A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON UTTERANCES IN
THE NOBLE QUR'AN IN CHAPTER AN-NISA'

RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The Al-Qur'an as the revelation of God has the highest language style. The language of Al-Qur'an is very good and the structure of sentence is nice. The content is including kind of all problems both in the world and in the next life. Nobody can make the same creation. The content of Al-Qur'an always feels up to date and make in every where and every time. As in Surah Al-Baqarah Ayat 2, 3, and 4:

> " *This is the Book (the Qur'an), whereof there is no doubt, a guidance to those who are Al-Muttaqun [the pious believers of Islamic Monotheism who fear Allah much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allah much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained)]. Who believe in the Ghaib and perform As-Salat (Iqamat-as-Salat), and spend out of what We have provided for them [i.e. give Zakat, spend on themselves, their parents, their children, their wives, ect., and also give charity to the poor and also in Allah's Cause_Jihad].And who believe in that (the Qur'an and the sunnah) which has been sent down (revealed) to you (Muhammad SAW) and in that which was sent down before you [the Taurat (Torah) and the Injeel (Gospel), ect.] and they believe with certainty in the Hereafter (Resurrection, recompense of their good and bad deeds, Paradise and Hell)*".

These verses meant that Al-Qur'an contains instructions for human. Al-Qur'an was sent down to guide them, who want to achieve the happiness in the world and the hereafter. That is why Al-Qur'an as a big miracle of Prophet Muhammad SAW and the truth of content was guaranteed until the judgment day.

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Sentence is full of predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb (Frank 1972: 220). Sentence is a group of words that has subject and predicate. The function is used to state the requesting, question, command, hope or exclamation. The sentence in Al-Qur'an, especially in chapter An-Nisa', mainly includes the speaker utterance. In attempting to express themselves, the speakers do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and words but also perform actions in those utterances. As in Surah An-Nisa' Ayat 2.

"And give to the orphans their property and do not exchange (your) bad things for (their) good ones; and devour not their substance (by adding it) to your substance. Surely, this is great sin."

This Verse explains that the speaker utterance is order. The speaker action of order is Allah prohibit human to not exchange bad things for good ones; and devour not heir substance to your substance.

According to Searle (1977: 16), at least there are three kinds of speech acts; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of saying something, illocutionary act is the act of doing something and perlocutionary act is act of affecting someone. Here is an example of the explanation above:

I've just made some coffee

The locutionary act is one saying that he has made some coffee. The illocutionary act is one has made some coffee (activity). The perlocutionary act is to induce hearer to drink coffee also.

To clarify the research background, here is an example of sentence from Al-Qur'an :

"O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, who created you from a single person (Adam), and from him (Adam) He created his wife (Hawwa') and from the both He creates many men and women, and fear Allah through whom you demand (your mutual rights), and (do, not cut the relation of) the wombs (kinship)". Surely, Allah is Ever an All-Watcher over you.

In the later utterance, human being also informs to know the power of Allah Ever an All-Watcher over you.

The type of the sentence "O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord" is imperative sentence. The intention of God in this utterance is ordering the mankind to be dutiful to the Allah whom created human. This utterance is categorized as directive utterance because the speaker orders the addressee to be dutiful for his or her Lord. While the type of the utterance "(you) fear Allah" is imperative sentence. This utterance means that God does not solely declare something but He ordering to human who demand Him. This utterance is categorized as directive utterance because the speaker orders the addressee to fear Allah.

Based on the above example the writer is of great interest in doing her research dealing with identification of the type and intention on sentence in the Noble Qur'an in chapter An-Nisa'.

B. Previous Study

Actually, the writer is not the first who analyzes the function of language. However, it does not mean that the writer is a plagiarizer of the previous study. To prove the originality of the research, the writer will show

the previous studies. The first research is written by Anis Tri Hatmini (2008) entitled, A Pragmatics Analysis of Commisive Utterances in English Translation of Prophetic Tradition Related by "Bukhori". She used pragmatic approach as the way of analyzes while the purposes of this research are to describe the forms of commisive utterance and the implicature of the commisive utterance in English translation of prophetic tradition related by Bukhori. At the end of the research conclusion are divides in form and implicature.

The second previous study is conducted by Juliani Purnasari (2007) with title "A Pragmatic Analysis of Personal Deixis in English Translation of Al-Qur'an". This research describes the type and references of personal deixis in English translation of Al-Qur'an. From the result of analysis first she found the type of personal diexis, namely; first person diexis, second personal diexis, and third person diexis. Second, she found three kinds of the reference, namely the reference that refers to first person, the reference which refers to second person, and the reference which refers to third person.

Based on the research above, the writer has different focus on the research. The writer focuses on the type of sentences and the intended messages in AlQur'an chapter An-Nisa'.

C. Problem Statement

Knowing the problem is the important part in the research. The writer derides some problems to discuss here. The writer well focuses the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of the sentences used in the Noble Qur'an in chapter An-Nisa'?

2. What are the intentions of the utterances in the Noble Qur'an in chapter An-Nisa'?

D. Objective of the Study

In relation to the above problem statement the writer states the following research objectives:

1. To identity the type of the sentences in the Noble Qur'an in chapter An-Nisa'

2. To describe intention on utterances in the Noble Qur'an in chapter An-Nisa'

E. Limitation of the Study

The researcher will analyze the sentence's having pragmatic force to identify the type of the sentence and to describe intention of noble Qur'an in chapter An-Nisa'.

F. Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects that this research will have the following benefits;

1. Theoretically

The result of this study can be used as an additional reference, especially those who conduct speech act study. Besides that, this research is to fill the vacancy of pragmatics research about Al-Qur'an.

2. Practically

The practical of benefits are follows:

a. The readers are able to recognize the utterance in the Noble Qur'an especially chapter An-Nisa'.

b. The readers know the intentions of the utterances.

c. This study will provide a solution in pragmatics study particularly on speech act theory that is used a utterance in the Noble Qur'an in chapter An-Nisa'.

G. Research Paper Organization

The study will be organized as follows:

Chapter I is introduction consisting of background of the study. Previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefits of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with the notion of pragmatics, focus of pragmatics, speech act theory, classification of speech act, theory of sentence and Al-Qur'an.

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

Chapter IV is research results and discussion. In this chapter, the writer will present the data analysis and discussion of research finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion