

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction of the research. This chapter contains the research background, research questions, research purposes, research significances, conceptual framework, and organization of writing.

#### 1.1 Research Background

Manner turns out to be one of concerns as the basis of life to live in society. It is a good way to express gratitude and show respect in making an interaction with people. However, based on a research conducted by Mustopa et al. (2023) related to manner, claimed it comes to be a problematic thing that people had such as get drunk, theft, quarrel, etc, where in this focusing on teenagers nowadays. This matter supported by Yuliani (2018) which said that manner among teenagers associated with modern lifestyle, caused by people who are getting more far from the guide of religion.

As stated by Abu Ghuddah (2018) on his book, in religion of Islam, etiquette and manner become rules to manage every aspect of life. This is similar with Suaidi (2023) which views manner as a shield and measurement in human interaction generally. Therefore, manner has an important role to behave, particularly in Islam which is the matter of manner being scrutinized. Manner can be seen in Hadith which is Hakak et al. (2022) define Hadith as one of guidelines for Muslim, containing a chapter that discussed about manner specifically. Regarding the Hadith, Amina (2015) also states Hadith has a crucial role in Islamic teachings as a second source of Islam religion.

However, to learn and understand Hadith, usually for people in general do not have sufficient capabilities to comprehend the content or the intention of the Hadith itself. This can be happened due to the fact as Alhamidi et al. (2019) said that mostly the use of language style in Hadith is not stated directly or straightforward, which sometimes makes people get some difficulties to figure out what Hadith said precisely. For that reason, people need to look over more

by using Hadith interpretations or commentaries from the experts in the field related to Hadith.

In addition, regarding the matter to attain the intentions of Hadith, this can be examined by pragmatic since this field conveys unspoken or non-literal meaning. As pointed out of Leech & Thomas (1990) which refer to the formulation of Grice, in pragmatic an utterance has meaning based on the speaker's intention to generate some effect to the addressee. Similar with Leech et al. (1993) in Alhamidi et al. (2019) state pragmatics is a study of meaning related to context or situation of speech. This becomes one of speech acts' foundation that is, directive utterances which are defined as a speech act intended by the speaker for the hearer to do order (Alhamidi, Purnanto, & Djatmika, 2019b). Therefore, through directive utterances that are relevant with Hadith as a speech of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) addressed to Muslim in order to do something, this analysis also will help to find out the kinds and the intentions contained in the directive utterances more further.

In this research, to answer the research question about the kinds of directive utterances, the researcher uses theory from Yule (1996) as the basis in working this research. Yule (1996 : 54) define directives as those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something, including commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. In using directives, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). Those express what the speaker wants. While to answer another question about sentence forms the researcher uses theory from Frank (1972) that states about the classification of type sentences. According to Frank (1972), there are four kinds of sentence forms that can be recognized: declarative sentences (statements), interrogative sentences (question), imperative sentences (commands, requests), and exclamatory sentences (expressing emotions).

There are significant of previous works that lead this research. The first researcher is Hartomo (2009) entitled "*A Pragmatics Analysis of Prohibition Utterances In English Translation Of "Bukhari" Hadith.*" This research is

aimed at describing the types and function of intonation used in meanings of which speaker utters the prohibition utterances and finding out the reasons of the prohibition utterances uttered by the speaker. The study shows that there are four meanings and two reasons of prohibition utterances in English translation of “Bukhari” Hadith. The meanings of prohibition utterances are: warning, commanding, suggesting, and threatening. The meanings of these are mostly in commanding. It indicates that the Prophet Muhammad p.b.u.h always gives guidance how to reach happiness in the world and the hereafter. The reasons of prohibition utterances are showing intimacy and showing power. The reasons of these are mostly to show power. It indicates that the Prophet Muhammad p.b.u.h has a full authority to decide the laws of rules, to manage everything about Islam were based on the vision from Allah and a wide influence toward development of human behavior from the darkness to the lightness for reaching happiness in the world and the hereafter.

The second researcher is Cahyono (2010) entitled “*A Pragmatics Analysis of Interrogative Utterances In Prophet Tradition Of Bukhori.*” This research is aimed at describing the form and finding out the speaker’s intention of interrogative utterances. The writer finds two patterns of interrogative utterances and the intention of interrogative utterances. The patterns of the interrogative utterances: (1) Yes-no question. The pattern of Yes-no question divided into three groups. They are simple sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. (2) Wh-question. The pattern of Wh-question divided into three groups. They are non-subject asking for C, asking for Adjunct and subject question. Related to the meaning, the writer gets six kinds of meaning namely exclaiming, advising, reminding, informing, admonishing and clarifying.

The third researcher is Nugraha (2019) entitled “*Directives Expression of Surah An-Nisa in the English Translation collaboration of the Quran by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan.*” In this research, the writer analyzes types and function of directive speech acts of Surah

An-Nisa in the Quran English Translation by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan. The result of this study shows that there are: the types of directive speech acts of Surah An-Nisa in the Quran English Translation by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan: command, suggestion, order, request. The total number of data found is 57 utterances of directive speech acts: 40 commands, 11 suggestion, 5 order, 1 requests. So, it can be concluded that the dominant directives used in the English Translation of Quran Surah An-Nisa are command. Meanwhile the total number of the function of directives of Surah An-Nisa in the Quran English Translation by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan is 80 data, 60 commands, 16 suggestion, 5 order, 1 requests. The conclusion of directive speech act of “Surah An-Nisa in the English Translation collaboration of the Quran” by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan is mostly the commanding type to give orders or exert authority over someone or something. Meanwhile for the function of directive speech act mostly to instruct the command of God.

The forth researcher is Helsani (2021) entitled “*Directive Illocutionary Act in Zakir Naik’s Lecture in Ramadan 2020.*” In this research, the researcher aims to find out the types of directive illocutionary act and the strategy of directive illocutionary act used in Zakir Naik’s lecture in Ramadan 2020. The result of the data analysis is that the researcher found 49 utterances containing directive illocutionary act in the lecture. There are three types of directive illocutionary act that has been found, they are 13 utterances of commands, 19 utterances of requests, and 17 utterances of suggestions. It can be seen requests are the most frequently used by Zakir Naik, while commands are the least frequently used by him. Then, the researcher also found all kinds of strategy directive illocutionary act, namely direct directive act and indirect directive act. In direct directive act, there are 2 utterances of direct commands and 10 utterances of direct requests, however, direct suggestions are not occurred in the lecture. When expressing direct directive act, he used imperative sentence. Meanwhile, indirect directive act consists of 11 utterances of indirect commands,

9 utterances of indirect requests, and 17 utterances of indirect suggestions. Those are mostly realized in the form of declarative sentence. Thus, Zakir Naik mostly conveyed his utterances indirectly because he wanted his utterances sound polite and not impose.

The last researcher is Ristinawati (2023) entitled “*Directive Utterances in Hadiths on Fasting Written in "Bulughul Maram": A Pragmatics Perspective.*” The research aims is to classify directive utterances types and to describes the intension refers to the theories of speech act, speech context and implicature. The five types of directives found in the data both of direct and indirect ways as follows; prohibiting, commanding, requesting, suggestion and ordering. While three kinds of implicature is found as the intension contained namely; conversational implicature, particularized conversational implicature and generalized conversational implicature. From these results, it can be concluded that the Hadith especially on fasting which is contained the rules of fasting in the Islamic Religion contained the kinds of implicature and can be analyzed under linguistics study.

For this research, although has the same field of pragmatic analysis, there are similarities and differences from those previous works. On the first and second researches are different on the specification of the sub-material, if those are about prohibition and interrogative utterances, this research is about directive utterances that similar with the third, forth, and last researches. For the object, there is similarity in using the same Bukhari Hadith with the first and second researches, the differences are on the specification, the first research from USC – MSA Compendium of Muslim Text especially chapter Believe, Knowledge, Ablutions (Wudu’), and Prayers (Salat), the second research from the Prophet Tradition of Bukhori especially in the Book of Oneness (Tawheed), while this research from Hadith of *Good Manners and Form (Al-Adab) Book* in Sahih al-Bukhari Hadith translated by Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan. This english translation using also used on the third research which use Surah An-Nisa in the Quran English Translation by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr.

Muhammad Muhsin Khan as the object. There are also the differences from this research with the forth and last researches. For the forth research, the object used is Zakir Naik's lecture in Ramadan 2020, while the last research the object comes from *Bulughul Maram Hadith* especially on Fasting that still connected with Hadith object of this research.

## 1.2 Research Questions

From the background in this research above, the researcher concludes that there are two questions that will be the main focuses on this research, they are:

1. What are the kinds of directive utterances in *Good Manners and Form (Al-Adab) Book of Sahih al-Bukhari Hadith English translation*?
2. What are the sentence forms contained in directive utterances in *Good Manners and Form (Al-Adab) Book of Sahih al-Bukhari Hadith English translation*?

## 1.3 Research Purposes

Based on the formulation of the research questions above, the researcher is intended:

1. To analyze the kinds of directive utterances in *Good Manners and Form (Al-Adab) Book of Sahih al-Bukhari Hadith English translation*.
2. To find the sentence forms contained in directive utterances in *Good Manners and Form (Al-Adab) Book of Sahih al-Bukhari Hadith English translation*.

## 1.4 Research Significances

In this research that will be conducted, the researcher expects that the result of this study can bring some benefits for the use of language field theoretically and practically as follows:

- 1) Theoretically, this research is expected to help the readers in enriching the knowledge to know the kinds of directive utterances also the sentence forms within.

- 2) Practically, this research is expected to provide an understanding for the readers about directive utterances and how to analyze it. The researcher also expects that this kind of research will be studied more by those with an interest in linguistics, particularly in speech act of directive utterances, which can be used as a reference for other researchers who are conducting research in the same field.

### 1.5 Conceptual Framework

This research aims to analyze the kinds of directive utterances and to find the sentence forms contained in directive utterances in Hadith of *Good Manners and Form (Al-Adab) Book* in Sahih al-Bukhari Hadith English translation. This employs a pragmatic approach since the topic is about directive speech act and trying to convey the meaning of an utterance from the object. In order to answer the first question, the researcher employs Yule's theory about the kinds of directive utterances. According to Yule (1996 : 54), directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. Those are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions.

Command is one of kinds of directive that attempts to instruct or control over someone with authority. Structurally, command has no grammatical subject, has the verb in imperative mood, and usually ended by an exclamation mark (!). Command has some performative verbs including, *bid, charge, demand, dictate, instruct, insist, mandate, prescribe, require*, and so on. For instance "*Clean this room now!*".

Order is one of kinds of directive that attempts to order something to be done by someone. Where in ordering something, the authority or power of the speaker will require or involve the recognition or acceptance of the hearer. Moreover, it can be viewed as the hearer still has choice to perform some action based on their consciousness or when both are being at the same level the hearer might be able to refuse the order. For instance "*I order you to clean this classroom.*".

Request is one of kinds of directive that attempts to ask for something in a polite way. This kind usually paired with *please* word to show marker of

politeness, which indicates something about manner as the speech act is performed also the personal relation between the speaker and the hearer. Request has some performative verbs including, *ask, beseech, beg, entreat, implore, invite, petition, plead, pray, solicit, summon, tell, urge*, and so on. For instance “*Would you like to clean this classroom, please?*”.

Suggest is one of kinds of directive that attempts to propose an idea, feeling, or the advice itself as a consideration or action for the hearer. Generally, suggest indicated by the using of *should* word in suggesting or recommending. Suggest has performative verbs including, *adjure, advice, admonish, urge counsel, caution, propose, recommend, suggest*, and so on. For instance “*I recommend you to watch the movie first before you read the book.*”.

Meanwhile, in order to find the sentence forms contained in directive utterances, the researcher employs Frank’s theory. According to Frank (1972) in Sari et al. (2019), there are four kinds of sentence forms that can be recognized, declarative sentence (statement), interrogative sentence (question), imperative sentence (command or request), and exclamatory sentence (expressing emotions).

Declarative is a kinds of sentence forms that aims to produce a statement or states a fact Structurally, the subject and predicate have normal word order and ended by period or full stop(.). For instance “*The lessons are finished for today.*”. Interrogative is a kinds of sentence forms that aims to ask a question or produce a request for information. Structurally, the subject and verb are switched or commonly started with modal, auxiliary verbs, or question words, ended by a question mark(?). For instance “*How do you pronounce this food term in your language?*”.

Imperative is a kind of sentence forms that attempts to produce a command or request to carry out something. Structurally, this form using initial position of the verb or verb root and special intonation, the subject is not stated, and ended by exclamation mark(!). For instance “*Take me home!*”. Exclamatory is a kind of sentence forms that contains an exclamation or strong emphasis. Structurally, exclamatory started with *what/how* and ended by an exclamation



mark(!) to express the strong emotions of the speaker. For instance “*What a sight of the blue sea is!*”, “*How ironic this town has!*”.

## 1.6 Organization of Writing

In order to ease the readers in understanding the content of this research, this research is arranged systematically and presented in five chapters with the organization of writing as follows:

- Chapter I** : This chapter presents the introduction of research. It consists of research background, research questions, research purposes, research significances, conceptual framework, and organization of writing.
- Chapter II** : This chapter presents the literature review of research. It describes the theoretical foundation that applied in this research, including pragmatics, speech act, kinds of speech act, classification of illocutionary acts, directive, kinds of directive, sentence forms, kinds of sentence forms, and Hadith.
- Chapter III** : This chapter presents the research method of research. It consists of research design, source of data, sample of data technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.
- Chapter IV** : This chapter presents the findings and discussions of the research. It describes the analysis of data regarding the kinds of directive utterances and kinds sentence forms contained in directive utterances in *Good Manners and Form (Al-Adab) Book of Sahih al-Bukhari Hadith English translation*.
- Chapter V** : This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions of research. It provides the result based on the discussion in

the previous chapter and the researcher's consideration as suggestions for the next researcher.

