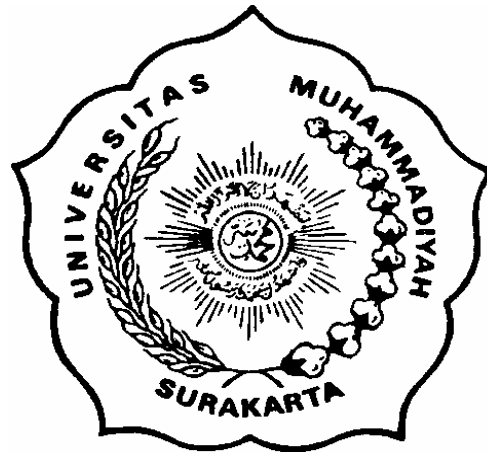


**A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON THE DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN**

**NEW TESTAMENT**

**RESEARCH PAPER**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Communication will succeed when there is no misinterpretation between speakers and hearers. The speakers should be aware of what they are doing, because they have certainly tried to understand what the speakers mean. A communication will also succeed, when the speakers have an attitude, which they attend to conversation to the hearers in using languages, and the hearers recognize their attitudes. Example bellow may make the statement above clearer.

Example:

(a) *Move out from my room!*

(b) *Would you stand up from TV?*

The basic function of the above utterances is a command/request, in which (a) the speaker wants the addressee not to stay in the speaker's room. And the intention is directly stated. While the utterances in (b) is not being used only as question. Hence, it is indirect speech act.

The example above is the expression of directive utterances. And the speaker uses to get someone else to do something. In using directive utterances, the speaker attempts to make the word fit the words through the hearer. In directive, according to Searle (1969) it covers the several utterances; commanding, ordering, requesting, questioning, warning etc. in

other words here the speaker tries to make the hearer do something, or do what speaker wants.

Directive utterances are actually one realization of certain social communication and it is closely related to speech acts in which the speaker performs the act through her utterances. Thus, when the speaker says something to some one, he/she actually has not only conveyed certain purpose, but also performs the acts.

From the whole explanation the speech acts is a part of pragmatics subject and directive is the one that belongs to the classification of speech act. In accordance with the act of directive utterances, the following is an example taken from New Testament.

MATTHEW (1; 20, 21)

*“<sup>20</sup>But as he considered this, behold, an angel of the lord appeared to him in a dream, saying, “Joseph, son of David, do not fear to take Mary your wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the holy spirit; <sup>21</sup> she will bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins””.*

From the example above, it can be seen that the locution uttered by Lord is that Joseph is to take Mary as his wife and to give name of Mary’s baby “Jesus”. And the illocution is that the Lord command to Joseph to take Mary as his wife and give the name of the baby “Jesus”. So, the intention of the Lord is commanding.

Based on the example of directive utterances above and also the whole of explanation above, the writer is going to analyze the directive utterances that can be found in the New Testament. The framework of this

study is Pragmatics. And the forms of utterance are identified by using grammar rules as the step to achieve the main stream of this research. It is the intended message of the utterances. This research clarifies the meaning by employing three perceptive locution, illocution, and perlocution. Furthermore, the writer conducted of research paper entitled **A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON THE DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN NEW TESTAMENT**.

#### **B. Previous Study**

A lot of previous researchers about speech act especially on the directive utterances have been done, but in this research the writer also analyze a specific case about speech acts focus on directive utterances. Further, the researcher presents several previous studies which have similarities in applying theory of pragmatics studies.

The first previous study was conducted by Bactiar (2005), a student from Muhammadiyah university of Surakarta. His researcher entitled “A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON THE DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF TRADITION OF BUKHORY”. He used Pragmatics approaches as the way of analyze. And the purposes of the research are to identify the forms of the directive utterances in the English translation of tradition of Bukhori and to describe the meaning of the directive utterances in the English translation of tradition of Bukhori. From the result of the research are drawn. He fined the form of the directive utterances which consist of the three types of

sentences, namely: imperative, interrogative, declarative. And he found that some of the meaning from the directive utterances in English translation of tradition of Bukhori is dominated by category of requesting.

And the second research was written by Rifa'I, he also a student from Muhammadiyah university of Surakarta, in the year of 2006. In his research, he took "EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN HOLY QURAN TRANSLATION (PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS). This research is proposed at analyzing the expressive in Holy Quran translation. The writer focuses the analysis to answer two problems statement: (1) what are the forms; and (2) What are the intentions of the expressive utterances. And the result of his research he have explain of four type of sentence used in saying the expressive utterance. The types of sentence are declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory. From his research the type of sentence that is almost used is declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamation.

And the last he have explained the expressive utterances have different intentions inferred in locution and illocution. From those two actions, it can be found the intentions of expressive utterance. The intentions are blaming, forgiving, apologizing and praising.

In this research, the researcher will enrich the discussion of the utterances finding in the New Testament, especially in the chapter of Matthew. The data used directive utterances. The researcher has similar theory. The researcher analyzes the forms and the intentions of directive

utterances. In analyzing data, the researcher applies the general theory of the forms of sentence types, declarative, interrogative, and imperative. She analyzes the intentions of the directive utterances by using Speech act theory (locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act).

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background above, the problem statements are formulated as follows:

1. What are the forms of the Directive utterances in New Testament?
2. What are the intentions of the Directive utterances in New Testament?

### **D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statements above, the objective of the study are:

1. To describe the forms of the Directive utterances in New Testament.
2. To describe the intentions of the Directive utterances in New Testament.

### **E. Benefit of the Study**

The researcher expect this research will give

1. Practical benefits
  - a. This research will give more understanding to the reader about the sentence forms of the Directive utterances in New Testament.

- b. This research will give more information to reader about the intentions of the Directive utterances in New Testament.
- c. This research will give information to researcher who wants to discuss related study.

## 2. Academic benefits

- a. This researcher will give the contribution to the development of pragmatics field mainly on speech act theory and the grammar theory.
- b. This research will be used as an additional reference for further research especially on Directive utterances and its contribution for English department students particularly in learning about pragmatic.

## F. **Limitation of the Study**

The scope of speech acts analysis is very broad, so in this study is limited on directive utterances. This is due to the fact that the study of directive utterances in the bible (New Testament) of Revised Standard Version, especially in chapter Matthew, has not been researched yet.

## **G. Research Paper Organization**

The organization of the research paper is divided into five chapters:

Chapter 1 is introduction that consists of the background of the study, review of previous study, problem statements, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, and the organization of the research.

Chapter II is the related theory, it covers the explanation of the notion of pragmatics (principle of pragmatics, speech acts (level of speech acts and classification of speech acts)), context, sentences (classification of sentence and form of sentence), explanation of New Testament itself.

Chapter III is the research method. It consists of the types of the research, the object of the research, the type of the data and data resources, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis

Chapter IV is research result. In this chapter, the researcher will present the data analysis and the discussion.

Chapter V is conclusions and suggestion.