PUBLICATION ARTICELS

AN ANALYSIS OF WARNING UTTERANCES IN AL-QUR'AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF IBN KATHIR INTERPRETATION

RESEARCH PAPER

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department

Proposed by:

<u>ANUGRAH ADI MULIAWAN</u>
A 320 080 214

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2012**

APPROVAL

**AN ANALYSIS OF WARNING UTTERANCES IN
AL-QUR'AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
IBN KATHIR INTERPRETATION**

PUBLICATION ARTICELS

Proposed by:

ANUGRAH ADI MULIAWAN
A 320 080 214

Approved by consultants:
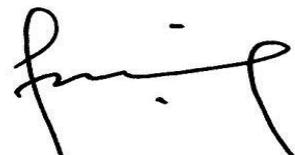
CONSULTANT I	CONSULTANT II
Drs, H. Maryadi, MA.	**Dra. Siti Zuhriah, M. Hum.**
NIK. 131 602 728	**NIK. 225**

ii

ACCEPTANCE

PUBLICATION ARTICELS

AN ANALYSIS OF WARNING UTTERANCES IN
AL-QUR'AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
IBN KATHIR INTERPRETATION

By:

**ANUGRAH ADI MULIAWAN**
A320080214

Accepted by the Board of Examiners School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

Team of Examiners:

1. **Drs, H. Maryadi, MA.**   (   )

   (Chair Person)

2. **Dra. Siti Zuhriah, M. Hum.**   (   )
   (Secretary)

3. **Dra.Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum.**   (   )

   (Member)

Surakarta, 9   September 2012

School of Teacher Training and Education

Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

Dean,

Drs. H. Sofyan Anif, M.Si.
NIK. 547

iii
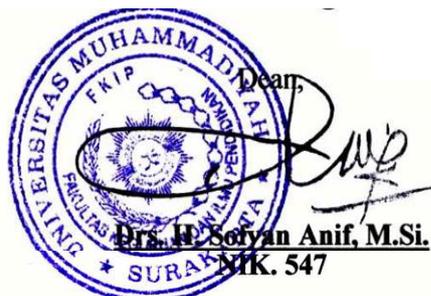
SURAT PERNYATAAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH

Bismillahirrahmanirrohim

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

|		
Nama	: ANUGRAH ADI MULIAWAN	
NIM/NIK/NIP	: A 320 080 214	
Fakultas/ Jurusan	: FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN / BAHASA INGGRIS	
Jenis	: SKRIPSI	
Judul	: AN ANALYSIS OF WARNING UTTERANCES IN AL-QURAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF IBN KATHIR INTERPRETATION	

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa saya menyetujui untuk :

1. Memberikan hak bebar royalti kepada Perpustakaan UMS atas penulisan karya ilmiah saya, demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan.

2. Memberikan hak menyimpan , mengalih mediakan/ mengalih fotmahnya, mengelola dalam bentuk pangkalan data *(database)*,mendistribusikan, serta menampilkannya dalam bentuk *softcopy* untuk kepentinganakademis kepada Perpustakaan UMS, tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan saya sebagai penulis/pencipta.

3. Bersedia dan menjamin untuk menanggung secara pribadi tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UMS, dari semua bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran hak cipta dalam karya ilmiah ini.

Demikian pernyaan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya dan semoga dapat digunakan sebagaimana semestinya

Surakarta , 9 Oktober 2012

Yang Menyatakan
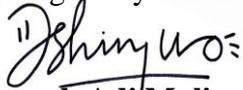
Anugrah Adi Muliawan

AN ANALYSIS OF WARNING UTTERANCES USED IN AL-QUR'AN

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF IBN KATHIR INTERPRETATION

Anugrah Adi Muliwan
Drs H Maryadi MA
Dra Siti Zuhriah M.hum
English Department, FKIP-UMS
Jl. A. Yani Pabelan Kartasura Tromol Pos 1 Surakarta 57102
Telp. (0271) 717417 Fax. (0271) 715448

ABSTRACT

This article deals with warning utterance in Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation. The aims of the research are identifying the reconstructed syntactical forms and describing the utterance meaning in Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation . The objectives of this research are to identify the syntactic form of warning utterances, to describe the utterance meaning of warning utterances in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation. The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. The writer collects the data in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation surah Al-Mulk. The technique of analyzing data is classiflying describtive technique. The way is to identifying the reconstructed forms of warning utterance in Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation by applying the syntactic forms theory by Frank and describing the meaning of warning utterance in Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation by applying John Lyon theory.

The result of this research shows that are: (1) There are two syntactic form in Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk. There are; (a) declarative sentence (91,30%) and (b) interrogative sentence (8,70%). (2) There are four types of utterance meaning in Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk: There are ; (a) warning by threat (26,20%), (b) warning by information (26,20%), (c) warning by motivation (8,40%) (d) warning by reflection (39,20%).

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Warning utterance, Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation*

1. Introduction

Why the researcher chooses the translation of chapter Al-Mulk in Al-Quran by Ibn Kathir Interpretation as the object of the research, because this chapter contains warning utterances. The researcher intends to make a contribution to the religion by analyzing the warning utterance in the Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation, that is to convey a warning to human in order remind about the Lord's rule. The warning utterance in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation is very interesting to be reached. Because warning utterance has various functions depending on the context. So, it can be used to understand Al-Quran as guidance in Moslem faith. For example; warning utterance taken from Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Haqqah: *if the Phophet forged anything against Allah, then Allah would punish Him.* — the underlined sentence is warning utterance. The form of utterance is declarative sentence which has subject and predicate with a normal word order and ends by the period. This verse has a meaning that "If Muhammad makes a false message that comes from his mouth, while his Lord did not say what he said, Allah will punish him." This sentence shows that Allah is the Justice who will punish His prophet who made a mistake. This sentence suggests that the words of Al-Quran is derived originally from Allah, while Muhammad is not an impostor who authored the content of Al-Quran .

The problem statement of this research is "What are Syntactic forms of the warning utterance and What are utterance meaning of the warning utterance in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Iinterpretation chapter Al-Mulk? ".

The objective of the study is to To identify the Syntactic forms of the warning utterance and to describe the meaning of the warning utterances used in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation?

There are some researchers who have conducted the study on warning utterance that analyzed different objects. The first previous researcher is AMALIAH MUSTIKA (2011) with her research entitled "*A Pragmatics*

Analysis of Warning Utterances on Computer's game "(ZUMA'S REVENGE)"" her study identifies and describes the grammatical form and conversational implicature by inferring the meaning . The results of this research showed that warning utterances types consist of: (1) Declarative, (2) Interrogative, and (3) Imperative Sentence. Then it showed that the implicature of the warning utterances implies the meaning of conventional implicature by inferring the meaning . The second previous researcher is RENI (2005), in her research entitled "*A Socio-Pragmatics Study on Warning in Movie SCREAM* ". she analyzed the types of warning (direct and indirect warning) that are used by the characters in the movie *Scream;.* And the third previous researcher is PUSPITASARI (2008) with her research entitled "*An Analysis of Warning in Film Entitled The Day After Tomorrow (Socio-Pragmatics Approach)*". She observed the politeness strategies applied by the characters in the *The Day After Tomorrow* movie to apply the warning, and she also studied the reasons of the characters of *The Day After Tomorrow* movie to use the warning in a particular strategies. The result of her research is that found four politeness strategies applied by the characters in *The Day After Tomorrow* movie; they are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy and there are two factors that encourage the characters in this movie to employ warning with certain strategies; they are the context of situation in which the warning speech act happens and the relationship between participants.

The present research analyzes warning utterances on Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibnu Kathir Interpretation. It is focussing on linguistic forms, and their meanings, therefore it is different from the previous ones. The positions of the current study are to 1) complete previous research, 2) extend the research about warning utterances

2. Theory
A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how utterances have meanings in situations. Levinson (2000: 24) states "pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate." it can be said that pragmatics is the study of utterance-meaning that is based on the context. **Pragmatics Principles** is the study of meaning in the speech situation or context of communication. Related to how people use language in context and why they use language in particlar ways. There are several aspects of language studied in pragmatics include: 1) Deixis, 2) Presupposition, 3) Speech Act , 4) Entailment and 5) Implicature

B. Notion of Warning

Warning utterances are part of derective utterances which commit the speakers use to get someone else to do something (Searle, 1979: 12-20). Warning according to (Dictionary.reference.com) is an utterance that serves to warn, asks other to be careful, not to do something. It can be expressed by using verb like warn, suggest, advise, give notice, or caution etc . The features of Warning in used: 1. Sometime sentence type is exclamation mark, Example : *Watch out* !! 2. Used in command , Example "Avoid prolonged sin" 3.To give information of the cause of danger , Example :*" Beware of fragile roofs"* 4. The subject is not expressed, Example :*"Don't try at home"* 5. Using "no" at the begining of expressions, Example :*"No Parking"*

C. Syntactic Forms
1. Phrase

Brewton (1962:238) states that phrase is a group of related words that does not have a subject and a predicate. A phrase performs the function of a single part of speech. While Srijono (2001:65) states that phrase is a group of words that has no subject and predicate element. A phrase usually has a head and one or more modifier/ specifies. Kind of phrase : Noun phrase, Verb phrase,

Adjectives phrase, Adverbial phrase, Prepositional phrase,Gerund phrase,Participial phrase

1. **Clause**

According to Frank (1972:223) clause is group of words containing subject and predicate and becoming part of sentence. He classifies clause into two classifications, namely independent and dependent clause: **Independent clause** is a full prediction that may stand alone as a sentence. Independent clause is known as main clause, which consists of subject and predicate that can place independenly in single sentence. **Dependent clause** has a special introductory word that makes the prediction "depend" on an independent clause.

2. **Sentence**

Frank (1972:220) states that sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb. It is the largest independent unit of grammar. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark, or exclamation point. It can be inferred that sentence is a group words that have subject and predicate. Frank (1972:221) states that sentences are clasified based on type and predication. Classification by type: 1)*Declarative sentence ,2) Interrogative sentence, 3) Imperative sentence, 4) Exclamatory sentence*

D. **Meaning**

Srijono (2005: 92-93) refers meaning to what the addresser intends to convey specifically by language which is also logical connotation of a word, phrase, or sentence. Lyons (1996) classifies meaning into three types; i.e lexical meaning, sentence–meaning, and utterance–meaning.

1. **Lexical meaning**

Words may be considered purely as forms, whether oral or written, or, alternatively as composite expression, which combine form and meaning. "The Lexicon can be regarded as the theoretical counterpart's dictionary, and it is

frequently so described" (Lyons, 1996: 73). It can be said that the lexical meaning is developed based on the dictionary meaning. This is the meaning of lexeme, although without any context. Example: the meaning of **"earth"** according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary is "the planet on which human lives."

2. Sentence–meaning

Sentence, however, may be either meaningful or meaningless. Lyons (1996:201) argued that "sentence-meaning is exhausted by propositional content and is truth-conditionally explicable." Sentence-meaning is called expressive meaning when used in analyzing some of the expressions. As shown by Lyons (1996: 44), Then, Lyons also claimed that "there is no doubt that one part of sentence-meaning is expressive meaning"

Example: **"Is the class speaking vacant now?"**

It is systematically related, in terms of grammatical and lexical structure, to declarative sentences. There are several ways to put the truth-conditions for sentences above; one of them is to say that it has the same meaning as **"I asked whether speaking class is vacant."**

3. Utterance–meaning

"Utterances may be used to refer either to the process of uttering or to the products of that process. Utterances are usually associated with the term of speech acts "(Lyons, 1996: 235). Utterance-meaning goes beyond what is actually said, it also includes what is implied. Usually, utterance-meanings are also influenced by the context of the utterance produced. Lyons (1996: 265) states,

> Context determines utterances-meaning at three distinguishable levels in the analysis of text or discourse. First, it will usually make clear what sentence has been uttered, if a sentence has indeed been uttered. Second, it will usually make clear what proposition has been expressed. Third, it will usually make clear that the proposition in question has been expressed with one kind of illocutionary force rather than another.

6

Example: **"They passed the port at midnight."**

The utterance above is lexically ambiguous. The word meaning of "port" shifted to fit the given context, example: the expression meaning may be subject to certain kinds of meaning shifts. However, it would normally be clear in a given context which of the homonyms "port" and "pass". The word port can be defined as "harbour" or "kind of fortified wine."

3. Research Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative one in which the researcher collects, arranges, classifies, analyzes the data and finally concludes the result of the research.qualitative method. Mardalis (2006:7) "Descriptive research describes the object or the problems and concludes the result of the research generally. Then according to Burns (2000: 11), "qualitative forms of investigation tend to be based on recognition of the importance of the subjective, experiential 'life world' of human beings."

The object of this research is the syntactic form and meaning of warning utterances in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation of Chapter Al-Mulk

The data of this research are the warning utterances in the Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk. The researcher takes the data source from the printed material which is the Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation, especially chapter Al-Mulk.

The technique of analyzing data through four steps; the first step is Describing the syntactic forms of warning utterances which are found in in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk by using a theory, classification of sentence by types, written by Frank. The second is describing the utterance meanings of warning utterance which are found in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk by referring to the classification of meaning theory written by Lyons and the third is drawing conclusion based on the data analysis of warning

utterances in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk.

4. Findings and Discussion

The Discussion of Finding, it deals with some findings obtained from all data analyzed. These finding are based on the focus of the study covering the relation between the syntactic form , and the meaning of warning utterance used in Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk.

In analyzing the relation between the syntactic form and the warning used in the Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk, the researcher used the theories of Frank relating to the syntactic form as the instruments.

Franks classified four types of sentence: declarative,interrogative,imperative and exclamatory sentence. But the researcher just found two types of sentence used in the Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk, (1) declarative and (2) exclamatory sentence. Declarative used to express statement of the warning utterance. While Interrogative sentence is used to ask a question.

The result of the syntactic forms of warning utterance used in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk is that there are twenty one data belong to declarative sentence (91,30%), and two belong to interrogative sentence (08,70%). As the result, declarative sentence is mostly use to express warning in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk (91,30%). It also helps the reader to understand about type of sentence used in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk.

Table 1.2 **Syntactic form of Warning utterance in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk**

No	Kinds of syntactic forms in warning utterance	Amount	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1	Declarative Sentence	21	01,02,03,04,05, 06,07,08,09,10, 12,14,15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22, 23	91,30%
2	Interrogative Sentence	2	11,13	8,70%
	Total	23		100%

The next research finding is the meanings of utterance used in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk. In analyzing the relation between the meaning utterances in Al-Quran Interpretation by Ibn Kathir, the researcher used the theories of Lyon. From Lyon theories, the researcher developing the utterance meaning in Al-Quran Interpretation by Ibn Kathir based on the context. So, It was found four types of utterance meaning. They are warning by threat, warning by information, warning by motivation, and warning by reflection.

Table 1.3 **Utterance meaning of Warning utterance in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk**

No	Kinds of Utterance Meaning in warning utterances	Amount	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1	Warning by threat	6	04,04,06,07, 11,12	26,20%
2	Warning by information	6	01,08,18,19,	26,20%

			20,22	
3	Warning by Motivation	2	02,09	8,40%
4	Warning by Reflection	9	03,10,13,14, 15,16,17,22, 23	39,20%
	Total	23	23	100%

From the table presented above, there are twenty three data of utterance used in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk. The first category, warning by threat, there are six (26,20%) data. The second category, warning by information, there are five (26,20%) data. Third category, warning by motivation, there are two (8,40%) data The last category, warning by reflection, there are nine (39,20%) data. As the result, warning by reflection is mostly use to express warning utterance used in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk (39,20%)

By using utterances meaning analysis, the reader can understand the intended meaning that occurs on those warning utterances in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk. Besides, the reader can relate to the complete meaning and more information in the warning utterances without anydifficulties.

The result of this research is different from three previous studies. In the first previous study entitled *A Pragmatics Analysis of Warning Utterances on Computer's game "(ZUMA'S REVENGE)* by (Mustika) (2011) ,the second previous study entitled *A Socio-Pragmatics Study on Warning in Movie SCREAM"* by (Reni) (2005), Then the last research is *"An Analysis of Warning in Film Entitled The Day After Tomorrow (Socio-Pragmatics Approach)"* by (Puspitasari) (2008).

The present research analyzes warning utterances on Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibnu Kathir Interpretation. It is focussing on syntactic form, and meaning of Al-Quran English translation of Ibn Kathir, therefore it's different from previous research.

5. **Conclusion and Suggestion**

After analyzing the data and discussing the research finding, the researcher found some relation between the warning utterance and syntactic form and also the meaning of warning utterance used Al-Qur'an English Translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation .

A. **Syntactic forms of warning utterances found in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk.**

From twenty one data of warning utterances used in Al-Qur'an English Translation Surah Al-Mulk by Ibn Kathir Interpretation, there are two syntactic forms of warning utterances. They are declarative sentence (91,30%), and interrogative sentence (8,70%). As the result, declarative sentence is mostly use to express warning in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk (91,30%).

After analyzing twenty one data of warning utterances used in Al-Qur'an English Translation Surah Al-Mulk by Ibn Kathir Interpretation, the researcher interprets that syntactic form analysis help the reader to found about declarative sentence and interrogative sentence in the Al-Qur'an English Translation Surah Al-Mulk by Ibn Kathir Interpretation. It helps the reader to understand about type of sentence used in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk.

B. **The meaning of warning utterances found in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk**

The researcher analyzes the meaning of warning utterances found in Al-Qur'an English translation of Ibn Kathir Interpretation chapter Al-Mulk by using theory of

utterance meaning (John Lyon:1999) . There are four kinds of meaning on the twenty one data Al-Qur'an English Translation Surah Al-Mulk by Ibn Kathir Interpretation .They are warning by threat (26,20%) warning by information (26,20%), warning by motivation (8,40%%), and warning by reflection (39,20%).

The researcher has an argument that utterance meaning is represents the Ibn Kathir view about chapter Al-Mulk in English Translation of Al-Quran. By using utterances meaning analysis, the reader can understand the intended meaning that occurs on those warning utterances in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk. Besides Besides, the reader can relate to the complete meaning and more information in Al-Quran English Translation of Ibn Kathir chapter Al-Mulk without facing difficulties anymore.

The researcher writes down the syntactic form of meaning in warning utterance. The researcher finds that warning by threat has two kinds of syntactical form, they are declarative sentences (21,80%) and interrogative sentence (4,40%). Warning by information has one kind of syntactical form, it is declarative sentence (26,20%) .Warning by motivation has one kind of syntactical form, it is declarative sentence (8,40%). And the last is Warning by reflection has two kind of syntactic forms, they are declarative sentence (34,80%) and interrogative sentence (4,40%).

Suggestion

After completing the answers of the problems of research, the researcher gives some suggestion based on the analysis above: 1. To other researcher, he/she can analyze warning utterance, especially the intentions and the reason of warning utterance. Then he / she can specify the topic relevant to the research that has not been analyzed before. Like *promising, threatening, commanding*, *swearing* etc. in order to be useful for subsequent research and researchers. 2 To the lecturers of linguistic major, they can suggest their students to analyze language phenomenon by using Pragmatics and Semantics in order to make the knowledge about linguistics.3. For Future Researcher, the researcher hopes the result of this research can be meaningful for them, especially whose topic is similar with this research.

For the final declaration, the researcher hopes that this study becomes evaluation through the study of linguistics or even in religious studies. Therefore, can move stone for other researcher.

REFERENCES

Austin, J.L. (1955). *How To Do Things With Words*. New York. Oxford University Press.

Frank, Marcella.(1972). *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Levinson, Stephen. (2000). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lyon, Johns (1995). *Linguistics Semantic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary. 3rd ed. 2003. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Peccei, Jean Stilwell.(1993). *Pragmatics*.London :Routledge.

Puspitasari, Reny. (2008). *A Pragmatic Study on Warning in Movie SCREAM*. Unpublished Research Paper. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University .

Purwanti, Reni. (2005). *A Analysisof Warning Utterances inFilm Entitled The Day After Tomorrow (Sosio Pragmatic Approach)*. Unpublished Research Paper. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University .

Searle, John (1969) *Speech Act and Essay in the Philosophy of Language.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Septiana Amaliah, Mustika.(2011) *An Pragmatics Analysis of Warning Utterances on Computer's game (ZUMA REVENGE)* Unpublished Research Paper. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.