between sentences or words and their meanings.
2. Understatement is a type of statement that makes something appear less serious, as important, as good, or as bad as it actually is.
3. Figurative Language is a type of descriptive language where the meaning of the phrase is not to be taken literally or word for word because the phrase has a deeper or more abstract meaning.
4. Non literal meaning occurs when the speaker speaks something like in sentences or utterances, which imply the different meanings from its real meaning or we can say they have hidden meanings and they are non- literal meaning.

### 1.7 Research Methodology

#### 1.7.1 Research Design



In this study, the researcher analyzed the data using descriptive qualitative methods. The researcher conducted qualitative research due to the data was taken from *the Harry Potter Chapter 1-8* movies. This study focuses on the figurative language of understatement speech. This research also would give the data of the dialogue uttered by the characters in the movie to support this study.

Qualitative research is one in which the inquirer frequently makes information claims dependent on constructivist points of view promotion/participatory viewpoints or both (Creswell (2003:18)). In addition, the type of this method is a descriptive qualitative method since the researcher of this study will describe and identify the words and sentences of understatement speech which was taken on *Harry Potter Chapter 1-8* according to Figurative Language theory of understatement by Laurence Perrine and other linguist that support it.

### **1.7.2 Data Source**

The premiere data sources are utterances taken from the serial movie *Harry Potter Chapter 1-8*. The types of movies are full movies around 1-2 hours. In obtaining the data, the researcher would watch eight chapters of *Harry Potter* movies that could be accessed on Netflix. Furthermore, the researcher analyzes the utterances done by the characters in that serial movie produced from 2001 until 2011.

### **1.7.3 Research Instrument**

The researcher is the main instrument in this research. The researcher herself can describe and understand the phenomena in this study.

### **1.7.4 Data Collection**

The process of collecting the data is an important part of the study due to solving the problem in the research questions of this study. In collecting the data, the researcher formulated some steps. First, watch all the chapters of *the Harry Potter* movies entitled: *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, and *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, *Harry Potter and the Order of The Phoenix*, *Harry Potter and Half Blood Prince*, *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1*, *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2*. Second, re-watch the movies and taking notes of the understatements uttered by the characters. Then, identifying all the dialogue noted in which kinds of understatements speech. The researcher relies on the explanations and examples given by the experts about understatement to identify understatement utterances. The last is classifying the function of the types of the identified understatements dialogue. The researcher will classify understatement utterances into several types according to the context of the incident when the utterance was spoken. Within each type of understatement speech there are several functions found.

### **1.7.5 Data Analysis**

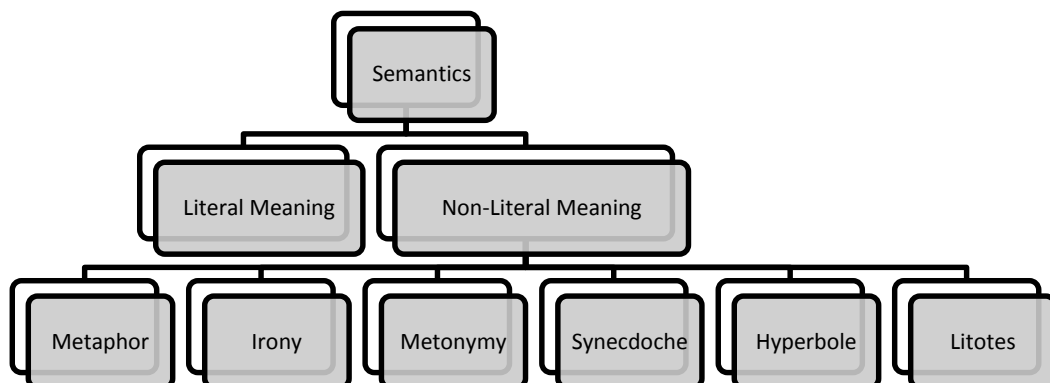
Analyzing the data is the continued process of the data collection to solve the problem which was written in the research questions. In analyzing the data, the researcher of this study takes several steps. First the researcher watches the movies and listen carefully of what they said in the dialogue. Then the researcher taking a note to the dialogue uttered by the characters that sound as the understatement speech. Furthermore, the researcher looked up the definition of the word in the dictionary. After listing the data, the researcher would analyze the dialogue into the types of the understatement speech. The researcher make datum to make the reader easier in understanding the finding data. Before putting the data into datum, the researcher would give an explanation about the analysis and the context of each utterance. After that the researcher will explain the function of the each types of the understatement speech. The researcher's final stage in data analysis is to draw conclusions based on the data analysis to determine the research's outcome.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Semantic

Semantics is derived from the Greek word "sema," which means "sign" or "symbol." In 1883, a French philologist called Michel Breal coined the term "semantics." The phrase semantics is then settled upon as a term for the branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between linguistic signs and the objects they sign. The study of semantics is the study of the "toolkit" for meaning: information encoded in a language's vocabulary and patterns for constructing more complex meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings (Griffiths (2006:1). Along with the development of language very rapidly, the definition of semantics becomes various, and the discussion is increasingly diverse. However, semantics is about the meaning and multiple figures of speech, ambiguity, fuzzy concept, denotation, connotation, and many others. Semantics emphasizes the meaning of sentences in a text. How the word, phrase, or sentence affects the meaning in it. Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language (Seed (2009:3). *John I seed classifies semantics like the following diagram.*



## **2.2. Meaning**

Some expert language divides meaning into parts. Understanding of meaning defined by linguists as follows, Meaning are ideas or concepts that can be passed from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind and embodied as if in the forms of one language or another (Lyons (1968:136)), Meaning can be applied to people who use language (Hurtford and Heasley (1989:3)), and also Meaning must be something that resides in the mind rather than the written word, and it must be more complex than images, with more than just characteristics (O'Grady (1996: 275)).

Meaning is significant in the discussion of semantics. We can string words into a sentence, but what's the importance of the sentence when the sentence has no meaning even though the sentence is grammatically correct. So from the above definition, we can conclude that meaning has a significant role in communicating. The communication process is considered a failure if the speaker and the interlocutor do not understand what they say to one another. There will be a possibility that the speaker or interlocutor will not think there is a process of communication. Meaning is divided into 2, namely literal meaning and non-literal meaning.

### **2.2.1 Literal Meaning**

The literal meaning is a term in the representation of meaning that needs to be established in the theory of meaning. (Maxim Stamenov (1992:318)). The literal meaning of a sentence is determined solely by the semantic details you have gained

from your English experience. (Griffith (2006:80)). Literal meaning means the true meaning / simple meaning of a word.

Example:

a) I'm sleepy

In example number one, it is evident and easy to understand. From this example, it is unnecessary to look for the meaning because it is commonly used in everyday conversation. A literal meaning that is spontaneously used when someone is explaining lexical meaning without context.

b) The soil is dry

From example number two, the listener will immediately understand the speaker's meaning and immediately imagine the dry land conditions.

From the above definitions, we can conclude that the literal meaning is the true meaning. We can also say that the literal meaning is the meaning already listed in the dictionary. In every statement, we don't need to think about other meanings because the meanings of these sentences are very common to us.

### **2.2.2 Non-Literal Meaning**

Non-literal uses are traditionally called figurative and are described by a host of rhetorical terms, including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes. (Saeed (2009:15)). According to John I Saeed, non-literal meaning can also be called figurative language because non-literal meaning is also used in metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes.

a) I could eat a house

In the example above, the word I has a literal meaning, but the house is certainly not understood in the real sense. Of course, we cannot interpret the sentence literally. To understand it, the context of the sentence is needed. The example above does not mean that someone can eat a house, but the example illustrates such a hungry person that the person wants to eat a lot of food.

From the explanation, we conclude that non-literal meanings can lead to different meanings. For example, when someone interprets different things in a sentence, that sentence could be has a different hidden meaning and is not a meaning found in the dictionary. Non-literal meaning use to express an abstract idea. Listeners may find it difficult to understand the meaning of the speaker. Therefore we need the ability of the listener to understand what the speaker said. To avoid misunderstanding in everyday speech, we must understand the meaning of the non-literal itself.

### **2.3 Figurative Language**

Figurative language is when words do not mean exactly what they say. The reader or the listener has to interpret the words to understand the meaning. Any way of expressing something that isn't the usual way is referred to as a figure of speech. It is the opposite of literal language. The phrase has a deeper or more abstract meaning. According to Perrine (2001:786), Figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another.

Saying one thing and meaning another can seem ridiculous. We all do it, however, and with good reason. We do it because figures of speech enable us to express ourselves more vividly and forcefully than a literal sentence.

### **2.3.1 Kinds of Figurative Language**

Laurence Perrine divides figurative language into 11 types, namely simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, understatement, and irony, which will be explained below:

#### **a) Simile**

Simile is an expression that compares something to something else using the word “like” or “as”. Simile is a metaphor for contrasting things that are fundamentally different. The simile is conveyed by the use of a word or phrase like, as, them, similar to, resembles, or seems (Perrine (2001:786)).

Examples : Andi and Aldo like a dog and a cat.

His mouth as hot as chili sauce.

#### **b) Metaphor**

Metaphor and simile have similar meanings. Metaphor is a way of contrasting situations that are fundamentally different. The difference between them is that in metaphor, a figurative word is substituted for or identified with the literal term, rather than being articulated directly (Perrine (2001:786)).

Examples : Her words are venomous snakes.

Love is a battlefield.

I am titanium.



### c) Personifications

Personification is the process of ascribing human characteristics to an animal, an object, or a concept. It's a subtype of metaphor, an implicit analogy in which the figurative word is often a human being. (Perrine (2001:790))

Examples : Mount Kerinci vomited all its stomach contents all day long.

The sun was shining, and scorching felt biting my skin.

That credit card bought him all the luxury goods.

### d) Symbol

Symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is. Symbol means what it is and something more. A symbol, that is, functions literally and figuratively at the same time (Perrine (2001:808))

Example : You can't teach an old dog new tricks

We're not only talking about dogs here; we're talking about all living beings, regardless of species, and we're speaking symbolically.

### e) Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols (Perrine (2001:816)).

Example : Maya sweeps the floor of the house

The first meaning of the sentences above is Maya sweeps the floor of her house, and the second meaning is Maya sweeps the floor but not her own house.

### f) Paradox

A paradox is a seemingly contradictory statement that is, in some way, valid. A circumstance or a comment may be involved. When we fully comprehend all of the conditions and circumstances surrounding a paradox, we discover that what seemed unlikely at first is actually completely logical and not at all unusual. The contradiction in a paradoxical statement normally arises from one of the words being used metaphorically or with several meanings. (Perrine (2001:829)).

Examples : You have to be cruel to be kind

I feel lonely in the crowd

I'm nobody

g) Overstatement

Exaggeration, whether in the form of overstatement or hyperbole, is simply exaggeration in the service of reality. Overstatement, like all figures of speech, can be used to achieve a number of results. It can be lighthearted or serious, fanciful or constrained, persuasive or unpersuasive (Perrine (2001:830)).

Example : There were millions of people at the beach!

You don't expect being taken literally. You're simply stressing what you're getting at. The beach was very full, according to the literal sense of the sentence above.

h) Irony

Irony has meanings that extend beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. Irony, saying the opposite of what one means, is often confused with sarcasm and with satire. Irony always implies the opposite of what is said (Perrine (2001:834)).

Example : It's too crowded

That person walking into an empty theater but speak the opposite.

#### i) Understatement

Understatement or saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it. Understatement is expression with less strength than expected (the opposite of hyperbole) (Perrine (2001:831)).

Example : I'll be there in one second.

This won't hurt a bit

### **2.4 Understatement**

Understatement is a type of statement that makes something appear less serious, as important, as good, or as bad as it actually is. Understatement is a figure of speech that deliberately expresses an idea as less important than it actually is. Understatement is a figure of speech that intentionally understates something or implies that it is lesser in significance or size than it really is (Nordquist (2008:3)). When someone uses the figurative language of understatement, they are using language which does not convey the full meaning of what they are talking about. What is being said is described with a lesser strength than what is reality or what is expected.

According to Wouden (1995:2), when a speaker uses understatement, she or he uses a weaker word than she or he would otherwise without deviating from the facts, and the listener is aware of this. A specific type of understatement is created by denying the opposite or opposite of the term that would otherwise be used. It uses such forms to make a modest assertion, saying “not improperly” rather than “correctly” or “best” (Harris (2008:5)). Occasionally such a construction conveys

an ironic sentiment by its understatement. Usually, such an understatement intensifies the writer or speaker's sentiment and creates the effect of strong feelings moderately conveyed. In fact, such an informative denial - a typical device of an understatement- is frequently used in criticism (Leech (1983:146)). Sometimes, as it is stated by Gibbs (1994:392), Understatement seems to imply intensification, implying that the speaker's emotions are too intense to be expressed plainly.

Saying less words means a speaker has to do less work: fewer terms are spoken, and there are less clear constraints on meaning creation. Saying less and saying more relieves the speaker of complete responsibility for what he or she communicates, as well as the listener of unnecessary pressure on his or her belief system. Attenuation or semantic weakening is a more general phenomenon that underpins understatement. Attenuation says less, while understatement says more and means less. Surprisingly, a speaker can have to do more in order to say less. People go out of their way to express themselves in less-than-open ways on a daily basis. They may employ a number of linguistic devices to efficiently reduce the content of their statements. When utilizing understatement, the issue is presented as being far less essential than it actually is, and the purpose of employing this sort of language is to minimize a situation, thing, or notion.

Based on the explanation above, in this study, the researcher only focuses on Understatement. There is no definite theory from the linguists about the classification of an understatement. We can conclude the types of understatement from the definitions and examples that have been explained by the linguists. Every understatement speech also has a different function is used. We can use

understatements in different purposes and outcomes. It has a wide variety of uses. The researcher will divide the understatement into 4 types, namely, 1) Irony Understatement, 2) Comedic Understatement, 3) Modest Understatement, 4) Polite Understatement.

#### **2.4.1 Irony Understatement**

Fogelin (1988:3) and Gibbs (1994:391) note that understatement is one of the figures that cluster around irony. Colston and O' Brien (2000a:1563) states that understatement is a statement that is restrained in ironic contrast to what might have been saying. They highlight the idea that with understatement, "the situation is described in terms that fall between the opposite and the reality of the situation". Irony shows a contrast or a contradiction between what is said and what is meant. Leech (1983:143) says that the ironic force of a remark is often signaled by understatement, making it difficult for the hearer to interpret the remark at its face value.

Example: *That grade's not so bad.* It could have been worse.

The meaning of that sentence indicates that the speaker does not truly think that the grade it's fine, because in fact, the score is terrible.

#### **2.4.2 Comedic Understatement**

This type of understatement adds humor to an otherwise serious situation. Understatement could be described as an ironic minimizing of facts, and its effect can be humorous and emphatic (Abrahams and Harphan (2009: 149)).

Understatement is a device that requires the teller to withhold information from the audience, which makes it perfect in comedy, as it gives the audience a chance to figure out what's really being said. Understatement lets us react to important, momentous, or outlandish situations with subtlety and elegance. This a surprising response to an eventful occurrence and, therefore, a humorous one.

Example: Looks like we've got a *bit of trouble* on our hands, huh?

The speaker says they just have a bit of trouble. In fact, their car breaks down, and it's beginning to rain heavily when they get out of the car to see what's wrong with their car. The speaker tries to make the situation enjoy

#### **2.4.3 Polite Understatement**

Polite is well-mannered, civilized. According to Cambridge Dictionary, polite is behaving in a way that is socially correct and shows respect for other people's feelings. Harris (2008:6) indicates that understatement can be used as politeness, modesty, and tactful tool. This kind of understatement can be used in awkward circumstances where you disagree with someone's point of view but still want to be respectful. Politeness entails treating people with respect in their etiquette, voice, and behavior. To prevent offending or humiliating people, you use the word or phrase to demonstrate good manners.

Example: I think *we have different opinions* on this subject.

The speaker used that sentence to show politeness to other people. Sometimes difficult situations make someone have to use polite utterance.

#### 2.4.4 Modest Understatement

This type of understatement is used instead of bragging or boasting about something. Modest is not bragging or boasting about oneself or one's achievements, unpretentious, humble. Litotes is also a valuable indirect technique in social terms for purpose of modesty or politeness, according to Shaw (1972:223). According to the Cambridge Dictionary, modest is not usually talking about or making obvious your abilities and achievements. Whenever the speaker represents his own accomplishment, and often when he describes his own position, an understatement of facts will help him to avoid the charge of egotism on the one hand and of self-interested puffery on the other.

Example: I did *pretty well*. I'm happy that I improved my time.

The speaker seems not to be happy about his achievement. But actually, he wins a run race and doing something amazing.

#### 2.5 Movie

Movies are the liquid layers of cellulose, commonly known in the world of filmmakers as celluloid. Movies are just a moving image, while the movement is an intermittent movement that appears only because of the limitations of the eye and brain capabilities. Humans capture many image changes in a fraction of a second. A movie is a very influential medium, more than any other media because both audio and visually it works well together in making viewers less bored and easier to remember due to its attractive format.

Movies are the result of culture and means of artistic expression. A film as a form of mass media combines a variety of technologies, including photography and sound processing, fine arts, literary theater and architecture, and music (Effendy (1986:236)). It is a part of mass communication media that is often used as media that depicts social life.

As one of the attributes of the mass media, a movie is the most effective means of communication. It is a potent medium of exposure for patterns society's cognitive thought. With the presence of the movie, it can be used as a medium in conveying messages through the story plots that the screenwriters convey to the audience. Apart from that, as a mass communication medium, the movie has a function to convey messages in the form of information, education, and entertainment.

As a medium of communication, movies have a great influence on the audience. The effect given is not only when watching the movie but can affect the audience even though the film has been watched. The audience usually imitates the scene, style, or speech shown by the actors from the movie. Thus we can feel that the movie has enormous power and influence, the source of which lies in the emotional feelings of the audience.

## **2.6 Representation**

Representation is defined as the process of reconstructing the world and the process of interpreting it, representation is a depiction of a meaning (Maluda (2014:34)). Representation can also be interpreted as the use or use of signs to re-



display something that is absorbed by the senses, or that is felt in a physical form (Peni (2010:3)). Representation means producing meaning by using language to convey something meaningful or to represent something meaningful to others. Representation of a film is re-drawing something that is in the story in a film. The film has a wealth of sign forms to encode messages, conventions, and ideologies of a culture. Representation is a concept used in the social process of meaning through available marking systems, such as dialogue, writing, video, film, photography. Thus, the representation referred to in this study is the identification of the understatement speech in the dialogue in the Harry Potter film spoken by the actors. Each understatement speech that is spoken has a different function and meaning.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter contains the analysis of the data findings and discussion based on the research focus that explained in the previous chapter. The first session of this chapter is research findings which means to explain the data finding. The second session is the discussion from the data analysis of the data findings which used to answer the research question. Chiefly, the findings are based on the result of the data analysis about types and function of the Understatement utterances by the characters in Harry Potter movies. Afterwards, the discussion findings are analyzing depth and more detailed.

#### **3.1 Findings**

The data are taken from the utterances of the characters in the Harry Potter movies. The data are analyzed based on the topic classified in the influential condition and situation during the conversation. “Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone” is a title of the first movie, that will be known as “the first movie” in this study. “Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets” will be known as “the second movie” in this research. “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban” will be known as “the third movie” in this research. “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” as the forth movie, and “Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix” as the fifth movie in this research. Then, “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince” is a title of the sixth movie. The last two movies are “Harry Potter and the

Deathly Hallows Part 1” as the seventh movie, and “Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2” as the eighth movie. There are 58 data found in all the movies; 11 data from the first movie, 6 data from the second movie, 7 data from the third movie, 10 data from the forth movie, 7 data from the fifth movie, 5 data from sixth movie, 9 data from the seventh movie, 3 data from eighth movie. This topic is observed the conversation of the characters in the movies, which is have different role from one to another movies.

The analysis to be carried out is preceded by understanding the identification of understatement utterances that occurs in the scenes in the movie. This research analyzing in depth only on one type of figurative language, namely understatement. The understatement is one of the types of figurative language proposed by Perrine. Every conversation between the actors in Harry Potter movies are analyzed using an understatement speech. This research identifies the types of understatement speech consisting of Irony Understatement, Comedic Understatement, Polite Understatement, and Modest Understatement. After analyzing the conditions contained in each scenes, each utterance is re- analyzed to be categorized into their respective functions in each type of understatement.

In presenting the data, this research uses a datum for each of the analyzed utterances. Datum will be written sequentially starting from datum 1, datum 2, and so on according to the utterances found in each type of understatement.

Data collection and identification of the Understatement speech are described as follows;

### 3.1.1 Irony Understatement

The following are the data found by researchers in eight movies as an object of this research :

#### Datum 1

Hagrid : Professor Quirrel will be your Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher.

Harry : Oh, nice to meet you.

Professor Quirrel : Fearfully fascinating subject. **Not that you need it**, eh, Potter ?

Context :

Hagrid introduces Professor Quirrel to Harry when they accidentally meet at a coffee shop. Professor Quirrel is a teacher at the Hogwarts Magic School.

Analysis :

This dialogue is contained in the first movie of the Harry Potter series, namely Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The sentence uttered by Professor Quirrel is an Ironic Understatement. It is categorized as irony because it is a form of satire. The meaning of Professor Quirrel utterance is that Harry no longer needs defense against the dark arts magic lessons, because Harry is the only person who can escape the evil magic by Voldemort who should be able to kill him.

## **Datum 2**

Prof Snape : Good luck today, Potter. You've proven yourself against a troll. A game of Quidditch **should be easy work**. Even if it is against Slytherin.

Context :

Harry comes from the Gryffindor House and will fight a team from the Slytherin House in a Quidditch match. Professor Snape is the head of the Slytherin house.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is also found in the first Harry Potter movie, namely Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The sentence uttered by Professor Snape is an Irony Understatement. The dialogue is categorized as irony because it is sarcasm. From the start, Professor Snape didn't seem to like Harry much. He said like that to mock Harry that it would be hard for him to fight the Slytherin house in a Quidditch match even though Harry had luckily fought monsters sometime before.

## **Datum 3**

Wood : Scared Harry?

Harry : **A little.**

Wood : It's all right. I felt the same way before my first game.

Context :

That day was Harry's first day participating in a Quidditch match representing his dorm against other dorms. There are many stories from people

around him that Quidditch is a tough game, therefore Harry feels very scared when he will enter the location of the match. Wood as the leader in the group tries to pay attention to Harry as a new member.

Analysis :

The sentence uttered by Harry is an Irony Understatement. The above dialog can be found in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets movie. The utterance above is an irony understatement because Harry's utterance is contradictory to the real thing. Harry, who looks scared, tries to hide his fear to not be seen as a coward. Harry and Wood try to ease the tension even though in Harry's first match, he has to fight against the Slytherin boarders.

#### **Datum 4**

Filch : You'll be serving detention with Hagrid tonight. He's got **a little job** to do inside the dark forest.

Context :

Harry and his friends were punished for committing an offense. Filch, as a school guard, escorted them to Hagrid's house. Hagrid will accompany Harry and his friends to serve their punishment.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is the dialogue from the movie Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The uttered by Filch is an Irony Understatement. The dialogue above is categorized as an ironic understatement because what Filch said is very contradictory to reality. Filch didn't want to scare Harry and his friends and escape

the punishment. Even though the punishment they were about to carry out was quite dangerous and terrifying, Filch didn't tell them.

#### **Datum 5**

Harry : Ron, are you sure you know how to fly this?

Ron : **No problem.**

Context :

For the first time, Ron was driving the car. Ron and Harry get into Ron's father's flying car to the Hogwarts School.

Analysis :

In the dialogue above, you can find the second movie in the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the chamber of secrets. The utterance by Ron is an Irony Understatement because the utterances spoken are contrary to the facts that occur. Ron doesn't want to make Harry panic and make things even more chaotic if Harry finds out that he is having trouble driving the car.

#### **Datum 6**

Professor Lockhart : I see you've bought a complete set of my books. Well done.

Now, I thought we'd start today with **a little quiz.**

Context :

Professor Lockhart gave quizzes to his students on the first day he taught at the Hogwarts School.

Analysis :

The above dialogue can be found at Harry Potter and the Chamber of secrets. The sentence uttered by Professor Lockhart is an Irony Understatement because the utterances spoken are contrary to the facts that occur. Professor Lockhart gave quite a lot of quizzes to pages, and the questions in these quizzes were sourced from his thick and numerous books.

### **Datum 7**

Hagrid : He'll have to be trained up **a bit**, of course.

Context :

Hagrid has just raised a dragon in his house. The dragon let out fire from its mouth and hit Hagrid's beard. The dragon is quite dangerous if it becomes a pet.

Analysis :

The dialog above can be found in the Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets movie. Hagrid's utterance constitutes an ironic understanding because the utterance is very different from the facts it should be. A dragon is a wild and ferocious animal that should not be a pet. Hagrid plans to raise him. Requires an effort that is not easy to train a dragon to be a tame and harmless animal.

### **Datum 8**

Lucius Malfoy : Well, with all these attack, there'll be no Muggle-borns left at Hogwarts. I can only imagine **what an awful loss** that would be to the school.

Context :



Lucius Malfoy is a board member at the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. He is the father of Draco Malfoy, Harry's friend who doesn't like him. Lucius Malfoy also disliked Professor Dumbledore very much. He forces the rest of the school board to agree to expel Professor Dumbledore as head of the Hogwarts School.

Analysis :

The sentence uttered by Lucius Malfoy is an Ironic Understatement. The dialogue above is contained in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets in the second Harry Potter movie series. The dialogue is categorized as ironic understatement because it implies sarcasm. Lucius Malfoy is one of those people who delights in the terrible things that happen at Hogwarts, but he pretends to be nice in front of everyone. He pretended to sympathize with all that was happening.

### **Datum 9**

Professor Lockhart : It was obvious what you were about to do. If I wanted to stop you, **it would have been only too easy.**

Prof Snape : Perhaps it would be prudent to first teach students to block unfriendly spells, professor.

Context :

Professor Lockhart created a dueling club to teach students how to duel in practice, not just theory. Professor Lockhart invited Professor Snape to help him in teaching the students. Professor Lockhart and Professor Snape will give examples

before the students how to fight against the enemy. They cast spells to defeat each other.

Analysis :

The sentence uttered by Professor Lockhart is an Ironic Understatement. The utterance of ironic understatement is contained in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets in the second Harry Potter movie. The utterance is classified into an ironic understatement because what is spoken is significantly inversely proportional to the facts. Professor Lockhart was defeated in the duel by Professor Snape. Professor Snape is better than Professor Lockhart at doing magic. To hide his sense of pride in front of the students, Professor Lockhart pretended that his defeat happened because he did it on purpose.

### **Datum 10**

Fred : Not flashing that clipping again aren't you Ron?

Ron : **I haven't show anyone.**

Fred : No, not a soul. Not unless you count Tom, the day maid, the night maid, cook, the block who fixed the toilet.

Context :

Ron, Harry, and Hermione just met again after a long holiday. They tell each other about their experiences during the holidays. Ron went to Egypt with his family and showed Harry and Hermione a photo of them in front of the pyramid.

Analysis :

Fred is Ron's older brother. Ron said that he hasn't shown his photo clippings to anyone because he doesn't think the people that Fred mentioned are significant people in his life. In fact he had shown it to several people before. They were just people he knew briefly.

### **Datum 11**

Professor Lupin : Professor !

Professor Snape : Well, well Lupin. Out for **little walk** in the moonlight, are we?

Context :

Harry and Professor Snape meet Professor Lupin in the school corridor. Professor Lupin helped mediate the problems that occurred between Professor Snape and Harry.

Analysis :

The uttered by Professor Snape above is an Ironic Understatement. The dialogue is contained in the movie Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. This utterance enters into an ironic understatement because it includes satire. Professor Lupin is a werewolf. When he becomes a werewolf, he will lose consciousness and hurt the people around him. He will turn into a werewolf at a full moon night, so he must exile himself to a remote place. Professor Snape knew that fact, but Harry didn't know it. So Professor Snape didn't say it openly in front of Harry.

### **Datum 12**

Arthur Weasley : **I'll bet that cleared you sinuses**, huh?

Context :

Harry, Hermione, Ron, and several others travel by using Portkey. A portkey is an object in various forms that can be conjured as a medium to move from place to place. Harry, Hermione, Ron, and his brother and sister fell hard while moving places using the portkey.

Analysis :

The dialogue appears in the movie Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. The sentence above is an Irony understatement. This utterance is an ironic understatement because the statement is contrary to the facts that occur. Arthur Weasley, Cedric, and his father were used to using Portkeys, so they did not fall hard and landed smoothly. It is very different from Harry and his friends, who have never used a Portkey at all. Harry and his friends should have broken their bones when they fell violently while using the portkey. However, Arthur Weasley did not want to dramatize it because he saw that they were all right.

### **Datum 13**

Professor Snape : Congratulations, your performance in the Black Lake **was inspiring**. Gillyweed am I correct?

Harry : Yes, sir.

Context :

Professor Snape called Harry into his office to ask about a few things. He lost some of his collection of herbs and concoctions in his storage. He accuses Harry of taking them because these items are scarce to find in everyday life.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the movie Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. The word above is an Irony Understatement. This utterance is an ironic understatement because it implies sarcasm. Professor Snape is very angry with Harry. Even though he was suspicious and accused Harry, he tried not to vent all his anger because Professor Snape did not have accurate proof that Harry was the culprit of the theft.

#### **Datum 14**

Ron : Well my dad did tell me about one. The Imperius Curse.

Professor Moody : Oh yeah, your father would know all about that. Gave the ministry **quite a bit of grief** a few years ago.

Context :

Ron and fourth-year students are taking lessons being taught by Professor Alastor Moody. They are being given material about the unforgivable curse, and the curse is almost forbidden to use because it is hazardous. There are three curses, and one of them is the imperius curse.

Analysis :

The dialogue above appears in the movie Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. The utterance above is an ironic understatement. The utterance is classified into an ironic understatement because what is said is the opposite of what happened. Because the imperius curse is one of the three most dangerous curses in the wizarding world, there is no way the Ministry of Magic can easily solve the

problems caused by the curse. They must have had tremendous hardships when faced with the problem.

### **Datum 15**

Dolores Umbridge : Dementors are, after all, under the control of the Ministry of Magic. **And it's silly of me**, but is sounded for a moment as though you were suggesting that the Ministry had ordered the attack on this boy.

Context :

Harry Potter was tried in court for doing something forbidden in the wizarding world. Professor Dumbledore was the defense attorney at the trial, and Dolores Umbridge was one of the prosecutors in the trial.

Analysis :

The dialogue above can be found in the movie Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix. The uttered by Dolores Umbridge above is an Irony Understatement. The utterance is categorized as an Irony Understatement because there is a satirical meaning in it. Professor Dumbledore said a defence against Harry's allegations of the incident. Dolores Umbridge did not accept this statement because, for her, what Professor Dumbledore said was an insult to the Ministry of Magic. he spoke in front of the minister of magic and dozens of other prosecutors.

### **Datum 16**

Dolores : Something you'd like to say?

Professor McGonagall : Oh, **there are several things** I would like to say.

Context :

Professor Umbridge and Professor McGonagall are talking about the rules that are applied in the school which is made one-sided by Professor Umbridge. Professor McGonagall strongly disagrees with these rules.

Analysis :

The utterance above appears in the movie Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix. The uttered by Professor McGonagall is an Irony Understatement. There are so many things Professor McGonagall wants to talk about to Professor Umbridge. Professor Umbridge has been doing whatever he pleases that is incompatible with his authority at the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

### **Datum 17**

Ministry of Magic : Dawlish, Shacklebolt, you will escort Dumbledore to Azkaban to await trial for conspiracy and sedition.

Professor Dumbledore : I thought we might hit his **little snag**. You seem to be laboring under the delusion that I'm going to...What was the phrase?...come quietly.

Context :

Professor Dumbledore was accused by the Minister of Magic and his staff for something he had not done. Then, the Minister of Magic decides that Professor Dumbledore should be put in prison Azkaban.

Analysis :

The dialogue above can be found in the movie Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix. The utterance is included in the irony understatement because what is said is contrary to facts. Professor Dumbledore felt that the Minister of Magic's decision to put him in prison was an act of unfairness and had been influenced by evil thoughts. Therefore, Professor Dumbledore decided to flee and temporarily disappear from the people of the Ministry of Magic. Ministry of Magic people who could not match Professor Dumbledore's prowess could only be silent and feel anger.

#### **Datum 18**

Professor Dumbledore : Good evening Bellatrix, I think introductions are in order,  
don't you?

Bellatrix : Love to Albus, but I'm afraid **we're all of a bit of a tight schedule.**

Context :

Voldemort's followers, namely death eaters, make it into the Hogwarts school through a secret passage. They are on a mission given by Voldemort to kill Professor Dumbledore, the principal of Hogwarts and the strongest magician in the world.

Analysis :

The uttered by Bellatrix is an Irony Understatement. This dialogue appears in the movie Harry Potter and the Hal Blood Prince. The dialogue is an ironic understatement because it implies sarcasm. What Bellatrix meant by a busy



schedule was that they had to kill Dumbledore immediately so that Voldemort and his followers could immediately rule the wizarding world without having to fear the greatest wizard, Dumbledore.

### **Datum 19**

Hermione : Okay, it's gonna sting **a little bit**.

Context :

Ron was severely injured while disappearing, namely moving from one place to another using magic. Ron's arm nearly broke in half. Hermione has a magic potion to be able to reattach Ron's arm.

Analysis :

This dialogue can be found in the Harry Potter movie series, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The utterance above is an ironic understatement because what is said is contrary to the facts that have occurred. Even if using magic potions, reattaching the arm about to break up must have been very painful.

### **Datum 20**

Hermione : Don't think this change anything.

Ron : Oh of course not. **I only just destroyed** a bloody Horcrux. Why would that change anything.

Context :

Hermione was very angry with Ron when he saw Ron come back with a face without guilt after leaving Harry and Hermione. She didn't want to talk to Ron.

Analysis :

This dialogue is contained in the movie Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The sentence uttered by Ron is an Irony Understatement. The utterance is categorized as an irony understatement because what is said is contrary to facts. One by one, the pieces of Voldemort's soul that were successfully destroyed by Harry, Ron, and Hermione were a very extraordinary thing. It can make Voldemort weaker and easier to beat.

### **Datum 21**

Pius : Therefore beginning today, each employee will submit themselves **for evaluation**. But know this, you have nothing to fear if you have nothing to hide.

Context :

Pius was a member of Voldemort's loyal followers. Voldemort and his followers have been able to seize the Ministry of Magic and start implementing terrifying policies. One of them is the plan to exterminate government employees who are muggle-born or both parents are not wizards.

Analysis :

The above utterance appears in the movie Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The dialogue is categorized as an irony understatement because the utterance is contrary to the facts that have occurred. Everyone knows that Voldemort and his followers have taken over the Ministry of Magic, bad things will always follow afterward. Government employees understand that what is meant by

"evaluation" is that those who do not meet Voldemort's standards will be arrested, tortured, or even killed.

### **Datum 22**

Harry : What are you doing?

Hermione : Protective enchantments. **I don't fancy another visit** like the one we had in Shaftesbury Avenue, do you?

Context :

Harry, Ron, and Hermione moved into the forest to hide for a while and get away from the crowd. Hermione casts a protection spell so that Voldemort and his followers do not know their whereabouts.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the movie Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The above utterance is categorized as an understatement irony because it contains subtle satire. Hermione didn't want the previous incident to happen again. They were found easily by two of Voldemort's followers and were almost caught by them.

### **Datum 23**

Harry : What's wrong?

Ron : **Wrong? Nothing's wrong.** Not according to you anyway.

Context :

Ron, who was filled with jealousy because he saw the closeness of Harry and Hermione, then was being influenced by evil magic, suddenly burst out with emotions one night. He expressed his uneasiness that he had been harboring for Harry. Then, Harry and Ron got into an argument and nearly got into a fight if Hermione didn't break up.

Analysis :

The dialogue above can be found in the movie Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The above utterance is an ironic understatement because it contains sarcasm. Harry and Hermione find little clues about the whereabouts of Voldemort's other souls. They feel very enthusiastic about this. Unlike Ron, he thought that Harry was stupid and didn't even know what to do, and Ron hated that fact.

#### **Datum 24**

Bellatrix : Cissy, put the boy in the cellar. I want to have **a little conversation** with this one, girl to girl.

Context :

Bellatrix was furious to find out that the Gryffindor sword that she thought was in her safe could be in Hermione's bag. There are other essential objects hidden in the safe, so he was furious and scared when he thought that Hermione, Ron, and Harry could enter the safe.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the movie Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The utterance is an ironic understatement because it contains a meaning

contrary to the facts that occurred. Bellatrix not only spoke to Hermione, but he tortured Hermione by injuring Hermione's hand until it bled.

### **Datum 25**

Kingsley : Hey Dean, on second thought, tell Professor McGonagall we might need  
**one or two more wands** this side.

Context :

Kingsley and other good wizards tried to defend Hogwarts at all costs from the attacks of Voldemort and his followers. To defend the truth, they willingly sacrificed their lives.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the last movie of the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2. The sentence uttered by Kingsley is an Ironic Understatement because the utterances spoken are very different from the facts that occur. Voldemort and his followers are numerous. There was no way they needed only one or two extra people on each side of the protection. They certainly needed more men and strength to face Voldemort and his followers.

### **3.1. 2 Comedic Understatement**

The following are the data found by researchers in eight movies as an object of this research :

### **Datum 26**

Hagrid : I haven't seen you since you was a baby, Harry. **You're a bit more along than I expected.** Particularly in the middle.

Dudley : I am not Harry.

Harry : I am.

Context :

Hagrid has not seen Harry for a very long time, ever since Harry was a baby. He was a little surprised when he thought that Dudley was Harry because Dudley has a fat body. Hagrid knew from the start that the Dudleys hated Harry and his dead parents. So it's almost impossible if they treat Harry very well until Harry has a fat body.

Analysis :

The dialog above can be found in the movie Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The sentence uttered by Hagrid is Comedic Understatement because it conveys an opinion with humor. Hagrid was surprised when he thought that Harry had an obese body because Hagrid was meeting Harry for the first time in a long time and did not want to offend him, so he did not openly say that Harry had a fat body.

### **Datum 27**

Ron : This is Scabbers. Pathetic, isn't he?

Harry : **Just a little bit.**

Context:

Ron asked Harry if his rat named Scabbers looked pathetic and Harry answered with a look that indicated he agreed.

Analysis:

The dialogue above is found in the first movie of the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The utterance is categorized as a comedic understatement because it conveys an opinion with humor. Harry said the sentence comedic understatement. Harry didn't want to hurt his friend Ron even though Ron's mouse looked very sad, Harry lied a little about it.

## **Datum 28**

Professor Dumbledore : I see that your friend Ronald has **saved you the trouble of** opening your chocolate frogs.

Harry : Ron was here? Is he all right? What about Hermione?

Professor Dumbledore : Fine. They're both just fine.

Context :

Professor Dumbledore visits Harry in the hospital after Harry awakens from his coma. He also thanks to Harry for saving Hogwarts from danger. He saw many gifts and food from Harry's fans, but one of them was opened and eaten by Ron.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is found in the first movie of the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. This utterance is categorized as a Comedic Understatement because it expresses criticism with humor. The uttered by Professor Dumbledore is a Comedic Understatement. Professor Dumbledore found what Ron

was doing very funny and innocent. Steals the opportunity to eat Harry's snacks when Harry is unconscious. Even so, they are good friends, which of course won't be a problem.

### **Datum 29**

Hermione : Do you want to move a bit closer?

Ron : To the shrieking shack? **Actually I am fine here.**

Context :

Hermione and Ron are looking at an old building which is rumored to be the most haunted building in England. Hermione, who is often curious about something, invites Ron to get closer to the building.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie. The sentence uttered by Ron is a Comedic Understatement because Ron tries to break the tense atmosphere with humor. Ron was very scared when he saw the Shrieking Shack building and wanted to leave the place immediately. He was ashamed to admit it to Hermione who was a woman, but more daring than him.

### **Datum 30**

Hermione : How are you feeling?

Harry : **Oh Brilliant.**

Context :



Harry fell off his broomstick from several meters high during a Quidditch match. He passed out and was rushed to the hospital. His friends worried about him until he woke up from fainting.

Analysis :

The dialogue above can be found in the third movie of the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. Harry's utterance above is a comedic understatement because it tries to get rid of the tension that occurs. Hermione as Harry Potter's best friend asked him how he was when Hermione saw Harry wake up from fainting. Harry tried not to make his friends worry even though he was still in pain.

### **Datum 31**

Harry : It was **only a dream**, right?

Sirius : Yes, It's just a dream.

Context :

Harry has been dreaming of strange things related to Voldemort for the past few months. He finally told it to Sirius Black, his godfather and the person he trusted very much. They discussed it in secret.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire movie. The uttered by Harry is a Comedic Understatement because to reduce the tension felt by Harry and Sirius. Sirius Black wants to make Harry calm because both Harry and

Sirius know that Harry's dreams of Voldemort are a bad omen for the wizarding world. It was a hazardous sign for the wizarding world, but Sirius didn't say that.

### **Datum 32**

Ron : I thought we'd be all right, you know after you'd figured that out.

Harry : Who? Who could possibly figure that out? That's completely mental.

Ron : Yeah, isn't it?. I suppose **I was a bit distraught**.

Context :

Ron is furious at Harry for thinking that Harry is cheating. He believed that Harry put his name in the goblet of fire to get eternal glory. So then he didn't talk to Harry for weeks, but then he finally realized that Harry could not possibly do that.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire movie. The utterance is a Comedic Understatement because Ron tries to remove the distance between them. Ron is furious at Harry. He was not thinking straight. Ron would rather drown in his anger than believe the truth that Harry said. He didn't even talk to Harry in a long time. It could not be said to be a little bit of anger.

### **Datum 33**

Professor Dumbledore : Oh Harry, do feel free to indulge in a little Licorice Snap in my absence. But, I warn you, they're **a wee bit of sharp**.

Context :

Harry came to Professor Dumbledore's office because Professor Dumbledore wanted to tell him a few things. Professor Dumbledore invited Harry into his room and told Harry to try to eat a type of snack provided.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the fourth movie of the Harry Potter movie series, Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. The utterance by Professor Dumbledore is a Comedic Understatement because Professor Dumbledore tried to break the tense atmosphere. The food has a very sharp shape. When Harry was about to take it, his hand was injured and bleeding because of it. Professor Dumbledore knew about it, but he didn't want Harry to be terrified by the facts.

#### **Datum 34**

Hermione : Well, obviously she's feeling sad about Cedric, and confused about liking Harry, and guilty about kissing him, conflicted because Umbridge might sack her mum from the Ministry, and frightened of failing her OWLs, because she's worrying about everything.

Ron : One person couldn't feel all that. They'd explode.

Hermione : Just because **you've got the emotional range of teaspoon.**

Context :

Harry tells a story to his friends in the common room of the Gryffindor dormitory. They joke at each other and tease Harry.

Analysis :

The dialogue above can be found in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix movie. The utterance by Hermione is a Comedic Understatement because Hermione expressed her opinion about Ron with humor. Harry, Hermione, and Ron have been best friends for years. So even though they look insulting each other, deep down inside, they only express their love for each other by joking.

### **Datum 35**

Fred : Harry. Thought we heard your dulcet tones.

George : Don't bottle it up, though, mate. Let it out.

Fred : If you're all done shouting. Do you want hear **something a little more interesting?**

Context :

Harry arrives at the base of the group of good wizard. The members of the group were discussing downstairs, while Harry went upstairs to meet his best friends, Ron and Hermione. Then he also met Ron's twin brothers, Fred and George.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in Harry Potter and Order of the Phoenix movie. Fred's utterance above is a Comedic Understatement because Fred tries to get rid of the atmosphere of tension that occurs. The group members of the Order of the Phoenix were discussing something very important in the room downstairs. Harry, Ron, Hermione, Fred, and George were curious about what they were talking about. So they quietly listen to the conversation using a magical tool.

### **Datum 36**

Harry : Sirius, what are you doing here? If somebody sees you...

Sirius : I had to sees you off, didn't I ? What's life without **a little risk**?

Context :

Sirius Black is Harry Potter's godfather. He can turn into a dog. He takes Harry to the station to return to the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry along with other wizard.

Analysis :

The dialogue above can be found in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie. The utterance is a Comedic Understatement because Sirius tries to defuse a tense atmosphere with humor. Sirius Black is a fugitive so he is wanted by many people. He had to keep hiding if he didn't want to be recaptured, but because of his strong desire to take Harry back to Hogwarts, he is willing to trade his freedom for a big risk.

### **Datum 37**

Girl : Harry Potter, Who is Harry Potter ?

Harry : Oh no one. **Bit of a tosser really.**

Context :

Harry was in a cafe enjoying a drink and reading a newspaper. A female servant approached her while reading one of the highlight headlines in the newspaper. The title of the highlight in the newspaper reads Harry's name, Harry Potter.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the sixth movie of the Harry Potter movie series, Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. The sentence uttered by Harry is a Comedic Understatement because Harry uses humor as a means of self-control. Harry doesn't want to exalt himself in front of other people. Even though he is very famous and legendary in the wizarding world, he still thinks that he is an ordinary man. Instead, he felt that he was someone who often caused trouble.

### **Datum 38**

Ron : Gotta tell you, I'm starting to freak out **a bit**.

Context :

Harry, Ron, and Hermione infiltrate the Ministry of Magic by disguising themselves as government employees using polyjuice potions. They are looking for one of the fragments of Voldemort's soul that belongs to Dolores Umbridge. Dolores Umbridge is now one of the top employees in the ministry of magic. Harry, Ron, and Hermione must fight against the clock before the effects of the polyjuice potion wear off and they will return to themselves again.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The word above is a comedic understatement because Ron tried to reduce the tension they felt. Harry, Ron, and Hermione knew that they would risk their lives if they were caught. Even though they are very scared, they still try to be calm and act as normal as possible.

### **Datum 39**

Goblin : Thieves !

Ron : Foul little git. Least we've still got Bogrod.....**That's unfortunate.**

Context :

Harry, Hermione, and Ron team up with a creature called a goblin to get into Bellatrix's safe and retrieve one of Voldemort's souls hidden in that place. Unfortunately, the goblins betrayed them and left them to be captured by Voldemort's followers.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the last movie of the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2. The uttered by Ron is a Comedic Understatement because Ron tried to reduce the tension that was going on. They went with the two goblins into Bellatrix's safe, but one of the goblins had been bewitched. When Ron thought the goblin could hope to get them out of the safe, the goblin was sprayed by a dragon with fire and died on the spot.

### **3.1.3 Polite Understatement**

The following are the data found by researchers in eight movies as an object of this research :

### **Datum 40**

Hermione : Oh, are you doing magic? Let's see then.

Ron : (Cast a spell)

Hermione : Are you sure that's a real spell? Well, **It's not very good, is it?** I've only tried a few simple ones myself but they've all worked for me.

Context :

Hermione saw that Ron was about to cast a spell to change the mouse, but the spell he chanted didn't work at all.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the movie Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The sentence marked above is a Polite Understatement. In the statement above, there is the meaning of respect as a friend and someone new to each other. The spell Ron uttered was a complete failure and did not work at all, but Hermione tried to appreciate Ron's attempt to cast a spell for the mouse. It is because it was the first time Hermione and Ron met.

#### **Datum 41**

Professor McGonagall : Now, before we begin Professor Dumbledore would like to say **a few words**.

Context :

Professor McGonagall will lead the dorm selection ceremony for new school year students at Hogwarts. Professor McGonagall invites Professor Dumbledore as a headmaster to give remarks and announcements to these students.

Analysis:

The dialogue above is contained in the first movie of the Harry Potter series, namely Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. Professor McGonagall pronounced



the Polite Understatement. The above utterance implies respect from a person with a lower position than someone with a higher position. Professor McGonagall is someone whose position is lower than Professor Dumbledore, so he must say more politely. Even though Professor Dumbledore talked about many things, Professor McGonagall tried to appreciate it.

#### **Datum 42**

Professor Dumbledore : **It is not wise** to be wandering around this late hour, Tom.

Tom Riddle : Yes, professor. I had to see for myself if the rumors were true.

Context :

Tom Riddle is one of the students at the Hogwarts Magic School. Professor Dumbledore is one of the teachers at the school. One of the rules in the Hogwarts magic school is not to wander around at night after all the activities are finished. Each student must be in their respective dormitories.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is contained in the second movie series Harry Potter, Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets. The uttered by Professor Dumbledore is a Polite Understatement. The utterance above includes a form of respecting a teacher for his students. As a kind and patient teacher, Professor Dumbledore did not want to remind his students who made mistakes with painful words. Even though Tom Riddle made a mistake, Professor Dumbledore did not want to worsen the mental state of his students in the midst of the bad school conditions.

### **Datum 43**

Professor McGonagall : I warn you. This could be **a wee bit** of a shock.

Ron and Harry : Hermione !!!

Context :

Professor McGonagall invites Harry and Ron to see Hermione's condition in the hospital. She was found near the library frozen as a statue. This happens because Hermione meets a monster that scares everyone at the Hogwarts School.

Analysis :

The dialogue above can be found in the Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets movie. The utterance by Professor McGonagall is a Polite Understatement. The utterances uttered by Professor McGonagall contain a form of concern. As a kind teacher, Professor McGonagall cares deeply for his students. Professor McGonagall didn't want to make Harry and Ron sad and worried about their best friend Hermione's condition. As much as possible he behaved if everything will be fine and Hermione will heal as usual.

### **Datum 44**

Ginny : It's okay, Ron. It's all right. **It doesn't matter.**

Hermione : What happened to you?

Ginny : He just ask Fleur Delacour out.

Context :

In the tradition of the Triwizard tournament, there is a Yule ball. Each student must come to the party with their partner. Ron, desperate because he can't

find a partner to invite to the Yule ball, accidentally invites Fleur Delacour - a gorgeous and famous woman - to go with him to the ball.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the movie Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. The utterance by Ginny is a Polite Understatement. The utterance above is a polite understatement because it implies caring. Ginny didn't want her older brother to feel sad about the embarrassing incident. Although Ron was considered strange and even had to endure shame in front of the crowd, Ginny didn't want Ron to regret his actions.

#### **Datum 45**

Ron : What are those? What are those?.

Harry : My dress robes.

Ron : Well, they are all right. No lace, no dodgy little collar.

Harry : Well, I expect yours are **more traditional**.

Context :

Harry and Ron are getting ready in their room to go to the Yule ball. They are grooming themselves in front of the mirror to see their appearance. Ron was shocked when he saw the clothes that Harry was wearing looked very natural, like party clothes in general. It is different from his clothes which look very strange and ancient. It can even be called an antique. Ron didn't like his cloth.

Analysis :

This dialogue can be found in the Harry Potter movie series, Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. Harry's utterance above is a polite understatement because it implies respect from someone to his best friend. Harry tried to make Ron feel better with the party dress he was wearing. Even though Harry himself agreed that the party dress that Ron was wearing looked very strange, but he wanted his friend not to look sad about it. So he said better things.

#### **Datum 46**

Patil : Hello boys, don't you look **dashing**.

Context :

Patil is a friend of the same age as Harry and Ron. He was also a Gryffindor boarder. She is paired with Ron to going to the Yule dance by Professor McGonagall.

Analysis :

This dialogue can be found in the fourth movie in the Harry Potter, Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire series. Patil's utterance is a polite understatement because it implies respect as a friend. Ron's dress looks weird. Everyone who sees it will be shocked. In order not to hurt Ron's feelings, Patil tried to express his surprise in different words.

#### **Datum 47**

Hermione : There's been a lot of talk recently that Dumbledore's go **a bit old**.

Harry : Rubbish, well he's only...What is he?

Ron : Hundred and fifty? Give or take a few years.

Context :

Harry, Hermione, and Ron are having a conversation after a long absence on summer holiday about Hogwarts and their headmaster, Professor Dumbledore. That night they all gather at Ron's house for the next day to return to the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in the sixth Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. The sentence uttered by Hermione is a Polite Understatement. The above statement is a polite understatement because there is a meaning of respect from a student to his teacher. Their Headmaster, Professor Dumbledore, is very old. He has lived after decades. Hermione didn't want to make a bad image of their headmaster in front of her friends and other people.

#### **Datum 48**

Luna : Harry, wait. I need to talk to you.

Harry : I'm **a bit** preoccupied at the moment, Luna.

Context

Harry rushes his way to the Ravenclaw dormitory to find clues about the other fragment of Voldemort's soul. On the way, Luna tries to talk to Harry, but Harry doesn't respond, even though Luna wants to give Harry a clue about where to find the fragment of Voldemort's soul.

Analysis

The dialogue above is found in the last film of the Harry Potter movie series, Harry Potter and the deathly hallows part 2. The uttered by Harry is a Polite Understatement. The above statement is a polite understatement because it implies a form of respect for friends. Harry didn't want to hurt Luna, even though at that moment he didn't want to be bothered by anyone. Harry thinks that Luna will only be holding back the little time left before Voldemort and his followers can break into Hogwarts.

#### **3.1.4 Modest Understatement**

The following are the data found by researchers in eight movies as an object of this research :

##### **Datum 49**

Harry : Ah!

Ron : Harry, what is it?

Harry : Nothing, **nothing I am fine.**

Context :

Harry felt the burn in his scar and Ron who saw Harry like someone in pain asked about his condition.

Analysis :

The dialogue above is in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The uttered by Harry is a Modest Understatement. This utterance is categorized as a modest understatement because it implies humility. Harry didn't want to stand out himself.

Although Harry felt the pain quite severely, he did not want to exaggerate it. He didn't want himself to be the center of attention.

#### **Datum 50**

Harry : Uncle Vernon, I need you to sign this form.

Uncle Vernon : What is it?

Harry : **Nothing.** School stuff.

Context :

Harry Potter asked for the signature of permission from his guardian, namely Uncle Vernon to go on a field trip with his friends at the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

Analysis :

We can find the dialogue above in the movie Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. The utterance by Harry is a Modest Understatement. The utterance above is a modest understatement because it implies humility. Harry didn't want to brag about how great the Hogsmeade village was in the wizarding world in front of Uncle Vernon. Uncle Vernon doesn't like Harry to go to the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Even though the letter is precious to Harry, it is not essential to explain what the letter is to Uncle Vernon because Uncle Vernon wouldn't care either.

#### **Datum 51**

Professor Dumbledore : Now I'd like to say **a few words** before we all become too befuddled by our excellent feast.

Context :

Professor Dumbledore as the head of the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry will give announcements to students in the new school year. All students and teachers gather in the main hall to form the first procession of new school year student admissions.

Analysis :

We can find the dialogue above in the movie Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. The statement above is a modest understatement because it contains words to make someone feel better. Professor Dumbledore announced to the students before the event continued by enjoying the sumptuous dinner provided. He uses understatement speech to reduce disappointment because the dinner will be a little late due to the announcements he will deliver.

## **Datum 52**

Hermione : If you ask me, Divination's a woolly discipline. Now Ancient Runes, that's a fascinating subject.

Ron : Ancient Runes? Exactly how many classes are you taking?

Hermione : **A fair few.**

Context :

Hermione did not like divination classes and preferred classes that were more scientific. She attended almost all the classes in that semester.

Analysis :



The dialogue can be found in the Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie. The sentence uttered by Hermione is a Modest Understatement because it implies humility. Hermione doesn't want to boast if she attended almost all the classes in that semester to Ron and Harry.

### **Datum 53**

Professor Dumbledore : Your attention, please. I'd like to say **a few words**.

Context :

Professor Dumbledore is the headmaster of the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. As the principal, he must announce some of the announcements and regulations in the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry at the start of each new school year.

Analysis :

We can find the dialogue above in the movie Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. The utterance above is a modest understatement because it contains words to make someone feel better. Professor Dumbledore would say many things, but he doesn't want to disturb the students who are busy talking and joking with their friends. But he had to make the announcement anyway so that he said it so that the students would not be too annoyed.

### **Datum 54**

Harry : What are they?

Luna : They're called Thestrals. They're quite gentle, really, but people avoid them because **they're a bit different**.

Context :

Luna and Harry can see a kind of animal that other people cannot see. The animal is named Thestral. These animals can be seen only by people who have seen death. Only this animal has this uniqueness. Therefore these animals are often considered scary by some people.

Analysis :

The above utterance can be found in the movie Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix. The word above is a modest understatement because it contains words to make someone feel better. Even though Harry and Luna can see Thestral and the others don't, it doesn't make them weirdos. Although Thestral is very different from other animals, and people have misjudged the animal. This animal is very gentle and has sensitive hearts, and he could feel the sadness all around him.

## **Datum 55**

Professor Slughorn : Harry my boy, I was beginning to worry. We've brought someone with us, I see.

Ron : Ron Weasley Sir. But **I'm dead awful** at Potions, a menace actually.

Context :

Professor McGonagall told Ron and Harry to take a potion class taught by Professor Slughorn. Ron didn't want to take the course because he wanted to spend

his time practising his selection for the goalkeeper position at Quidditch. In the end, they still go to the class. Professor Slughorn is pleased to see Harry come to his class. He asked who the friend was with Harry because he had never seen Ron at all.

Analysis :

The dialogue above can be found in the sixth Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. The word above is a modest understatement. It is categorized as a modest understatement because it implies humility. He didn't show his abilities. Ron is quite good at his studies, and he has talented and intelligent friends around him. So he is not that bad at following all the taught lessons.

## **Datum 56**

Professor Dumbledore : It's your job Harry, to make sure I keep drinking this  
potion. Even if you have to force it down my throat.

Understood?

Harry : Why can't I drink it, Sir ?

Professor Dumbledore : Because I am much older, much cleverer, and much **less valuable**.

Context :

Harry and Professor Dumbledore have to face a dangerous situation while looking for an object. They both have to trust and rely on each other to be able to get through these obstacles.

Analysis :

The dialogue can be found in the Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. The uttered by Professor Dumbledore is a Modest Understatement because it implies humility. Professor Dumbledore is the greatest wizard in the world. But with his condition that is not as good as before, he thinks that Harry is the next generation who will replace him as one of the great wizard.

### **Datum 57**

Harry : Come with me.

Ron : What, and leave Hermione? You mad? **We wouldn't last two days without her.**

Context :

Harry wants to find Horcrux alone. He goes out in the middle of the night when everyone is asleep so that no one will stop him, but then Ron turns out to wake up from his sleep and prevents Harry from leaving. Harry invites Ron to come with him, but Ron doesn't want to leave Hermione.

Analysis :

We can find the dialogue above in the movie Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The sentence uttered by Ron is a Modest Understatement. The utterance above is a modest understatement because it implies humility. Harry and Ron are not as bright as Hermione, but they are also the best among the other young wizards. So it would be impossible if they didn't last for just two days.

### **Datum 58**

Harry : It was you?

Ron : Well, yeah. **Bit obvious** I think.

Context :

Harry is trapped in a river that turns to ice while trying to grab Gryffindor's sword. He could not breathe, and he was choked by the necklace filled with Voldemort's soul. Then, there was someone who walked over and saved her, and that person was Ron. Ron came back to Harry and Hermione after being away for weeks.

Analysis :

We can find the dialogue in the movie Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1. The utterance above is a modest understatement because it implies humility. Harry is amazed to see Ron standing in front of him and save his life. Ron didn't want to brag about saving Harry. Instead, he embarrassed after fighting with Harry and returned after a long time, tried to cover up his guilt.

### **3.2 Discussion**

In the fifty eight data of understatement speech in “Harry Potter” movies, this study found four types of understatement speech. Among them are 25 irony understatement, 14 comedic understatement, 9 polite understatement, and 10 modest understatement. Those are successfully fulfilled of understatement speech.

In this research, the researcher uses Laurence Perrine's theory to analyze the data. According to Perrine's theory, the figurative language includes simile,

metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, irony, and understatement. The researcher focuses on the figurative language of an understatement in this study. To find the types and functions of understatement, the researcher developed the theory of perine by looking for the meaning and examples of understatement explained by other experts who have been described in chapter two.

In previous studies, the researcher did not find research that focuses on one type of figurative language, namely understatement speech. The researcher found that in previous studies, understatement was studied along with other types of figurative language. The object of this study and the previous study also has differences. It was found that Laila Alfiana Dewi (2020), Ukhen Fajrinnisa (2017), Maryanto El Baghosyi (2017), Abdullah and Ugi Rahayu Rahmawati (2018) identify figurative language in songs, Veronika Eritonang (2018) identify figurative language in short stories. In this study, the researcher identified one type of figurative language, namely understatement in the movie.

### **3.2.1 Types of Understatement Speech**

After obtaining the data analysis, the next part is the discussion of the whole data gathered to answer the study proposed in the previous chapter.

The utterances obtained from the data shows that understatement speech in the *Harry Potter* movies can be divided into four types namely, irony understatement, comedic understatement, polite understatement, and modest understatement.

Irony understatement is saying the opposite and saying less than one means, for example in datum 8 “what an awful loss”. This research found 25 irony understatements, presents in datum 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Comedic understatement adds humor to an otherwise serious situation by saying less than one means, for example in datum 26 “You’re a bit more along than I expected”. This research found 14 comedic understatements, presents in datum 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

Polite understatement is entailing treating people with respect in their etiquette, voice, and behavior by saying less than one means, for example in datum 40 “It not very good, is it?”. This research found 9 polite understatements. It is showed in datum 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

Modest understatement is used instead of bragging or boasting about something, abilities, and achievements with saying less than one means, for example in datum 49 “nothing I am fine”. This research found 10 modest understatements. It is showed in datum 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

### **3.2.2 The Function of Understatement Speech**

The researcher analyzes the function of understatement speech and function of used. Based on four types of understatement speech, this research also found some function belonging to each type of Understatement. By describing the condition and situation from each scene, the researcher is analyzing the function of understatement speech. There are several different

functions found in each type :

### **Irony Understatement**

The function found in the irony understatement is divided into three functions, that function is a function of Irony understatement itself, sarcasm, and satire. The function of irony understatement is to say utterances that are contrary to the facts in condescending language. The functions found in, “A *little*” (datum 3), “He’s got *a little job* to do inside the dark forest” (datum 4), “*No problem*” (datum 5), “Now, I thought we’d start today with *a little quiz*” (datum 6), “He’ll have to be trained up *a bit*” (datum 7), “If I wanted to stop you, *it would have been only too easy*” (datum 9), “*I haven’t show anyone*” (datum 10), “Gave the ministry *quite a bit of grief* a few years ago” (datum 14), “*there are several things* I would like to say” (datum 16), “I thought we might his *little snag*” (datum 17), “it’s gonna sting *a little bit*” (datum 19), “*I only just destroyed* a bloody Horcrux” (datum 20), “each employee will submit themselves *for evaluation*” (datum 21), “I want to have *a little conversation* with this one” (datum 24), “tell Professor McGonagall we might need *one or two more wands* this side” (datum 25).

The second function found is sarcasm. The function of sarcasm is to ridicule with the intention of hurting the other person's heart. The function of sarcasm found in “A game of Quidditch *should be easy work*” (datum 2), “I can only imagine *what an awful loss* that would be to the school.” (datum 8), “Congratulations, your performance in the Black Lake *was inspiring*” (datum 13), “I’m afraid *we’re all of a bit of a tight schedule*” (datum 18), “*Wrong? Nothing’s wrong*” (datum 23).



The last function found in the irony understatement is satire. The function of satire is to give someone innuendo with subtle language and try not to offend. The function of satire found in, “***Not that you need it***, eh, Potter?” (datum 1), “Out for ***little walk*** in the moonlight” (datum 11), “***And it’s silly of me***, but is sounded for a moment as though you were suggesting that the Ministry had ordered the attack on this boy” (datum 15), “***I don’t fancy another visit*** like the one we had in Shaftesbury Avenue” (datum 22).

The difference between sarcasm and satire is not only identified from the utterance, but also from the purpose of the pronunciation and the context of the events that occur.

In utterances categorized as a function of sarcasm and satire, these utterances cannot be separated from the context of the irony understatement. Meanwhile, in utterances that are categorized as a function of irony itself, there are no utterances that contain the meaning of sarcasm and satire. Therefore, the function of the irony understatement itself, sarcasm and satire cannot be categorized as the same function.

### **Comedic Understatement**

The function of the comedic understatement is divided into five functions. The first function of a comedic understatement is to express or convey an opinion. The function found in, “***You are a bit more along than I expected***” (datum 26), “***Just a little bit***” (datum 27), “Just because ***you’ve got the emotional range of teaspoon***” (datum 34). This utterance is spoken to others with humor so as not to cause offense.

The second function is to calm or dispel a tense atmosphere. It is found in, “*Actually I am fine here*” (datum 29), “*Oh brilliant*” (datum 30), “It was *only a dream*, right?” (datum 31), “they’re *a wee bit of sharp*” (datum 33), “Do you want hear *something a little more interesting*?” (datum 35), “What’s life without *a little risk*?” (datum 36), “I’m starting to freak out *a bit*” (datum 38), “*That’s unfortunate*” (datum 39). These words are uttered in precarious situations with comedy to create a calmer feeling and clearer thinking.

The next function is as a means of delivering criticism. The function found in, “I see that your friend Ronald has *saved you the trouble* of opening your chocolate frogs” (datum 28). This utterance is used so that the recipient of criticism can accept criticism with grace.

The fourth function is to eliminate distance. It is found in, “I suppose *I was a bit distraught*.” (datum 32). This utterance is uttered to eliminate the distance caused by strife, social class, and so on.

The last function is as a means of self-control. The function found in, “*Bit of a tosser* really” (datum 37). This utterance is used by someone to reduce arrogance by laughing at oneself.

### **Polite Understatement**

The function of the polite understatement is divided into four functions. The first function of the polite understatement found is respect for friends. It is found in, “*It’s not very good, is it?*” (datum 40), “I expect yours are *more traditional*.” (datum 45), “don’t you look *dashing*” (datum 46), “I’m *a bit* preoccupied at the

moment” (datum 48). This function is used to preserve good relations with friends. It is shown by trying as much as possible not to offend friends with our speech.

The second function is to respect a teacher or someone who is older. The function found in, “*It doesn’t matter*” (datum 44), “There’s been a lot of talk recently that Dumbledore’s got *a bit old*” (datum 47).

The next function is to respect students or younger people. It is found in, “*It is not wise* to be wandering around this late hour, Tom” (datum 42), “This could be *a wee bit* of a shock” (datum 43).

The last function is to respect someone with a higher position. The function found in, “Now, before we begin Professor Dumbledore would like to say *a few words.*” (datum 41).

### **Modest Understatement**

The function of the modest understatement is divided into two functions. The first function of Modest Understatement is to show a feeling of humility. The function found in, “*nothing, I am fine*” (datum 49), “*Nothing*, school stuff” (datum 50), “*A fair few*” (datum 52), “But *I’m dead awful* at Potions, a menace actually” (datum 55), “Because I am much older, much cleverer, and much *less valuable*” (datum 56), “*We wouldn’t last two days without her*” (datum 57), “*Bit obvious* I think” (datum 58). This function is used by a person not to boast about himself or his accomplishments.

The second function is as an utterance to make someone feel better. It is found in, “Now I’d like to say *a few words* before we all become too befuddled by our excellent feast” (datum 53), “Your attention, please. I’d like to say *a few*

*words.*” (datum 51), “They’re quite gentle, really, but people avoid them because *they’re a bit different*” (datum 54).

The function of understatement speech mostly used by the characters in “Harry Potter” movie is Irony Understatement, which also have three functions.

Researchers have found that Irony Understatement is indeed very closely related, no wonder that this is the most common data found.

After analyzing all the data, this research is enough to answer the formulation of the research question. The formulation of the research questions are, “What is the understatement speech in the *Harry Potter movies*?” and “What is the function of understatements in the *Harry Potter movies*?”. Through the data analysis, this research has fulfilled the research questions to answered.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter presents to conclusion and suggestion for the next researcher.

#### **4.1 Conclusion**

After identifying and analyzing the understatement speech in the movie series “Harry Potter“ in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that each type of understatement, namely irony understatement, comedic understatement, polite understatement, and modest understatement has more than one function. Each function is found in the movie series as data in chapter 3. From each function of the understatement types that have been analyzed, it was found that each of these functions has a different usage function.

1) The irony understatement has three functions. Namely sarcasm, satire, and the function of the irony understatement itself, the utterances are spoken are not by the facts. Sarcasm has the function of mocking utterance with the aim of hurting one's heart. The function of satire is an utterance to express something with subtle satire and try not to hurt someone's feelings.

2) The comedic understatement is divided into five functions. These functions are to express opinions, to defuse tense situations, to express criticism, to remove distance, and as a means of self-control, all expressed in comedy.

3) The function of the polite understatement is divided into four functions. It is used as a form of expression of respect for friends, to teachers or elders, to students or younger people, and also to someone with a higher position.

As social beings, naturally we will often encounter a polite understatement in our daily lives to preserve good relations between humans.

#### 4) Modest Understatement

The function of the modest understatement is divided into 2 functions, that is, as a form of humble expression and as an expression to make others feel better.

Generally, the most function of understatement speech which performed by the characters in the serial movie “Harry Potter” is in irony understatement whereas the least function of understatement speech is in polite understatement.

## 4.2 Suggestion

For the next research, the researcher expecting much for others who are interested in studying figurative language in Semantic, especially on analyzing understatement speech. The understatement speech deserves to be studied further because it has many interesting things and is very good for further study. Unfortunately, the researcher found that there are still few studies that only focus on understatement speech. Still, this research is far from perfection, since it analyzing a small part of understatement speech, furthermore the whole aspect in linguistics.

From this research also, the researcher suggested that everybody must be aware, and used the understatement speech wisely, because, although understatement speech can be found in everyday life, this utterance can be used for good or for bad.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful and inspiring for the next study of this case. Furthermore, the researcher also suggested filling in the gaps on what are possible to be research more in understatement speech.

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



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