COMMANDING UTTERANCES USED IN THE NOBLE QUR’AN CHAPTER TA-HA:
A PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE

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in English Department

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CHAPTER TA-HA: A PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE

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Surakarta, 17th July 2017

The Researcher

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COMMANDING UTTERANCES USED IN THE NOBLE QUR’AN CHAPTER Ta-Ha:
A PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) untuk mengidentifikasi pragmalinguistik dari ujaran-ujaran perintah yang digunakan dalam Qur’an mulia surat Ta-Ha, (2) untuk menggambarkan implikatur dari ujaran-ujaran perintah yang digunakan dalam Qur’an mulia surat Ta-Ha, (3) untuk menggambarkan pelanggaran maksim dari ujaran-ujaran perintah yang digunakan dalam Qur’an mulia surat Ta-Ha. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data dari penelitian ini diambil dari Qur’an mulia surat Ta-Ha. Data dari penelitian ini adalah ayat-ayat surat Ta-Ha yang termasuk ujaran perintah. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan observasi dan dokumentasi. Sebagai hasilnya, peneliti menemukan (1) kalimat pernyataan (4%), dan kalimat perintah (96%). Pragmalinguistik berdasarkan jenis kalimat yang paling banyak digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kalimat perintah (96%). Peneliti menemukan (2) implikatur percakapan umum (43%), dan implikatur percakapan khusus (57%). Jenis implikatur yang paling banyak digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah implikatur percakapan khusus (57%). Peneliti juga menemukan (3) pelanggaran hubungan (71%), dan pelanggaran cara (29%). Jenis pelanggaran maksim yang paling banyak digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pelanggaran hubungan (71%).

Kata kunci: ujaran perintah, pragmalinguistik, implikatur.

Abstrak

This research is aimed (1) at identifying the Pragmalinguistics of commanding utterances used in the Noble Qur’an Chapter Ta-Ha, (2) at describing the implicature of commanding utterances used in the Noble Qur’an Chapter Ta-Ha, (3) at describing the maxim violation of commanding utterances used in the Noble Qur’an Chapter Ta-Ha. The type of this research uses descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is taken from Noble Qur’an Chapter Ta-Ha. The data of this research is verses of Chapter Ta-Ha that is included commanding utterance. The researcher collects data with observation and documentation. As the result, The researcher finds (1) Declarative Sentence (4%), and Imperative Sentence (96%). The most pragmalinguistics based on type of sentence that is used in this research is Imperative Sentence (96%). The researcher finds (2) generalized conversational implicature (43%), and particularized conversational implicature (57%). The most implicature type that is used in this research is particularized conversational implicature (57%). The researcher also finds (3) violation of relevance (71%), and violation of manner (29%). The most maxim violation type that is used in this research is violation of relevance (71%).

Keywords: commanding utterance, pragmalinguistics, implicature.
1. INTRODUCTION

Islam is a religion that comes from Allah. Islam is a prophetic religion. People who believe Islam is named moslem. In Islam, there is a book that becomes guidance and direction for all of mankind in the world. Muslims name this book is Qu’ran. Qur’an is authentic Allah’s words (firman), because in the Qur’an there is no addition or revision. All of verses are what Allah says. Thus, Qur’an is protected its purity. Allah Subhanahu wa Ta’ala sent Qur’an through Jibril (angel) to his last prophet, Muhammad (peace be upon Him) as Revelation. He gives Qur’an to Muhammad as form of love and pity to all of his creatures. Qur’an is not only for a certain ethnic group, a certain kingdom, or a certain nation but also for all ethnic groups, all kingdoms, all nations, and all of human in the world. Qur’an becomes the last book of guidance and direction for mankind, it has many informations, beautiful language and its implicatures on each verse. Therefore, many researchers takes the chapter of Qur’an as data source in their researches namely; Cahyaningsih (2014) takes Chapter Al-Baqarah in her research and Siahaan (2016) takes Chapter Al-A’raf in her research.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher intends to analyze commanding utterances that exists in the Noble Qur’an chapter Ta-Ha by using pragmatics analysis. The researcher is interested on analyzing commanding utterances based on linguistics form and its implicatures as the object of the study, because in this chapter there are many commanding utterances that have different implicatures. According to Kreidler (1989: 190) commanding utterance is effectively only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee. Commanding is kind of speech act that speaker uses to get someone to do something. Yule (1996:35) states that “something must be more than just what the words mean. It is additional conveyed meaning, called an implicature.” It means more being communicated than is said. When people oversay (or say more of) or undersay (say less of) something, they produce certain extra meaning or meanings beyond the literal meaning of words and sentences. Implicature is divided into two kinds; conversational Implicature (generalized coversational implicature, particularized conversational implicature), and conventional implicature. The researcher
is also interested this research because the data source is from Qur’an chapter Ta-Ha that previous researchers have not used this chapter for their researches.

Ta-Ha is twentieth chapter in the Noble Qur’an which consists 135 verses. Chapter Ta-Ha tells about Allah’s command to prophet Moses, Allah’s command to prophet Muhammad, story of prophet Adam, story of prophet Harun, story of fir’aun, story of Israel, story of Angels and story of devil. The researcher found some phenomena dealing with commanding utterance and its implicature in the English translation of the Noble Qur’an especially chapter Ta-Ha as follows:

Allah said: “Grasp it, and fear not we shall return it to its former state. - (Ta-Ha: 21)

The linguistics form of the utterance above is a imperative sentence. The utterance includes commanding utterance because it is used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. The commanding utterance is uttered by Allah, and the hearer (Moses) needs special context to infer the meaning of the commanding utterance based on situation. It appears that speaker is not relevant with the conversation. The hearer (Moses) must have special knowledge to understand what speaker intended. The meaning of the utterance “Allah commands Moses to grasp big-long snake with bravery, because Allah will change it back becomes a stick. Actually, Allah wants to show His greatness to Moses and Allah will protect him with the given miracle from Allah”. So, the implicature of this commanding utterance belongs to conversational implicature especially particularized conversational implicature because the utterance needs some special context to make interpretation.

Based on the case above, the researcher is interested to conduct this research about commanding utterances in the Islamic Holy Scripture on the Chapter Ta-Ha. The researcher explores the implicature theory to find the implied meaning of commanding utterances in the Islamic Holy Scripture on the Chapter Ta-Ha entitled Commanding Utterances Used in the Noble Qur’an Chapter Ta-Ha: A Pragmatic Perspective.
2. RESEARCH METHOD

This is descriptive qualitative research. According to Myburgh (2007), qualitative research forms part of the classical cycle of research when the researcher observes the phenomenon and collect data about it to describe it. It means that qualitative research need depth-explanation to make people understanding about social phenomena because in social phenomena, each people has many difference interpretation. Object of this research is commanding utterances used in islamic holy scripture chapter Ta-Ha. The framework of this research is Pragmatics. In this research, the researcher analyzes commanding utterances used in the Noble Qur’an dealing with Pragmalinguistics and implicature theory. The data of this research are all of verses containing commanding utterances and data source of this research is Noble Qur’an chapter Ta-Ha verse: 1-135 with text and translation translated by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan. Chapter Ta-Ha is chosen by the researcher because in this chapter has many commanding utterances which is representative to be a research and the previous researchers have not used this chapter to their researches.

The researcher collects data with technique as follows:

a. Reading English translation in the Noble Qur’an chapter Ta-Ha verse 1-135.
b. Observing for verses including utterances.
c. Selecting verses containing commanding utterances.
d. Retyping verses containing commanding utterances.
e. Identifying pragramlinguistics, implicatures, and maxim violation.
f. Coding the commanding utterances.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher concludes the finding based on the analysis above:

3.1 The Pragmalinguistics of commanding utterance is showed on the table below.

Table 4.1 The Pragmalinguistics of Commanding Utterances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Pragmalinguistics</th>
<th>Data Number and Example</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sentences Type</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Verses</th>
<th>(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | Declarative Sentence | **Data 14/ Ta-Ha/ 47**  
"So go you both to him, and say: ‘verily, we are Messengers of your Lord, so let the Children of Israel go with us, and torment them not; indeed, we have come with a sign from your Lord! And peace will be upon him who follows the guidance!**  
( Ta-Ha: 47) | 1 | 4% |
| 2. | Imperative Sentence | **Data 22/ Ta-Ha/ 116**  
And (remember) when We said to the angels: "Prostrate yourselves to Adam." They prostrated (all) except Iblis (Satan), who refused.  
( Ta-Ha: 116) | 26 | 96% |

|   | TOTAL | 27 | 100% |

The researcher analyzes 27 data from Noble Qur’an Chapter Ta-Ha. The researcher finds two types of Pragmalinguistics, they are Declarative Sentence, and Imperative Sentence. The researcher finds the result of analysis 1 data belong to Declarative Sentence (4%), and 26 data belong to Imperative Sentence (96%). The most sentence type that is used in this research is Imperative Sentence.

The previous research that has relation with this research especially Pragmalinguistics analysis was conducted by Widyarini (2007). The result of this study
shows that there are three forms of commanding utterances, namely declarative sentence (32.4%), imperative sentence (64.7%), and interrogative sentence (2.9%).

This research and the research which is conducted by Widyarini (2007) have differences. Although, between this research and Widyarini’s research uses the same theory, the research which is conducted by Widyarini has found three types of Pragmaliguistics, while this research is only two types of Pragmaliguistics.

3.2 The Implicature of Commanding Utterance is showed on the table below. **Table 4.2**

**The Implicature of Commanding Utterances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Implicature</th>
<th>Data Number and Example</th>
<th>Number of Verses</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Generalized Conversational Implicature</td>
<td>Data 05/ Ta-Ha/ 16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Therefore, let not the one who believes not therein (i.e. in the Day of Resurrection, Reckoning, Paradise and Hell, etc.), but follows his own lusts, divert you therefrom, lest you perish”. (Ta-Ha: 16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Particularized Conversational Implicature</td>
<td>Data 18/ Ta-Ha/ 77</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And indeed We inspired Moses (saying): &quot;Travel by night with Ibadi (My slaves) and strike a dry path for them in the sea, fearing neither to be overtaken (by Pharaoh) nor being afraid (of drowning in the sea).&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The researcher analyzes 27 data from Noble Qur’an Chapter Ta-Ha, but there is only 7 data that have implicature, while 20 data have no implicature. The researcher finds two types of implicature, they are generalized conversational implicature, and particularized conversational implicature. The researcher finds the result of analysis 3 data belong to generalized conversational implicature (43%), and 4 data belong to particularized conversational implicature (57%). The most implicature type that is used in this research is particularized conversational implicature.

The previous research that has relation with this research was conducted by Sari (2014). The result of her research shows that there are only two implicatures, they are conventional implicature (60%) and particularized conversational implicature (40%). Although the researcher uses same theory with her research, the result of her research is difference with this research. Sari has found two types of implicature, namely; conventional implicature and particularized conversational implicature, while this research has also two types of implicature, but they are generalized conversational implicature, and particularized conversational implicature.

3.3 The Maxim Violation of commanding utterance is showed on the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Maxim Violation</th>
<th>Data Number and Example</th>
<th>Number of Verses</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Relevance</td>
<td><strong>Data 18/ Ta-Ha/ 77</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>And indeed We inspired Moses (saying): &quot;Travel by night with Ibadi (My slaves) and strike a dry path for them in the sea, fearing neither to be overtaken (by Pharaoh)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nor being afraid (of drowning in the sea).” (Ta-Ha: 77)

2. **Manner**

   **Data 12/ Ta-Ha/ 44**

   and speak to him mildly, perhaps he may accept admonition or fear Allah. (Ta-Ha: 44)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ΣTOTAL</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The researcher analyzes 27 data from Noble Qur’an Chapter Ta-Ha, but there is only 7 data that have maxim violation, while 20 data have no maxim violation. The researcher finds two types of maxim violation, they are 5 data violation of relevance (71%), and 2 data violation of manner (29%). The most maxim violation type that is used in this research is violation of relevance.

The previous research that has relation with this research was conducted by Siahaan (2016). The results are 1 data violation of quality (8%), 7 data violation of relevance (55%), and 5 data violation of manner (38%).

This research and the research which is conducted by Siahaan (2016) have differences. Although, between this research and Siahaan’s research uses the same theory, the research which is conducted by Siahaan has found three types of maxim violation, while this research has found two types of maxim violation.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, the writer finds several conclusions, namely:

4.1 Pragmalinguistics of Commanding Utterances

   Pragmalinguistics of this research is based on type of sentence. There are two types of pragmalinguistics, they are Declarative Sentence, and Imperative Sentence. Declarative sentence means that subject and predicate have normal word order, and
Imperative Sentence means that predicate is located at beginning of the sentence. The dominant Pragmalinguistics is Imperative Sentence that it is commonly used in the commanding utterance.

4.2 Implicature of Commanding Utterances

The implicature is divided into two types. They are generalized conversational implicature, and particularized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicature can be defined as implicature that has additional meaning, but it does not need special knowledge required to understand the meaning. Particularized conversational implicature is reverse of generalized conversational implicature that appears with special context required to understand the meaning, and it has implied meaning more than what the speaker says.

4.3 Maxim Violation of Commanding Utterances

Maxim violation of this research is divided into two types. They are violation of relevance, and violation of manner. Violation of manner is happened when the speaker says utterance which is not relevant with the situation or conversation, and violation of manner is happened when the speaker says utterance that it makes obscurity, ambiguity, prolixity, and disorder.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


