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An Analysis of Implicit Referential Meanings in the “Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows” Novel: A Semantics Case

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Abstract: This research is entitled *An Analysis of Implicit Referential Meanings in The “Harry Potter And The Deathly Hallows” Novel*. This research aims to determine the implicit referential meanings by their types. The purpose of this research is (1) to be more sensitive to the meaning that is not implied in the sentence because it's not expressed and showing in direct way. (2) Implicit meaning can be harder to find than the explicit meaning. To make it easy, we can look at the, what the character said, what the character does, what others say about them and how others react to them. A descriptive qualitative method of research was employed in this case. The researchers used Larson, Paltridge, and Baker theory to analyze the data. 1) The implicit referential meanings found in "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows" are as follows: The research results show *Persona* an is a reference to it. reference that serves as an illustration (3) a comparison of two things. 2) The way how to realized the implicit referential meanings are : look at the words what are they identify for by the situation, by the topic they talking about, based on the character, the subject, the object and the dialogue. When a word in a text makes an anaphoric reference to another idea in the text, we say that the word has a double meaning. When a word refers to later ideas in a text, it's called a cataphoric reference. When a word or phrase makes an

exophoric reference to something outside the discourse, it's called an exophoric reference.

Keywords: implicit referential meaning, harry potter, novel

INTRODUCTION

When it comes to human interactions, language serves many purposes as a general communication tool. It can also be used to express our feelings. Language is a collection of words or symbols used to communicate in groups (Herman, 2015). Humans can learn about one another's personalities, desires, motives, educational backgrounds, social lives, associations, and customs by studying the language they use. As stated by Keraf, (2005) there are two languages that can be understood, the first of which is a symbol for the sound produced by a human. In the second place, language is a system of communication that makes use of arbitrary vocal (speech sound) symbols (Thao et al, 2021). Owen in Setiawan (2006) describes the definition of language. Language is a socially shared medium of communication. Those were the symbol and rule combinations that were in charge. These symbol combinations (language can be defined as a socially acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through the use of symbols and combinations of the desired symbols are governed by the provisions). To put it another way, language is a

communication tool that people use on a daily basis to communicate, talk, and do interactions with one another while communicating. As a result, language is essential for human communication. Human life would be impossible without language. Language is an essential tool for human communication because it allows us to engage with one another and communicate about anything. A person's personality can be discerned from his or her language use.

Communication is closely related to the interests of interacting, solving problems, or establishing good relationships with others. The role of communication is very important in social change. Every region that experiences social change, of course, undergoes a communication process. However, from a theoretical point of view, new social changes can occur if a region adopts certain innovations in terms of communication. The importance of communication is not limited to personal communication, but also in organizational communication. With good communication, a communication can run smoothly and successfully, and vice versa. The right or wrong understanding of communication in an organization can result in not smoothing the activities of the organization itself. Thus, communication in every organization has a central role. Humans spend most of their time interacting with other people in various formal and informal organizations. The formal organizations in question are schools, universities, business institutions, companies, religious institutions, mass media, and government. The informal organizations are play groups, social gathering groups, and sports. The social interaction between humans teaches that there are organizations that carry out their activities in accordance with their vision and mission. Developing and gaining understanding among people is a skill that communication embodies, according to Moekijat (2003:3) Communicating is the act of exchanging ideas and feelings with another person or group of people (Pardede and Herman, 2020). For Rogers and Kincaid (1981), communication is the process by which two or more people establish

communication or exchange information, which in turn leads to a deep understanding of the other party (Barus et al, 2020; Nainggolan et al, 2021). Communication is a basic need for humans. By communicating, humans can relate to each other, both in daily life at home, institutions, communities or wherever humans are. There is no human being who is not involved in communication. The more complex human life, making the role of communication more and more inevitable.

When it comes to world education or other endeavors, literature can serve as a source or reference. Literature can also be viewed as a source of information that is used to fill in the blanks. A literary work can be anything from a book to a poem to a short story to an essay. Literature is used to give a broad overview of what is known and what is unknown about a particular phenomenon (Thao and Herman, 2021). To keep the data as natural as possible, researchers used a lot of literature after they finished their work. Novel is a part of literature. Literature itself is divided into three genres, namely poetry, prose, and drama. Novels are included in the prose genre, together with short stories or commonly abbreviated as short stories. Both are called prose because their form is in the form of narrative fiction or narrative text. Etymologically, the word novel comes from the Italian "novella" which means "new", "news" or "short story about something new". Meaning is the relationship between words, concepts/ideas and things/objects referred to. Meaning also the intent of the speaker or writer; the meaning given to a form of language (Situmorang and Herman, 2021).

The phenomenon of implicit meaning is to be more sensitive to the meaning that is not implied in the sentence. Because it's not expressed and showing in direct way, we must know what is the real meaning that the writers wrote from the sentences who incorrectly show what the meaning is. Implicit meaning can be harder to find than the explicit meaning. To make it easy, we can look at the, what the character said, what the character does, what

others say about them and how others react to them and get to know the way how its realized. According to Larson (1998), not all of the meaning conveyed is expressed explicitly in the source language text's forms. Answers sometimes have to work hard to understand implicit meaning by imagery or interpretation in understanding the explicit meaning.

This is some example of the implicit meaning from the Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Novel from chapter 1 :

[1] There was nothing blue there for the mirror to reflect.

[2] "I was awake half the night thinking it all over, and I believe it's a plot to get the house."

That's an example of a passage from Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 1 that has implicit meaning. Implicit meaning can be harder to come by than explicit meaning, as evidenced by the opening line: Simply look at what they have said, done, and how others have reacted to them to get an idea of their personality. Harry saw a flash of blue light in the mirror, but it was only a figment of his imagination due to the mirror's magic. There was nothing blue in sight. As a result, Harry's vision of the color blue is purely fictitious; the color blue represents both Harry and his parents. I was up half the night thinking about it, and I think there's a plot to get my old house back." The plot to get Vernon's house back refers to him pretending to be his old enemy and then taking his old enemy's house, which is now his because he took it.

In this research, the research focused on analyzing the implicit meaning and it's types that are found in the "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Novel". The reason why the researchers chose this title is just because the researchers feel that this novel is very enjoyable to read but some of the reader don't know what is the meaning from some words that use in this novel, also some message is hard to be understand. The researchers do this research for make them easier to knowing the message and the meaning of this novel, thats the reason why the reserchers

analyze and do a research more deeply. This novel's message is to read it from beginning to end, which is why researchers are looking into the novel's implicit meaning. Having completed this investigation, the goal is to discover the novel's implicit meaning and implicit messages.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers conclude that there are so many implicit meaning in the the Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Novel that we can found and analyzed them to know what is the real meaning. The motivations are can make it easier to understand and be more sensitive when we found the implicit meaning and as soon as possible we will know what are the writer mean in their novel.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design of the Research

As a result, a descriptive qualitative approach was used in this investigation. To examine the condition of natural objects, qualitative methods are based on post-positivism philosophy, where researchers are a key instrument. Samples are taken from the data source using purposive and snowball sampling techniques with triangulation techniques for data collection (combined). Data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Situmorang and Herman, 2021).

Qualitative research, according to Creswell (2018) in Purba and Herman (2020), is a way to find out what people or groups think a social or human problem means. It is common practice to conduct descriptive research with the primary goal of systematically describing the facts and characteristics of the object or subject under study. Many researchers now use descriptive research methods for two different reasons. To begin, empirical findings revealed that the majority of research was written in descriptive form. Second, descriptive methods can be extremely helpful in resolving a wide range of issues in the fields of education and human behavior.

Source Data of the Research

In the book "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows," by J.K. Rowling, this information is culled. From the first to the third chapter. This is Harry Potter's seventh and final novel, which was published on July 21st, 2007. The following is a brief synopsis of the book: It's Harry's job to find and destroy the last of Voldemort's Horcruxes, but it's a dangerous and seemingly impossible one. Never in his life had Harry felt so alone or seen such a bleak future. Harry, on the other hand, must find the inner strength to complete the assignment set before him. He had to leave the comfort, security, and camaraderie of The Burrow and proceed fearlessly and without hesitation along a non-negotiable line."

In the seventh final of the Harry Potter series, J.K. Rowling in a spectacular manner unveiled the answers to many long-awaited questions. A captivating story, woven with thrilling jumps, twists and turns, confirms that the author is a story queen, whose books will be read, reread, and read over and over.

In this research, the researchers chose this object because the researcher found there are some implicit meaning in the novel of J.K Rowling entitled Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. So the research chose this object after reading this novel, many people who don't really understand about the implicit meaning who wroten in this novel, and maybe this reserach can help them to understand how to knowing the implicit meaning.

Instrument of the Research

Accorrding to Sugiyono in Anifia (2019:4), the instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human. Instruments are tools or facilities used by research in collecting data to make work easier and the results are better, so that they are easy to process the data (Simanjuntak et al, 2021). The instrument is a data collection tool that is very important to assist data collection in the field. Before compiling a research instrument, it is important to know also the forms of instruments used in the research, namely the

form of test instruments, interviews, observations, and documentary instrument forms.

Researchers as research instruments are suitable for similar research because they have the following characteristics:

1. Researchers as a sensitive tool that can respond to any environmental stimulus, whether or not it is meaningful for research, must be estimated
2. Researchers, as a tool, can adapt to any situation and gather a wide range of data all at the same time.
3. Every situation is a complete package. Humans alone are unable to fully capture the situation using a test or questionnaire.
4. Knowing something isn't enough to understand a situation involving people. To fully comprehend it, we must experience it on a regular basis and immerse ourselves in it using what we already know.
5. Researchers can use the data they collect as a tool to begin analyzing it right away. He is capable of interpreting them, generating hypotheses immediately, and testing those hypotheses to determine the direction of observation.
6. Using data collected at one time and using it immediately as feedback to obtain confirmation, change, improvement, or reduction is only possible with humans as instruments.

Technique of Data Collection

It was discovered that there was an implicit reference to in the novel's text, which was studied by the researchers. An implicit meaning was investigated using Larson's theory in conjunction with Halliday and Hasan theory. In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, a novel by J.K. Rowling. Sentences in the aforementioned novel that contain implicit meanings are the subject of the analysis. Using descriptive and comparative methods, the sentences with implicit meaning are analyzed as data. The issues found in the data will be categorized so they can be discussed

in an unbiased manner. After that, compare and contrast the results according to the hypotheses.

In collecting the data, the step are :

- 1) Searching the novel in Google
- 2) Download the novel
- 3) Read the novel "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows".
- 4) Underline the each implicit meaning.
- 5) Classifying the each implicit referential meaning.
- 6) Analyze the implicit referential meaning.
- 7) And then wrote them all in this research.

Technique of Data Analysis

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. Researchers in terms of it describes systematically, factually, and accurately about facts and the causal relationship of the phenomena under study. Existing data is in the form of recording documents and recording of previous research, in the form of journals as well as other studies. Data that is broken down in the form of words and not in numbers. The strategy used is to analyze the opposition from each paragraph, further transformation and transposition to know the meaning, the next analysis the implicit meanings of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Novel.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. To Larson (1984), implicit meaning can be divided into three types: implicit referential meaning, implicit organization meaning, and an implicit situational meaning. There are numerous persona and demonstrative referents used in this novel. The comparative referent, on the other hand, isn't as extreme as the other types of Listed below are various types of implicit references found in the novel.

(1) Referents persona

The referent persona pronouns (I, you, he, she,...), possessive determiners (my, your,...), and possessive

Pronouns are all included in this category (mine, yours, ...). Each of these objects represents a different part of the system, and together they represent the human.

For example : Anjie was in charge of this case, and he promised "I'll take care of it myself." The first sentence contains Anjie's reference to the words I and he

(2) Demonstrative referents

When speakers orally or visually identify a referent by placing it in the distance scale, this is known as demonstrative reference, according to Halliday & Hasan (1967). In the following, they also separate demonstrative reference, demonstrative adverbial (state) referents and demonstrative nominal adverbial referents (this, these, that, those and the).

For example :

This film is boring

That's a great idea

These cake are so yummy

(3) Comparative Referents

Comparative referents is indirect reference by means or identity or similarity. Personal reference items are those which refer to their referents by specifying situation, using nouns or pronouns. Similarities are referents. An object cant be said as "*similar*", but should saying "*something like*".

Example :

I loved this **furniture**, we need **something like** this for new house.

2. Based on the theory of Halliday & Hasan (1967). It is explained that the referent in a text can be eksoforik or Exophoric (which is referring to things out of context) and endoforik or Anaphoric (which is referred to things in the context itself). The way how to realized the implicit referential meanings based on each types are :

- a) A word in a text may be anaphoric if it refers back to the meaning of another idea in the text. It's similar to a cataphoric reference, where a word refers to ideas that appear later in the piece.
- b) Exophoric reference occurs when a word or phrase refers to something outside the discourse.

Then Halliday and Hasan classify referents into three types, namely:

- 1) Referent persona such as pronouns: I, you, he, she, etc; possessive determiner: my, your, etc, and possessive Pronouns (mine, yours, etc);
- 2) Demonstrative referents, and
- 3) Comparative referents.

Other way to find the implicit referential meanings are :

- 1) look at the words what are they identify for by the situation,
- 2) by the topic they talking about,
- 3) based on the character,
- 4) the subject,
- 5) the object
- 6) and the dialogue.

DISCUSSION

Based of the research and the analyzed above, the researchers analyze the data, from the 30 data the research found Referent persona, Demonstrative referents and comparative referents. Analyze shows that references are much more common than other types of pronouns, and that almost all sentences require a Referents pronoun to be used. In order to have pronouns, we need them just like in a common sentence, so the Reference persona is more than the other type. You can use Hassan & Hallyday's "Exophoric reference and Cataphoric reference" trick to discover an implicit referential meaning quickly and easily. This study's findings have an implicit referential meaning, and we can use that to sort them according to type. Referent persona, demonstrative

references, and comparative references are among the implicitly referenced types of meaning found in the novel. The findings found are from all of them and also their functions and the way how to realized the implicit referential meanings it self. You just need to focus while read it because if you don't you will not understand where is the implicit referential meaning and what are the writer's means in the novel.

CONCLUSIONS

It's been determined by the research that from an earlier point to a data analysis that. The research found three types of the implicit referential meanings in the novel as well, also found out the 30 data which constant to the implicit referential meanings types.

1. The types of Implicit Referential Meanings found in "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows" novel are : (a) referents persona : he, his, him, you, they. (b) demonstrative reference : the, they, this, it. (c) comparative reference : as, other and some pronouns.
2. To realize the implicitly referenced meanings, follow these steps. When a word in a text makes an anaphoric reference to another idea in the text, we say that the word has a double meaning. When a word refers to later ideas in a text, it's called a cataphoric reference. Referring to something outside the discourse is known as exophoric reference. An alternative method of spotting implicit references is to focus on the words themselves and see what they mean in relation to the situation, the topic they're discussing — all of which are represented by different parts of the text.

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