

PRAISE UTTERANCES FOR THE FACE SAVING ACT IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE*

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ABSTRACT. *The research explores praise utterances for the Face Saving Act suggested by Leech (1993) dan Yule (1996). The goals of the of the analysis are to give a description of the intention of the speaker when giving praise. This study analyzes whether the praise is used to avoid threats to one's self-image or vice versa. The research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data analyzed by using pragmatic approach. The speakers, Severus Snape, Professor Dumbledore, and Professor Slughorn used Praise utterances for Face Saving Act to reveal that praise can be used to avoid possible threats to one's self-image. The utterances of Praise for Face Saving Acti spoken by Severus Snape, Professor Dumbledore, and Professor Slughorn are used to change the positive self-image from the perceived negative self-image thought by the interlocutor in this conversation.*

Keywords: *Praise utterances, face saving act, speaker meaning*

Introduction

Humans are social creatures that will always be in contact with other humans. Therefore, humans cannot be released from activities of interacting with others. In interacting, every individual must have a desire or hope that their self-image is considered positive and valued by others. The hope that his image is valued by others is referred to as face wants. Yule (1996: 61) defines face wants as "a person's expectations that their public self-image will be respected." Based on that expectation, every individual tries to present their self-image as best as possible in public. According to the Complete Dictionary of Psychology (1995: 451) self-image (self-image) is defined as identity as described or imagined it will become at a later date. This self-image can be different from the real self. Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that face

wants is a person's expectation of his self-image that he displays will be positively valued and valued by others in everyday social life.

Seeing that there is an expectation from each individual for their self-image to be valued positively and valued by others, it is not surprising that in daily life there are various forms of ways undertaken by the individual to show that he respects the self-image of others. The act of praising other people can be used to show that someone respects someone else's self-image. Praise is also considered to be able to meet the expectations of an individual that his image is valued by others.

Imagine that you are a singer who is holding a concert in a city. The day after the concert took place, you met a fan who watched your concert yesterday. He also praised the excellent quality of your voice during the concert.

A: "You sang all the songs so beautifully last night"

B: "Thank you"

Thus the words of praise delivered by fans to the artist show that the fans appreciate the artist's positive self-image.

The act of praise is a common thing in interactions between people. Acts of praise are generally carried out with good intentions but not infrequently there are acts of praise that are not good intentions in the sense of praising someone to insinuate. Based on this, the author feels interested in trying to discuss the maxim of praise associated with face wants because not everyone has a good intention when praising others.

Classification of Actions

The basic theory that the author uses to discuss the relationship between Praise Maxim and face wants is the pragmatic theory put forward by Leech in his book entitled Principles of Pragmatics. Pragmatics is "how language is used in communication" (Leech, 1983: 1) and the pragmatic theory put forward by Yule (1996: 3) "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning." It relates to someone thought in expressing meaning.

Yule (1996: 4) then concluded that studying language through a pragmatic point of view has several advantages, those are: "The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, requests) that they are performing when they speak."

The advantage of learning language from a pragmatic point of view is that one can say what other people mean, their assumptions, their goals, and what kind of speech acts he or she does when he speaks, for example begging.

Leech (1983: 6) says that "Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situations." Pragmatics is a study that discusses meanings related to word situations.

Yule (1996: 3) also defines pragmatics, as "Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning." This means that pragmatics is the study of meaning related to context. In this case pragmatics involves a certain context in the utterances spoken by the speaker.

Prediction

In this study, the authors quote several opinions from several experts, including Leech (1993) and Yule (1996). One of the expert opinions that the author quotes is Leech's opinion of the Praise Maxim. According to Leech (1983: 135), Praise Maxim as one of the maxims of the Courteous Principle that encourages us not to say unpleasant things about others, especially regarding speakers. The essence of the maxim of praise is "minimize dispraise of other; maximize praise of other." (Leech, 1983: 135)

Maxim the act of praise is a common thing in interactions between people. Acts of praise are generally carried out with good intentions but not infrequently there are acts of praise that are not good intentions in the sense of praising someone to insinuate. Based on the author's research, there are 5 intended speakers meaning when using the Praise Test for the Face Saving Act.

The speakers, Severus Snape, Professor Dumbledore, and Professor Slughorn used the Praise Test for the Face Saving Act to reveal that praise can be used to avoid possible threats to one's self-image. The utterances of Praise for the Face Saving Act, pronounced by Severus Snape, Professor Dumbledore, and Professor

Slughorn, are used to change the positive self-image from the perceived negative self-image thought by the interlocutor in this conversation. So the use of the Praise utterances for the Face Saving Act can also be concluded to immerse or replace the wrong understanding of the speaker. Praise is a maxim that emphasizes someone not to say things that can hurt the feelings of others. This can be seen from the core of the maxim of praise, namely: criticize others as little as possible; Praise others as much as possible. Examples of Praise utterance are: "What a marvelous meal you cooked!" The utterances include those that obey the Praise Maxim because speakers praise the chef's delicious cuisine. The speaker in the utterance above is said to obey Maxim Praise because the speaker says it keeps the chef feeling.

The author also cites the opinion of Yule (1996:61) regarding face wants which is "a person's expectations that their public self-image will be respected." Basically every individual has the hope that the picture of themselves in general will be respected. Yule (1996:61) defines face wants as "a person's expectations that their public self-image will be respected." Face wants is someone's hope that their self-image will be generally appreciated by others. That hope is what usually makes people behave as if their self-image will be respected by others. In fact, one's hopes for their self-image in general will be respected by others cannot always be realized. This can be seen from the intention of the speaker in saying something.

If a speaker says or does something that avoids the emergence of threats to the self-image of others, then the speech or action is called a face saving act. Yule (1996: 61) defines a face saving act as "utterance or action

which avoids a potential threat to a person's public self-image."

Based on these opinions, the writer tries to discuss Maksim Praise associated with face wants in the novel. The author is interested in discussing the maxim of praise associated with face wants because not everyone has good intentions when praising others. The author hopes that by discussing Praise. Praise associated with face wants, the writer can describe the intention of the speaker when praising others, whether the utterance is used to avoid threats to the self-image or threaten the picture of the other person.

Method

The research method that the author uses in doing this research is a descriptive research method, which is to find and collect supporting data to be investigated and then analyze it in accordance with the identification of problems to make a picture. This is in line with what was said by Djadjasudarma (1993:8) regarding descriptive research methods, namely: "Descriptive research method is a method that aims to make a description; the intention is to make a picture, a systematic, factual and accurate picture of the data, the characteristics and the relationship of the phenomena under study. "

Result and Discussion

The author will describe the relationship between praise maxim and face wants in J.K.'s Harry Potter novel and the Half-Blood Prince Rowling. The author groups the data into two groups based on the types of face wants namely Face Saving Act (FSA) and Face Threatening Act (FTA). Face Saving Act (FSA) is a speech or action that avoids the possibility of a threat to one's self-image while a Face Threatening Act (FTA) is a speech or

action that threatens a person's self-image.

Praise Utterances for the Face Saving Act

As mentioned above, the Face Saving Act is a statement or action that avoids the possibility of a threat to one's self-image. The following are compliment data in the form of Face Saving Act:

1. *'And through all this we are supposed to believe Dumbledore has never suspected you?' asked Bellatrix. He has no idea of your true allegiance, he trusts you implicitly still?'*

*'I have played my part well,' said Snape. 'And you overlook Dumbledore's greatest weakness: he has to believe the best of people. I spun him a tale of deepest remorse when I joined his staff, fresh from my Death Eater days, and he embraced me with open arms – though, as I say, never allowing me nearer the Dark Arts than he could help. **Dumbledore has been a great wizard – oh yes, he has'** (for Bellatrix had made a scathing noise) 'the Dark Lord acknowledges it. I am pleased to say, however, that Dumbledore is growing old. The duel with the Dark Lord last month shook him. He has since sustained a serious injury because his reactions are slower than they once were. But through all these years, he has never stopped trusting Severus Snape, and therein lies my great value to the Dark Lord.'* (HPATHBP, 36)

Speaker: Severus Snape
Hearer :Bellatrix Lestrange
Time: Midnight

Place: One of the houses in Spinner End's.

Relationship between speakers and speakers: Friends during school and members of Death Eater.

The siblings, Bellatrix Lestrange and Narcissa Malfoy, come to see Severus Snape at his residence which is located in one of the old houses on Spinner End's street. Bellatrix came to prevent her sister, Narcissa, from telling the secret task assigned by Lord Voldemort to his son, Draco Malfoy, to Snape. But that was ignored by Narcissa Malfoy. In the end, Bellatrix Lestrange argued with Severus Snape about who was most trusted by their master, Lord Voldemort, and who had the highest level of loyalty to Lord Voldemort.

Location of praise in the form of FSA can be seen from the praise given by Severus Snape to Professor Dumbledore, namely: 'Dumbledore has been a great wizard - oh yes, he has' (for Bellatrix had made a scathing noise) 'the Dark Lord acknowledges it.' ('Dumbledore is a great wizard - oh yes, he's a great wizard' (because Bellatrix makes a sharp voice) 'The Dark Lord acknowledges it.')

The words uttered by Severus Snape for Professor Dumbledore can be said as a compliment that avoids the possibility of a threat to the self-image of a third party, Professor Dumbledore, because Severus

Snape has no intention of hurting the feelings of third parties. Severus Snape said the praise sincerely. Professor Snape said something positive about Professor Dumbledore. This positive statement was reinforced by the utterance of "oh yes, he has" when Bellatrix made a sharp voice that indicated she did not agree.

Praise shows that praise can be used to avoid the possibility of threats to one's self-image. In this case, the praise Severus Snape said avoids the possibility of a threat to Professor Dumbledore's self-image in front of Bellatrix Lestrange and Narcissa Malfoy. The praise Severus Snape said to Professor Dumbledore shows that the maxim of praise is related to face wants.

2. *'You can keep using it as Headquarters,' said Harry. 'I don't care. You can have it, I don't really want it.'* Harry never wanted to set foot in number twelve, Grimmauld Place again if he could help it. He thought he would be haunted for ever by the memory of Sirius prowling its dark musty rooms alone, imprisoned within the place he had wanted so desperately to leave.

'That is generous,' said Dumbledore. 'We have, however, vacated the building temporarily.' (HPATHBP, 52)

Speaker : Professor Dumbledore

Hearer : Harry Potter

Time: Nighttime

Place :Dursley family home, Privet Drive no. 4.

Relationship between speakers and speakers: The Hogwarts school principal and Hogwarts students who have a fairly close relationship with each other.

Professor Dumbledore came to pick up Harry Potter at the Dursleys, uncle Harry Potter, on the street Privet Drive no. 4. Before they left for The Burrow, Professor Dumbledore explained a few things to Harry. One of the things discussed was the inheritance of Sirius Black, Harry Potter's father, who was passed on to Harry. One of the heritages is number twelve, Grimmauld Place. At that time, Harry did not want the house because he did not want to remember Sirius Black, who had been killed in a fight at the Ministry of Magic several months ago.

The location of the praise in the form of the FSA can be seen in the praise Professor Dumbledore said to Harry Potter, which is: 'That is generous.' ('You're very kind.')

The utterance spoken by Professor Dumbledore for Harry Potter can be said as a compliment that avoids the possibility of a threat to the speaker's self-image because Professor Dumbledore said the compliment sincerely. Professor Dumbledore praised the kindness of Harry Potter who wanted to give his inheritance to the headquarters of the Order. The praise shows that Professor

Dumbledore said something positive about Harry Potter.

Praise shows that praise can be used to avoid the possibility of threats to one's self-image. In this case, the praise that Professor Dumbledore said avoided the possibility of a threat to Harry Potter's self-image in front of the Dursleys. Praise given by Professor Dumbledore for Harry Potter shows that the maxim of praise is related to face wants.

3. *'And ... sir ... I saw about Madam Bones.'*

'Yes, 'said Dumbledore quietly. 'A terrible loss. She was a great witch. Just up here, I think – ouch.' (HPATHBP, 63)

Speaker: Professor Dumbledore

Hearer: Harry Potter

Time: Nighttime

Place : The road to the house where Muggle was boarded by Professor Slughorn.

Relationship between speakers and hearers: Hogwarts School Principal and Hogwarts students who have a fairly close relationship with each other.

Professor Dumbledore invited Harry Potter to visit Professor Slughorn, his old friend. Professor Dumbledore and Harry Potter chatted about things that have happened recently in the wizarding world during their journey to the Muggle house where Professor Slughorn was boarding.

The location of the praise in the form of the FSA can be seen in the praise said by Professor Dumbledore about

Madam Bones, namely: 'A terrible loss. She was a great witch. (" It's a pity to lose. She's a great witch. ")

The words spoken by Dumbledore to Madam Bones can be said as a compliment that avoids the possibility of a threat to the self-image of a third party, Madam Bones, because Professor Dumbledore said something positive about a third party. The positive statement about Madam Bones is supported by the words before the praise said by Professor Dumbledore, namely: 'A terrible loss' which shows the regret in Dumbledore over the death of one of the magicians who opposed the return of Black Magic. By saying that compliment, Professor Dumbledore tried to keep Madam Bones's positive self-image in front of Harry Potter.

Praise shows that praise can be used to avoid the possibility of threats to one's self-image. In this case, the praise that Professor Dumbledore said avoided the possibility of a threat to Madam Bones's self-image in front of Harry Potter. Praise given by Professor Dumbledore about Madam Bones shows that the maxim of praise is related to face wants.

4. *'You look like your father.'*

'Yeah, I've been told,' said Harry.

'Except for your eyes. You've got-'

'My mother's eyes, yeah.' Harry had heard it so often he found it a bit wearing.

'Humph. Yes, well. You shouldn't have favourites as a teacher, of course, but she was one of mine. Your mother, Slughorn added, in answer to Harry's questening look. 'Lily Evans. One of the brightest I ever taught. Vivacious, you know. Charming girl. I used to tell her she ought to have been in my house. Very cheeky answers I used to get back, too. (HPATHBP, 70-71)

Speaker : Professor Slughorn

Hearer : Harry Potter

Time : Night

Place : The Muggle house aboard Slughorn

Relationship between speaker and hearer: Former teacher who was asked to re-teach at Hogwarts and Hogwarts students.

Professor Dumbledore invited Harry Potter to visit Professor Slughorn, his old friend. Professor Dumbledore hopes that by inviting Harry Potter, he can persuade his old friend to return to Hogwarts and teach Potions there. Once there, Professor Dumbledore left Harry Potter and Professor Slughorn both in the living room so they could chat.

Location of praise in the form of FSA can be seen in the praise said by Professor Slughorn about the intelligence of Lily Evans, the mother of Harry Potter who has died, namely: 'Lily Evans. One of the brightest I've ever taught. Vivacious, you know. (' Lily Evans. One of the smartest I've ever taught.')

The utterances spoken by Professor Slughorn for Lily Evans can be said to be a compliment that avoids the possibility of a threat to a third-party self-image because Professor Slughorn said something positive about a third party, Lily Evans. This positive statement about Lily Evans is supported by Professor Slughorn's remarks about the greatness of the magic of mixed-blooded witches (Muggle-born) which he finally admitted after being urged by Harry, namely: 'Your mother was Muggle-born, of course. Couldn't believe it when I found out. Thought she must have been pure-blood, she was so good. 'By saying that compliment, Professor Slughorn tried to keep Lily Evans's positive self-image in front of Harry Potter.

Praise shows that praise can be used to avoid the possibility of threats to one's self-image. In this case, the praise said by Professor Slughorn avoids the possibility of a threat to Lily Evans's self-image in front of Harry Potter. Praise given by Professor Slughorn regarding Lily Evans's intelligence shows that the maxim of praise is related to face wants.

5. *'Which was your house?'*

'I was Head of Slytherin,' said Slughorn. 'Oh, now,' he went on quickly, seeing the expression on Harry's face and wagging a stubby finger at him, 'don't go holding that against me! You'll be Gryffindor like her,

I suppose? Yes, it usually goes in families. Not always, though. Ever heard of Sirius Black? You must have done – been in the papers for the last couple of years – died a few weeks ago –'

It was as though an invisible hand had twisted Harry's intestines and held them tight.

'Well, anyway, he was a big pal of your father's at school. The whole Black family had been in my house, but Sirius ended up in Gryffindor! Shame – he was a talented boy. I got his brother Regulus when he came along, but I'd have like the set.' (HPATHBP, 71)

Speaker : Professor Slughorn

Hearer : Harry Potter

Time: Nighttime

Place : The Muggle house aboard Slughorn

Relationship between speaker and hearer: Former teacher asked to re-teach at Hogwarts and Hogwarts students.

Harry Potter and Professor Slughorn chatted about Harry Potter's parents and their friends when they were still at Hogwarts.

Location of praise in the form of FSA can be seen in the praise said by Professor Slughorn about Sirius Black, the father of Harry Potter's deceased father, namely: 'Well, anyway, he was a big pal of your father's at school. The whole Black family had been in my house, but Sirius ended up in Gryffindor! Shame - he was a talented boy. I got his brother Regulus when he came along, but I'd have like the set. '

Well, he's your father's friend at school. The entire Black family is in my dorm, but Sirius is in Gryffindor! Honey - he's a talented kid. I got Regulus, his sister, when he enters Hogwarts, but I would be more happy to get one.')

The speech spoken by Professor Slughorn for Sirius Black can be said as a compliment that avoids the possibility of a threat to a third-party self-image because Professor Slughorn said something positive about a third party, Sirius Black. This positive statement is supported by an explanation given by Professor Dumbledore about Professor Slughorn's pleasure in "collecting" students who are smart, ambitious, or talented, namely: 'He used to handpick favorites at Hogwarts, sometimes for their ambition or their brains, sometimes for their charm or their talent ... ' By saying the compliment, Professor Slughorn tried to maintain Sirius Black's positive self-image in front of Harry Potter.

Praise shows that praise can be used to avoid the possibility of threats to one's self-image. In this case, the praise that Professor Slughorn said avoids the possibility of a threat to Sirius Black's self-image in front of Harry Potter. Praise given by Professor Slughorn for Sirius Black shows that the maxim of praise is related to face wants.

CONCLUSION

The act of praise is a common thing in interactions between people. Acts of praise are generally carried out with good intentions but not infrequently there are acts of praise that are not good intentions in the sense of praising someone to insinuate.

Based on the author's research, there are 5 intended speakers meaning when using the Praise Test for the Face Saving Act.

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