A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE UTTERANCES OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF KÖRAN CHAPTER 30

RESEARCH PAPER

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

by

IKHWAN MAHFUD HIDAYAT
A 320 040 406

SCHOOL OF TECHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2009

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

"People not only produce utterance, but also perform act" (Austin, 1989: 1). When people produce some utterances, it can be denied that people need some act (reaction) from the addressee. In the classroom, when the student were following the final test the following exchange may have a natural interpretation significantly divergent from the content of what is said:

Teacher   : What are you laughing at?
Student   : Nothing …

Generally, it is a question that a teacher asked to the student what was happening at that time. The form of the utterance in that conversation is interrogative. Hurford (1994: 112) stated that "An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence most typically used to ask a question".

The utterance can not be concluded directly, that it means the teacher just asking such question to the students about something. That utterance has an intention. The setting of the utterance, that was in the final exam, and it was a place for all students to be serious. Implicitly, it means that the teacher give a command to the students to stop making a noise.

That utterance can be examined from the context of the situation. Levinson (1983: 5) Context is understood to cover the identified participants, the temporal and spatial parameters of the speech event, and (as we shall see) the beliefs, knowledge and intentions of the participants in that speech event, and no doubt much besides. In

the situations of final test, a classroom is a place for studying (doing the test) not for playing. So, it is forbidden for all students to make a noise. Moreover, in this situation context the teacher have the high authority to control the students in conducting of final test successfully.

Speech act is an act of communication. As an act of communication speech act succeeds if there is no misunderstanding and misinterpretation between speaker and hearer. In the conversation, the speaker intends more than just to communicate and the listener has to try to understand the speaker's intention.

Furthermore, Austin in Levinson (1983: 236) identifies three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed. The first is the utterance with determinate sense and reference (locutionary act), the second is the real action which are performed by the utterance where saying is equal with doing something (illocutionary act), and the third is the effect of the listener by means of uttering the sentence (perlocutionary act).

From the example above, the speech act of the teacher can be identifies as follows. The Locutionary act, is that the teacher asked to the student what he laughs at. The Illocutionary act: based on the context of situation at the time that student were doing final test, that utterance can be analyzed that it means of commanding that the teacher command the student to stop laughing, to be silent and to be serious in the classroom. The Perlocutionary act, the effect, is that the student will stop laughing and be silent.

The same kind of question utterance which included into interrogative case can be found in verse of the English translation of Köran. In English translation of

Köran chapter 30 the researcher found the interrogative sentence there. On QS Al Ma'un (Assistance) 1

> *"Have you seen him who denies the Recompense? That is he who repulses the orphan (harshly), and urges not the feeding of Al Miskin (the poor)".*

On this verse, Allah try to inform to people about the people who lie to their religion (trust, norm, or belief).

It is explained after the first verse, verse 2 and 3, that people who lies to their religion is people who does not love to the orphan. Specifically, the next verse explains that people who lies to the religion is a people who snap at the fatherless child and do not give the food to the poor people. The form of the interrogative is yes-no question. In that verse Allah asked people, *Hast thou (did you) ever considered (know) the man who lie to all moral law? , then such is the (man) who repulse the orphan (with harshness), and encourages not the feeding of the indigent.*

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher is interested into analyze the interrogative utterances in English Translation of Köran especially in chapter 30 because chapter 30 is common, famous, and easy to understand by people in their daily life. The researcher limits the discussion on the Interrogative utterances, because it has interesting intentions which often occurs in the Köran.

Thus, this research is entitled "An Analysis of the Interrogative Utterances of English Translation of Köran Chapter 30".

B. Previous Study

There are some researchers who have written the research paper by using a pragmatic analysis. In this research paper, the researcher takes some of them as the references for finishing his work.

The first is Sugiyanti (2002). The tilte of her research is "A Pragmatics Analysis on Forbidden Utterance in the English Translation of Köran". On her research, she used a pragmatics approach. She analyzed the form and the meaning of forbidden utterances in English Translation of Köran. The purpose of her analysis is to describe the form and the meaning of forbidden utterance in English Translation of Köran. In her analysis she found that the form of forbidden utterance consists of three types of utterances, they: imperative, interrogative and declarative. She also presented that in using forbidden utterance, the speaker has some intentions such as prohibition, inhibition and ban. She found that the most prohibition utterances are in the form of imperative form.

The second is Suharno (2004). The title of his research is "A Pragmatics Analysis in Directive Utterances in English Translation of Köran". He used pragmatics analysis by purposing to describe the form of directive utterances and the intended meaning in English Translation of Köran. He concluded that most of directive utterances in English Translation of Köran is imperative utterance and the intentions of directive utterances are commanding.

The previous study has similarity with this research. They used an English Translation of Köran as the source data of the research.

In the meantime, the first previous study has differences from this research. In the first study, the research focused in analyzing the the meaning and the form of forbidden utterances in English Translation of Köran. The second previous study analyzed the intended meaning and the form of directive utterance in English Translation of Köran.

While in this research, the researcher analyzes the intention and the form of the interrogative utterances in English translation of Köran focused on chapter 30.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background the researcher emphasizes his research on three kinds of problems statements, they are:

1. What are the patterns of the interrogative sentence?
2. What are the intentions of the sentences?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the research are:

1. To describe the patterns of interrogative sentence
2. To describe the intentions of the interrogative sentences

E. Limitation of the Study

The researcher limited the problems on interrogative utterance in English Translation of Köran chapter 30. The researcher just focused on the verse of division of Köran which has interrogative utterance on division 78-114. 4

F. Benefit of the Study

The benefits that will be obtained in this research are:

1. Theoretically

   a. This research will be used as a theoretically reference by other researcher to conduct further research dealing with interrogative utterances.

   b. This research is to fill the vacancy of pragmatics research about Köran.

2. Practically

   a. The readers are able to recognize the interrogative utterances in English Translation of Köran especially chapter 30.

   b. The readers know the intentions of the interrogative utterances in English Translation of Köran.

G. Research Paper Organization

The research paper is arranged as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organizaation.

Chapter II is review of related literature of the study which consists of definition of pragmatic, principle of pragmatics, definition of speech act, definition of directive, interrogative and translation of Köran.

Chapter III is research method which consists of type of research, object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. Data analysis consists of the analysis of the data. It is divided into two types. There are yes-no question and wh-question. Yes-no question categorized into two types, there are simple sentence, compound sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Wh-question categorized into non-subject question and subject question. The discussion consist of the discussion of the finding, there are discussion of the finding pattern of interrogative sentence and the intentions.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion based on the finding of research.