

**THREATENING UTTERANCES IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
BUKHARI PROPHETIC TRADITION: A PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE**



PUBLICATIONARTICLE

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

by

ANNISA PUSPITA SARI

A320100211

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

2014

THREATENING UTTERANCES IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF BUKHARI PROPHETIC TRADITION: A PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE

by

Annisa Puspita Sari

Department of English Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta,

A320100211 puspitaannisa55@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to describe the pragmalinguistics forms and to describe type of the implicature of the threatening utterances taken from the English Translation of Bukhari Prophetic Tradition. The data taken from 50 chapters of Bukhari Prophetic tradition downloaded from www.hadithcollection.com which is posted in 2008. This research is using descriptive qualitative research and using documentation method to collect the data. The data is 25 threatening utterances taken from English Translation of Bukhari Prophetic Tradition. Threatening Utterances in English Translation of Bukhari Prophetic Tradition: Pragmatic Perspective is using the theory from Grice for analyzing the implicature and the theory from Anna Torsborg to analyze the pragmalinguistics. This research finds conventional implicature took 60% and particularized took 40%. While Lexical intensification took 60% and commitment upgraders took 40 %. In this research the generalized conversational implicature cannot be found. Also the downgraders as internal modification has not found in this research. The pragmalinguistic found lexical intensification is mostly used in the threatening utterances reflected that swearing in threatening utterances is effective way to express the threatening and to make the followers be careful in face the life. While the conventional implicature is the most type of implicature used in the threatening utterances in Bukhari prophetic tradition reflected the threatening utterances shared delivering the messages inside the threatening utterances and it is delivered directly by using the conjunction 'but' and 'and'. The researcher by this research proposed some suggestion by the threatening whether the Muslim, Non Muslim, English teacher, Students and the future researcher will take more intention in pragmatic study to analyze the threatening utterances using pragmatic perspective or the branches of the pragmatic like implicature and pragmalinguistics. Then, the threatening utterances is not the negative way which is done by the Prophet because inside the threatening the kindness of the Prophet appeared.

Keyword: Pragmatic, Pragmalinguistics, Implicature.



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Sekretariat: Jl.A.Yani Tromol Pos I, Pabelan, Kartasura, Surakarta 57102
Telp. (0271) 717417, 719483 (Hunting), Fax. (0271) 715448
Website: <http://www.ums.ac.id>, E-mail: ums@ums.ac.id

Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

Nama : Dra.Siti Zuhriah Ariatmi,M.Hum (Pembimbing I)

NIP/NIK : 225

Nama : Drs.Maryadi,MA (Pembimbing II)

NIP/NIK : 195803041986031001

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi (tugas akhir) dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Annisa Puspita Sari

NIM : A320100211

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : **THREATENING UTTERANCES IN THE ENGLISH
TRANSLATION OF BUKHARI PROPHETIC TRADITION:
PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE**

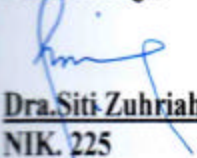
Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

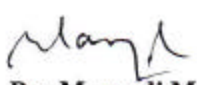
Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Surakarta, **4 Juli 2014**

Pembimbing I

Pembimbing II


Dra.Siti Zuhriah Ariatmi,M.Hum
NIK. 225


Drs.Maryadi,MA
NIK. 195803041986031001

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a media to deliver someone's thought. It is the media to communicate with the other people. Fauziati (2009:9) states that one crucial function of language is its symbolic function: language is used to express thoughts and ideas. It means that language is the way to communicate someone's thoughts or ideas to everyone else around the people. Through the conversation people express feeling or thoughts to other people. Through the conversation the speaker wants to express some feeling about someone else, sometimes the speaker speaks indirectly and there is the implied meaning that will be delivered. Yule (1996:36) defines implicature as something must be more than just what the words mean, it is an additional conveyed meaning. So, in every conversation there will be some implicature that will be delivered from the speaker to the hearer.

While in every utterances made by the speaker to the hearer, the speaker must have an intention or the function of the utterances. According to Leech (1983:11) the term pragmalinguistics, can be applied to the study of more linguistics end of pragmatics- where the particular resources in which a given language provides for conveying particular illocution. Illocution is the part of speech act where illocution stand in the level of speech act. Leech (1983: 199) defines: "illocutioary act as what the speaker is doing by uttering those words".

Bukhari prophetic tradition is the most popular prophetic tradition known by Muslims. This prophetic tradition contains prophets advise,

instruction, warning, threatening, compliment, etc. While according to many learned religious people shahih bukhari is the second references for Muslim beside Holy Qur'an. Bukhari prophetic tradition is narrated by many prophet's friends or the people who lived around the Prophet. They narrated by everything they saw at that time. As Muslims prophetic tradition is the secon references to be followed. This is the example of the implicature and pragmalinguistics analysis.

For example

DAT 06/BKH/Bo.3/Nu.106/Pg.14

Narrated by 'Ali

The prophet said,"**Do not tell a lie against me for whoever tells a lie against me (intentionally) then he will surely enter the Hell Fire .**

The example above uses the preposition 'then' which can be implied as the punishment if the people do not allowed to tell lie. The word 'then ' is similar with the word 'and' which has the same truth of the conditional content.

While the prophetic tradition above is commitment upgraders where telling lies will give a commitment entering the Hell fire in the Hereafter. Allah does not like the people telling lies. Allah's sight everything happened is seen by Him. So, a little lie will be known by Allah. So, if the people do not want to enter the Hell fire they should say the truth.

The writer is interested to analyze the threatening. The threatening expressions are very interesting and challenging to be discussed. Bukhari

prophetic tradition as a guidance is also interesting to be discussed in this research paper. The writer wants to describe the implicature and the pragmalinguistics of the threatening utterances.

Based on the phenomena above the writer is interested to analyze the threatening expression in the English translation of the Bukhari Prophetic Tradition. Therefore, the writer conducts a research entitled *Threatening Utterances Found in The English Translation of the Bukhari Prophetic Tradition: A Pragmatic Perspective*.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The writer uses qualitative research for her research because the writer will give the description of the research and it does not use statistic procedure. According to Strauss and Corbin (in Syamsuddin and Damaianti, 2006: 73) qualitative research is a research which the findings are not found through statistic procedure or other counting forms. Then the object of the research is the threatening utterances found in the English translation of Bukhari Prophetic Tradition which contains the guidance directly from the Prophet

The data of the research are the threatening utterances which are taken from fifty books of Bukhari Prophetic Tradition which found 25 data. Each book consists of one theme. The data are downloaded from <http://www.hadithcollection.com> uploaded in 2008. While data collection technique which is used by the writer is the documentation technique. It is the technique in getting the data about the cases or variable as note,

transcript and the others. The steps are: reading the Holy Qur'an for many times, comprehending the English translation of Bukhari Prophetic Tradition, identifying the threatening utterances from the Bukhari Prophetic tradition, gathering and listing the threatening expression found in the English translation of Bukhari Prophetic Tradition, coding the data. The last is the technique of analyzing the data. The researcher first present the data based on the following identification pragmalinguistics and implicature, then the data are analyzed by using pragmalinguistics proposed by Anna Torsborg before analyzing the data by using implicature theory proposed by Grice, and the last is drawing conclusion.

C. RESEARCH FINDING

The researcher in this research finds the pragmalinguistics form used in the data are commitment upgraders and lexical intensification. Then the researcher finds the data are included to the two types of implicature: conventional and particularized conversational implicature. This research does not find generalized conversatioal implicature in those threatening utterances in English Translation of Bukhari Prophetic tradition.

1. Conventional Implicature

Grice (1995;44) defines conventional implicature determined by the conventional meaning of the words used. It is non-truth conditional inferences that are not derived from superordinate pragmatic principle like maxim, but are simple attached by connection

to particular lexical items or expressions. Here Grice (1995:44) gives two examples the words “but” and “and” that have the same truth conditional content for conventional implicature. For example :

DAT 02/BKH/Bo.2/Nu.19/Pg.3

Whenever Allah’s Apostle ordered the Muslims to do something, he used to order them deeds which were easy for them to do, (according to their strength endurance). They said,”O Allah’s Apostle! We are not like you. Allah has forgiven your past and future sins.” So Allah’s apostle became angry and it was apparent on his face. He said, **“I am the most Allah fearing, and know better than all of you do.”**

The datum deals with conventional implicature which signed by word ‘and’. The word ‘and’ brings the explanation from Allah’s apostle who gets angry with the people statement. He uses word ‘and’ to state that Allah know the people more than themselves. The threatening act performed by Allah Apostle shows how people do not allowed to have a belief that if the people are ordered deeds which were easy depend on their strength and believe that Allah is the best who know us more than ourselves.

2. Particularized Conversational Implicature

Grice (1995:44) proposes particularized conversational implicature as an implicature that arises because some special factors inherent in the context of utterance and is not normally carried by the sentence used. In short, particularized conversational implicature needs aspecific context. For example:

DAT 25/BKH/Bo.43/Nu.634/Pg.4

Narrated by Salim's Father ('Abdullah)

The prophet said,"**Whoever takes piece of the Land of others unjustly, he will sink down the seven earths on the Day of Ressurrection.**

The datum above implicates that takes another people Land unjustly is not allowed. It will be similar with take another people right having a Land. Muslim people must respect another Muslim by keeping each Muslim and Islam prohibits to takes a piece of Land unjustly even it is just a piece of Land because Allah knows the people do in this world and the Allah's curse will be a punishment when the Day of Ressurrection is coming.

3. Commitment Upgraders

Torsborg (1995:327) proposes the commitment upgraders as one of the internal modification as Commitment upgrader as sentence modifiers expressing a special commitment towards the proposition, such as I am sure, I am certain, I am positive, and the corresponding adverbials: surely, certainly, positively, obviously, unfortunately. For example: I am sure that this dent was not there when I last drove my car. For example:

DAT 21/BKH/Bo.24/Nu.514/Pg.8

Narrated by 'Asma bint Abu Bakr

That she had gone to the Prophet and she said, **”Do not shut your money bag; otherwise Allah too will with-hold His blessings from you. Spend (in Allah’s Cause) as much as you can afford.”**

The datum above performed commitment upgraders which commits the hearer not to save the money too much without using it in Allah’s cause. So the commitment they will get when they save the money without using it in Allah’s cause the people do such thing the blessing will be with-hold by Allah. The threatening utterances above are strongly act to hearer not to save money without using it in Allah’s cause by using the word “do not”.

4. Lexical Intensification

Torsborg (1995:327) defines lexical intensification as another way of revealing an attitude. In extreme cases swear words may be used. For example: What the hell are you doing?. For example:

DAT 18/BKH/Bo.10/Nu.504/Pg.2

Narrated by Ibn Mas’ud

A man kissed a woman (unlawfully) and then went to the Prophet and informed him. Allah revealed: And offer prayers perfectly at the two ends the day and in some hours of the night (five compulsory prayers). **Verily! Good deeds remove the evil deeds. The man asked Allah’s Apostle, “Is it for me?” He said, “It is for all my followers.”**

The datum above belongs to the lexical intensification. The datum above shows the swearing from Prophet that Muslim must keep their behaviour especially to another gender and it is not only for the man at that time but for the followers this time.

D. DISCUSSION

This research found the data containing commitment upgraders. Torsborg (1995:327) defines commitment upgraders as sentence modifiers expressing a special commitment towards the proposition. The data found by the researcher in the Bukharri Prophetic tradition are data number 1,4,5,6,14,17,19,20,21,25. Prophet threatens the people sometimes by giving the commitment towards the messages. For example, when the Prophet said the people who indulges Allah's rule along the life they will stay in Hellfire but the people who do all the Prophet learned to them they will go to the paradise for everlasting. The Prophet threatens the people with full of His kindness and sometimes the commitment can be the energy to avoid the prohibition and do what he learned to His followers.

The next analysis is lexical intensification as the internal modification used by Prophet when did the threatening. The data number 2,3,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,18,22,23,24 containing the lexical intensification. The swearing sometimes done by the Prophet when do the threatening. It can be the symbol of anger when the followers do the mistake or it can be the warning. But, Prophet is someone who has a great of kindness even in threatening He gives the meaningful messages for the hearer. For example, when the followers considered just the Prophet got the forgiven until the Day of resurrection. The prophet was angry but he, **"I am the most Allah fearing, and know better than all of you do."** It

was really meaningful that the human must realize that Allah is the most Merciful to the people who always try to be a better people.

This research did not find the data containing the downgraders as the internal modification. Torsborg (1995:327) Downgraders “is a strategy which is Downgraders, which serve to mitigate the circumstances under which an offense was committed and consequently reduce the blame”. The data found are not belong to downgraders. This research focuses on threatening utterances and the threatening mostly used upgraders for the pragmalinguistics study.

This research found the data containing conventional implicature. The data containing conventional implicature found are 15 data. The data number 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15. The conventional implicature according to Grice (1995:44) explains Conventional implicature determined by the conventional meaning of the words used. It is non-truth conditional inferences that are not derived from superordinate pragmatic principle like maxim, but are simple attached by connection to particular lexical items or expressions. The data found are attached by the word ‘and’ and ‘but. Every data analyzed containing implication brought even by threatening utterances. For example, data 3 which told about Prophet saw the Hell-fire which is the most dwellers is women. The data containing the message to be careful for the women and the must be a grateful woman to their husband like the Prophet said.

The next category which the researcher found is particularized conversational implicature. Grice (1995:44) defines as an implicature that arises because some special factors inherent in the context of utterance and is not normally carried by the sentence used. The data found containing particularised conversational implicature is 10 data. They are the data number 16,17,18,19,2,21,22,23,24,25. The definition above helps the researcher to indentify the data. In the data found that Phophet says something towards the situations happened in that time. The threatening utterances performed also containing the messages inside. For example, when Prophet said if two Muslims are in fighting with their swords both of them called murdered It is said when there was a man helped another Muslims in fighting so Prophet said that both of the y are murdered. Fighting between Muslims is being hated by Allah and His Prophet. The Muslims who are fighting will throw to the Hell fire.

This research did not find the generalized conversational implicature. According to Grice(1995:44) defines as implicature which An implicature that arise without any particular context of special scenario being necessary. The Prophetic tradition arises because of many context. Prophet conveys the messages towards the situation happened and there are implications or the messages will be shared by Prophet as the people's Guidance.

E. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data by using two theories pragmalinguistics and implicature the researcher take the two conclusion towards the data finding and theories proposed by each linguists.

The pragmalinguistics analysis found consists mostly with lexical intensification 15 data and 10 data commitment upgraders as the internal modification. The 15 data of lexical intensification reflected that the swearing is the effective way to express the threatening. But, Prophets show His kindness in every message He gives even in swearing, in the contrary effect will be faced by the hearer if the followers do the religion like the prophet does. It is concluded that the swearing is using to make the followers be more careful in doing many things in the world and not to make the followers afraid and leave the religion.

The data found in amount 25 data the researcher finds that conventional implicatures mostly used in amount 15 data and 10 in particularized conversational implicatures. 15 data of conventional implicature found reflected that Prophet is doing the threatening has the messages to be shared and it is clearly shared by using the signs in conventional implicature 'and' and 'but'. So the hearer is easily to understand what they must do and avoid to do.