



A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF COMMANDS IN SURAH AN-NISA BY SAHEEH INTERNATIONAL

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Abstrak: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis dan bentuk yang dominan dari tindak tutur perintah dalam Surat An-Nisa oleh Saheeh International. Peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif lebih tepatnya analisis dokumen sebagai desain penelitian. Subjek dari penelitian ini adalah naskah dari Surat An-Nisa. Penelitian ini menggunakan dokumentasi dalam mengumpulkan data dan untuk mempermudah dalam mendapatkan data peneliti juga menggunakan analisis tabel dan rumus. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat satu jenis dari tindak tutur perintah yang terdapat dalam Surat An-Nisa yang dinamakan tindak tutur langsung. Dan bentuk yang dominan dari tindak tutur perintah dalam Surat An-Nisa adalah imperatif yang mendapatkan frekuensi kemunculan yang tinggi.

Kata Kunci : Tindak Tutur Perintah, Saheeh International, Surat An-Nisa.

Abstract: The aims of this research are to know the types and the dominant form of command speech acts in Surat An-Nisa by Saheeh International. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative study exactly document analysis as a research design. The subject of this research is the script of Surat An-Nisa. It is used documentation in collecting the data and to make easier in gaining the data the researcher also use table analysis and formula. The result of this research showed there are one types of command speech acts in Surat An-Nisa, named direct speech acts. Meanwhile, the dominant form of command speech acts in Surat An-Nisa is imperative which gain high frequency of occurrence.

Keywords: Command Speech acts, Saheeh International, Surat An-Nisa.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is one of the important things in human life. Human uses language to communicate and convey their message with another. Everybody will get understanding each other by using language to convey his or her desire, feelings, and minds. In communication, speaker and hearer have to understand each other to achieve the purpose of communication. Hearer has to know the meaning of languages is delivered by speaker although in a specific context. A study about the meaning of specific context is communicated by speaker and hearer to achieve intended message known as pragmatics.

One part of pragmatics is speech acts, According to Yule (1996, pp.48-49) speech acts define as an action performed via utterances. Speech acts always appear in speaker and hearer communication, the hearer is expected to understand the speaker intention. In

linguistics types of speech, acts make speaker and hearer achieve the purpose of communication. There are three types of speech acts, the first is a locutionary act which is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. The second is an illocutionary act which is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. The last is the perlocutionary act which is a consequence or by-product of speaking, whether intended or not.

According to the statement above, we can conclude if the illocutionary act is one of the important things in communication. Illocutionary makes speakers convey their intention and expression. The speaker does not do any activity to make the hearer understand about speaker desire. In illocutionary, the speaker expected that hearer will understand what speaker intention because it will be misunderstood if hearer catches the different meaning. Searle (1976, pp. 10-14) classify illocutionary speech acts into five types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarations.

As we know, based on the statement above directives is one types of illocutionary act. Directive use in human daily life, it gives a connection between speaker and hearer. It also influences communication between speaker and hearer. In directives, the speaker can express what speaker intention. Mey (2001, p.120) states the speaker uses the directive to make hearer doing some activities. The directive is one type of illocutionary where speakers can express their desires to the hearer.

Directives consist of some expressions, they are orders, request, command, and suggestions. This research will focus on command. The command is an expression that used by a speaker to make hearer doing something. We cannot separate command from human life, because it will make ambiguous in communication. The command is used according to the social position and situation that will make the hearer feel burdened. We can find command everywhere, such as in television, magazine, newspaper, advertisement, etc. But some people especially Muslim do not aware in the Muslim holy book Al- Qur'an, there are many commands for Muslims.

Al-Qur'an is holy book for Muslims. It is one of Allah's revelations for the Prophet Muhammad SAW. It consists of 30 juz, 114 letters, 6666 verses 77.439 words which use the Arabic language and has many meaningful words. In Al- Qur'an we can find many messages from Allah to the human life, especially Muslims. All rules, prohibitions, and command in Islam religion based on Al- Qur'an.

Many commands given by Allah to Muslims in Al Quran one of them is in Surah An- Nisa. Surah An-Nisa is the fourth letter in Al- Qur'an and it consists of 176 verses. Many commands will be found in Surah An- Nisa, one example of command speech acts

in Surah An- Nisa in verse 2: And give to the orphans their properties and do not substitute the defective [of your own] for the good [of theirs]. And do not consume their properties into your own". It is one of the researcher reason to conduct Surah An-Nisa as an object of this research.

The statement of the problems of this research are formulated as following "What are types of command speech acts used in "Surah An- Nisa ?" and "What is a dominant form of command speech acts used in "Surah An- Nisa?". Related to statement of the problems, the objective of this research is to know types of command speech acts used in " Surah An- Nisa" and to know the dominant form of command speech acts used in "Surah An-Nisa".

The result of the research is expected to give a contribution to the theoretical and practical use of language. Theoretically, this research is expected to give more information and knowledge to English department students about speech acts especially about command speech acts. Practically, this research is expected to give information for the writer, English department, English department students, the other researcher, and Moslems.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Because in this research the researcher analyze linguistics phenomena are found in Surah-An Nisa script, and the researcher doesn't give treatment to the object of the research. Sugiyono (2010, p15) states a qualitative research method is a research method that based on the philosophy of post-positivism, it is used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where researchers are as a key of instrument, sampling of data sources is done by purposive and snowball, collecting techniques with triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research more emphasize the meaning than generalization.

Qualitative has some types, they are naturalistic observation, case studies, document analysis, focused interviews, ethnographic research, phenomenological studies, grounded theory and historical research. In this research, the researcher uses document analysis, because this research focused on analyzing the script of Surah An-Nisa as a written material. Ary (2010, p457) explain that Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material.

Based on the statement above the purpose of document analysis is to identify specific characteristics of the material. In this research, the researcher wants to focus on identifying the form and types of command speech acts are used in the script of Surah An-Nisa.

Research Procedure

The research procedure is important to determine the way of the research. According to Ary (2010, pp 31-33), there is some step of research, the first step is to select the problem to investigate. In this research, the researcher wants to investigate the types of command speech acts in Surah An-Nisa and the dominant form of command speech acts in Surah An-Nisa. The second step is reviewing the literature on the problem, Researchers should thoroughly review the relevant literature to gain more understanding and insight into the problem and to determine what research may already have been done. The third is designing the research, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method in this research.

The fourth step is collecting the data, the researcher uses document analysis to conduct the data. The fifth step is analyzing the data, the researcher uses documentation in order to analyze the data. The sixth step is interpreting the findings and stating the conclusions, the researcher does not use this step because the variable of the data is Surah An-Nisa which is Allah revelation and it is credibility enough. The seventh step is reporting result, Researchers must make their procedures, findings, and conclusions available in an understandable form to others who may be interested.

Research Subject

This research is descriptive qualitative, namely document analysis. As we know, document analysis uses written material, so we can conclude that the subject of this research is Surah An-Nisa by Saheeh International as a written material. Surah An-Nisa is one of a letter in Al-Qur'an which is the revelation of Allah for the Prophet Muhammad.

Furthermore, in this research, the researcher focuses on command speech acts in Surah An-Nisa. The reason of the researcher takes Surah An-Nisa as a subject of this research is because many sentences about command speech acts are found in Surah An-Nisa. So, it makes the researcher is interested to conduct Surah An-Nisa by Saheeh International as a subject.

Research Instrument

The instrument of the research is a tool to collect the data. In qualitative research, the data will be evolving and dynamic after the researcher entering the objective of the research. Therefore, in qualitative, the researcher needs a flexible instrument which can

adapt to the development of the data. That's why the researcher becomes the main key in a qualitative research. In the other words, the researcher is as a research instrument or human instrument in qualitative research. According to Lincoln and Guba state in Sugiyono (2010, p.306), The instrument of choice in the naturalistic inquiry is the human. We shall see that other forms of instrumentation may be used in later phases of the inquiry, but the human is the initial and continuing mainstay. But if the human instrument has been used extensively in earlier stages of inquiry, so that an instrument can be constructed that is grounded in the data that the human instrument has product.

Based on the statement above we can conclude if the first instrument when the research begins is the researcher as a human instrument. In this research, the researcher does an observation of the data, so the instrument position in this research is as an observer. But, to make the researcher easier in analyzing data the researcher use table analysis or data sheets and formula.

Data Collection Method

In research, the technique of collecting data is one of main important thing, because without knowing the technique of collecting the data researcher cannot get the data are needed. According to Sugiyono (2010, p.309), there is some kind of technique for collecting the data, such as observation, interview, questioner, documentation, and triangulation. In qualitative research, the researcher collects data in a natural way without providing treatment to data sources.

In this research, the researcher uses documentation as a technique of collecting the data. Because this research uses written material (script of Surah An-Nisa by Saheeh International) as a data source. According to Ary (2010, p.442), Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. In this research, the researcher read the script of Surah An-Nisa deeply to gain a deep understanding and then to make the researcher gain information are related with the objective of research the researcher use table analysis and formula. The forms of table analysis are presented in table 1 and the result of formula are presented in table 2.

Table 1. Command speech acts in Surah An-Nisa by Saheeh International

Code (C/V)	Script	Types of Command		Form of Command	
		Dir	In	Im	Dec

Note :

C : Command

Dir : Direct

V : Verses

In : Indirect

Im : Imperatives

Dec : Declaratives

To find the most dominant function of command speech acts, the researchers calculated the data through the following formula :

$$\frac{x}{y} \times 100\% = N$$

Where :

X = Number the function of imperative sentence

Y = Number of all the data

N = The percentage of the function of imperative sentence

Table 2. The Dominant Form of Command Speech acts in Surah An-Nisa

No.	The form of command speech acts	Frequency of occurrence	The percentage (%)
1.			
2.			
3.			

Data Analysis Method

According to Sugiyono (2010, p.335) data analysis is the process of searching and systematically compiling data is obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation by organizing data into categories, describing units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing which is important and which will studied, and made conclusions so it is understandable. Data Analysis in qualitative research is done before the research begins, during the researcher conducts the research and at the end of the research. Huberman states in Sugiyono (2010, p.337) there are some activities in data analysis, they are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification.

The first step is data reduction. In data reduction, the researcher determines the main points or summarizes the important things in a data. It makes the researcher easier in collecting the other data if needed. But it also needs wide knowledge from the researcher, because if the researcher does not have more knowledge it will be complicated. According to Sugiyono (2010, p.339), data reduction is a process of thinking

sensitive that requires intelligence and breadth and depth of high insight. The researcher can reduce the data by providing symbols, uppercase, lowercase letters and numbers in data. So, after the research has done the researcher can categorize the important data based on the category easily. In this research, the researcher use symbol to reduce the data. Example:

C	= Command	In	= Indirect
Im	= Imperative		

Data display is the next step after reducing the data. The main purpose of display the data is to make it more understandable. Miles and Huberman state in Sugiyono (2010, p.341) looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding. Presentation of data in data display in qualitative uses brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowchart and etc. Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2010, p.341) state the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text. In this research the researcher use table to display the data.

The last step of data analysis is conclusion and verification. The conclusion in qualitative research is expected to give the answer for the statement of the problem. The preliminary conclusion in this research is a just tentative conclusion, the researcher needs to check the validity of the data. In checking the validity of the data the researcher checks the source of the data. After verifying the validity of the data the researcher give the last conclusion, then the result of the research will be found

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

The finding of the study in this research used the theory that proposed by Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2010). In their theory Miles and Huberman explained three steps, and they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification. The first step is data reduction, in this step of findings the researcher presented the command speech acts which was found from the script of Surah An-Nisa are translated by Saheeh International by giving a symbol as it would be shown in table 3. The researcher made a symbol of the script which contains command speech acts types and form. For example :

Dir	: Direct	In	: Indirect
Im	: Imperative	Dec	: Declarative

Table 3. **Data Reduction**

No	Command Speech acts	Symbol of Command Types	Symbol of Command Form
1	(1) fear your Lord	Dir	Im
2	(1) fear Allah	Dir	Im
3	(2) give to the orphan	Dir	Im

Based on the data reduction, the researcher classified and presented the types and the form of command speech was found in Surah An-Nisa in data display. The data were presented in table 4 and table 5:

Table 4. **Data Display of Command Speech acts Types**

No	Types of Command Speech acts	Sentences
1	Direct	(1) fear your Lord (1) fear Allah
2	Indirect	-

Table 5. **Data Display of Command Speech acts Form**

No	The form of Command Speech acts	Sentences
1.	Imperatives	(2) fear your Lord (2) fear Allah
2	Declaratives	(23) Prohibited to you [for marriage] are your mothers, your daughters (23) [also prohibited are] the wives of your sons

Based on the data findings above, the researcher found there is one types of two types of command speech acts in Surah An-Nisa. From the Adler (1980) theory there were two types of command speech acts, and they were directive which used literal meaning in its utterance and indirect speech acts which did not use literal meaning in its utterances. The one type of command speech acts the researcher found was directive speech acts. The researcher also found the form of command speech acts, they were Imperative and Declarative. According to Richards and Schmidt (2013), imperative and declarative were a basic form of command speech acts.

The last step in findings is a conclusion which discusses the result of the data findings. From the findings presented above the researcher found one type of command speech acts used in Surah An-Nisa and it is directive. The other type that is not used in Surah An-Nisa is indirect because it needs a specific situation for implementation. The researcher also found a form of command speech acts in Surah An-Nisa, they were imperatives and declarative. Meanwhile, the dominant form of command speech acts in

Surah An-Nisa was calculated by the researcher based on the frequency of occurrence and it was presented in table 6 :

Table 6. **The Dominant Form of Command Speech acts in Surah An-Nisa**

No.	The form of Command Speech acts	Frequency of occurrence	The percentage (%)
1.	Imperative	82	95,35%
2.	Declarative	4	4,65%

Based on the findings above, the dominant form of command speech acts was imperative which got 82 data out of 86 data and it also gets the high percentage. The other form of command speech acts is declarative which got 4 data out of 86 data, it also got the low percentage.

Discussion

In this research, the researcher conducts the research about command speech acts in Surah An-Nisa. In order to get the result of the objective of the research, the researcher got support from some of the experts' theories and the other related study. In this research, the researcher analyzed the type and form of command speech acts. From the data of findings, there were one types of two types of command speech acts in Surah An-Nisa, and it is directives. The other type of command speech acts is not found in Surah An-Nisa is indirect speech acts.

Meanwhile, the dominant form of command speech acts has found is imperative speech acts with a high frequency of occurrence. And the other form of command speech acts is declarative with a low frequency of occurrence. The researcher also found the other Letter in Al-Qur'an that also had command inside, it was Surah Al-Baqarah which the researcher had read. It made the researcher sure if most of the letter in Al-Qur'an used command speech acts.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on findings analysis and discussion, the researcher concludes that there is only one type of command speech acts used in Surah An-Nisa, and it is directive speech acts. It is based on the data obtained by the researcher. From 104 data, the researcher found 104 data of direct and 0 data of indirect. It means in Surah An-Nisa indirect is not used, because indirect need a specific condition to apply.

The researcher gets 86 totals of the data in the form of command speech acts. From 86 data, the researcher found 82 data of imperatives and 4 data of declarative. It

means the dominant form of command speech acts is used in Surah An-Nisa is imperative. Because it has the higher frequency than declarative which just get 4 data.

Suggestion

Based on the findings of the research, the researcher suggests some issues to the students of the English Department and to the future researchers. Many of the researchers conduct speech acts as a research because it has a wide range and meaning. But, many aspects or parts of speech acts is not analyzed yet. And it is a task for the students of the English Department to find out more about speech acts deep.

Speech acts are one of the interesting things in linguistics, that is the reason why many of the researchers use speech acts as their research. However, some of the researchers do not give detail information or analysis about speech acts. To the future researcher, the researcher gives suggestion to analyze the data more detailed and get more fresh data about speech acts.

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