Expressive Illocution Speech in The Novel "Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb" By Naguib Mahfouz (Pragmatic Study)

Abd Razak Amir[1], Siti Masyitoh[2], Amiq[3]

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung[1], Universitas Negeri Jakarta[2], UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya[3]

Aizisfasyifa@gmail.com

Abstract

The novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb is one of the novels by Naguib Mahfouz containing the story of a prisoner who wants to take revenge on his best friend. The main character in this novel is Said Mahran who works as a thief with his wife and best friends, Ilish and Nabawiyya. The conflict begins when Said comes out of prison and wants to take revenge on those who have betrayed him. Because of the feeling of anger and annoyance that rages in the chest, it shows the attitude of speech actions born from a person's psychological state. In this case, speech acts born due to psychological conditions were found in pragmatic studies, namely expressive illocution speech. Thus, this research discusses the form and function of expressive speech in the novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb. The research method used in this study is the descriptive qualitative method. The data collection method carried out is by the tapping and recording techniques. The analysis method used in this study is the extra-lingual pairing method. The result of this research are three types of speech acts were found, namely literal direct speech, literal indirect speech, and non-literal indirect speech. The function of expressive speech in the novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb shows feelings of anger, confidence, sadness, hope, gratitude, complaining, and farewell.

Keywords: Pragmatic, expressive speech, novel, naguib mahfouz

INTRODUCTION

As social beings, of course humans will never be separated from language, because language is a tool to interact with others. Similar to what was stated by Chaer, language is a tool to interact or a tool to convey thoughts, concepts, or feelings (Chaer, 2010). Language is an important thing in the communication process, both individuals and groups. Language has an important role in human survival, because the development of human behavior and culture cannot be separated from language. Without language, humans will not be able to advance the economy around them (Ibrahim, 1993).

Basically, if language is created because of the presence of speakers and speaking partners, there will be a communication called speech acts and speech events (Indriani & Yuniawan, 2022). The act of speech is not just intertwined, but this happens because there is an intention and purpose to be conveyed so that the speaking partner is able to understand what the speaker wants (Ana Wahyu Herawati, Cutiana Windri Astuti, 2023).

Chaer (1995), states that speech acts are individual symptoms, which are psycholinguistic in nature and their continuity is determined by the language ability of the speaker in facing certain situations. The term and theory of speech acts were first introduced by J.L. Austin, a professor at Harvard University (Novia, 2023). According Searle in the practice of language use in society, there are at least three types of speech acts that must be understood together. The three types of speech acts in the actual use of language in society are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In communication, the speech act that often appears is the illocutionary speech act (Sari, 2012). According to Searle, this illocutionary speech act can be classified in the speaking activity into five types of speech forms, each of which has its own communicative function. The five types of speech forms are assertive, directive, declarative, commissive, and expressive (Rahardi, 2003). The focus of this research is expressive illocutionary acts, where this form of speech act discusses the expression of feelings from the speaker.

Searle argues that expressive speech is speech that expresses the speaker's psychological state towards a situation such as, angry, happy, sad, complaining, hopeful, condolences, congratulations and farewell greetings or greeting each other (Hindelang, 2010). Searle said that the expressive function is to describe a person's psychological state which functions as thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, and condoling (Hindelang, 2010). In the process of speech acts, it does not only exist in the speaker and speech partners, but also in daily life, even in the world of novels there are speech acts (Nurgiyantoro, 2013).

The novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb is one of the objects of study where there is a speech event between the main character and others. This novel tells the story of a recidivist who has just been released after a long time in prison due to his behavior. The main character is Said Mahran, a former prisoner who has just been released and already has the intention to take revenge because of his dissatisfaction with seeing his friends and wife living freely. They are Rauf, Ilish, and Nabawiyya who are teachers, friends, and his wife who cooperated in arresting Said when committing the theft.

In this novel, there is an expressive speech that is born from the inner conflict of the speaker because he feels resentment. So that the expressive speech in this novel can be analyzed, of course, using a pragmatic approach. The pragmatic approach was chosen because to discuss speech events is inseparable from the context in pragmatic (Leech, 1993).

Thus, based on the explanation above, the formulation of the problem that will be discussed in this study can be described, namely how the form of expressive speech and its function in the novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of expressive speech and its function in the novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb.

There are several studies that discuss similar themes. First, a journal written by Nilam Sandra Devi in 2022 entitled Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Film "Amelie Rennt (An Unexpected Friendship) (Devi et al., 2023). The study has an approach that is almost similar to that which will be studied by the researcher, namely regarding illocutionary speech acts. However, in Devi's study, it examines illocutionary speech acts in general while the researcher examines illocutionary speech acts specifically, namely regarding expressive illocutionary speech acts.

Second, a journal written by Encep Sahrizal entitled Illocutionary Speech Acts Expressive in the Novel Summer Sky by Stephanie Zen (Sahrizal & Emha, 2022). This study has the same approach that will be studied by the researcher, namely regarding expressive illocutionary speech acts, but with different objects of study. Sahrizal's study uses Stephanie Zen's Novel Summer Sky while this study uses Nagib Mahfouzh's Novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb.

Third, a thesis written by Gina Nurhikmah in 2020 which entitled The personality conflict of the main character in the novel Novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb by Naguib Mahfouz: A study of the literary psychology of Sigmund Freud (Nurhikmah, 2020). The similarity of this research is the object of the literary work studied, namely the novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb by Naguib Mahfouz. However, the approach used is different. Nurhikmah's research uses a literary psychology approach while this research uses the theory of expressive illocutionary speech acts in pragmatic science.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method whose study uses text data, perceptions, and other written materials to find out things that are not measurable with certainty. The qualitative descriptive method systematically explains facts or characteristics of a particular field factually and accurately. So, in this case the researcher will systematically describe the expressive illocutionary speech act. In this study, the researcher used a data collection technique using the listening method. The use of the listening method in this study is realized through basic techniques. (1) tapping technique, the researcher taps the use of written language in the novel "Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb" by Naguib Mahfouz. (2) note-taking technique, as a pair of free listening techniques, namely by recording several forms of relevant data from a speech in each character in the novel "Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb" by Naguib Mahfouzh. The following are the steps taken in data collection, namely: (1) conducting repeated reading activities, and carefully observing the content contained in the novel "Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb" by Naguib Mahfouzh, (2) recording sentences containing expressive illocutionary speech acts, then classifying them. Recording the data aims to facilitate the data processing process in pragmatic analysis (Mahsun, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Yule argues that expressive is a type of speech that reflects the behavior of the speaker. In addition, the act of speech is a representation of the speaker's psychological statements and can be in the form of expressions of joy, difficulty, anger, like, hate, pleasure, or misery (Yule, 1996).

The function of expressive speech according to Searle is speech that describes the psychological condition of the speaker and so several functions such as gratitude, sympathy, complaints, congratulations, trust, hope, resentment, and feelings of greeting each other (Hindelang, 2010).

This research includes two discussions, namely, the form and function of expressive illocution speech contained in the novel "Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb" by Naguib Mahfouzh.

1. **The function of the sentence means to be angry**

   Data 1:

   "لا داعي للتحذير يا خنفساء ! . إني قادم في ضوء النهار. وأعلم أنكم تترقبون."

   Context: This speech sentence was expressed indirectly by Said. At that time, Said was in the yard of Ellis' house. Before he entered the house, he saw Ellis who was staring at him from the second floor of his house. when he discovers that there is Ellis who is looking at Said He immediately angrily utters a sentence that is deliberately aimed at Ellis.

   Analysis: Lexically the sentence is lexical, the sentence "لا" is the negative form (la nafiyah) of "لا" for a person, while the word "داعي" is isim la nafiyah, which is isim fa'il from the word "داء". While "ya kanfasa'" warns is a khabar la nafiyah that we do not find between the word "يا" is the letter nida, and the word "خنفساء" (beetle) is beautiful.

   Data 2:

   سعيد : أنسيت أني أب؟... وأن ابنتي الصغيرة عند عليش ؟

   بياظة : نعم ' ولكل خلاف حل في الشرع........

   Context: Said immediately crossed directly to Bayadzah. Said said this sentence while he was still standing in the yard of Elis' house. At that time, Bayadzah saw her and approached her, then invited her to stop by her shop. Hearing Bayadzah's invitation, he felt angry and immediately said the sentence.

   Analysis: The sentence "أنسيت" is derived from the word "أنسى - ينسى" which means to forget, and the letter "ت" in the dhomir "أنت" (you), and the word "أب" (father) which is khabar. This type of speech is a form of indirect speech because it corresponds to the question mark at the end of the sentence. However, question marks are not meant

to simply ask questions. The real meaning is to explain how a father should behave when he has never met his son and knows that he lives with someone who has betrayed his father. This is supported by a brief explanation from Bayadzah.

Data 3:

<div dir="rtl">

عليش: شرعا هي حق لي لشتى الملابسات والظروف.....

فتساءل عليش في غلظة...

عليش: ماذا ت صد ؟

</div>

Context: This sentence is Said's direct greetings to the people who are still in the room. Said expressed his frustration or anger because the custody of the child fell to his mother. Said said that he did not accept it and was overwhelmed with frustration. So he said so.

Analysis: The word "شرعا" is a derogatory sentence, and the word "حق" is a predicate, and the word "لي" is Jar majrur. The previous sentence is a direct statement which means that Said will continue to carry Sana (his daughter) because, according to the law, she must be under the care of her father, this helps explain the purpose of the statement to the recipient. The expressive function of angry speech in this context is to convey dissatisfaction with the speaker. In addition, because Said's son rejected him, the outburst of anger increased.

2. **Sentence function means confidence**

   Data 4:

<div dir="rtl">

نور: متى تكف ع السخ رية ؟

سعيد : لكني جاد جدًا وو اثق م صدق قلب.........

</div>

Context: The above sentence is Said's words to Nur, when Nur reveals the cause of his concern. Nur expressed her love for Said who had been buried for a long time. However, Said was only sarcastic towards Nur and made him feel that Said doubted the feelings he expressed. Said then tries to convince Nur that he also believes his love is genuine.

Analysis: The expressive function of the sentence is "لكني جاد جدًّا وواثق من صدق قلبك"

This speech is a confidence believed by Nur's feelings. This is of course one of the expressive functions of speech.

Data 5:

<div dir="rtl">

وقالت نور: إنتظرت طويلا على السلم ' أنا أسف جدَا......

</div>

Context: The sentence was spoken directly by Nur to Said who was sitting on the sofa in the room. Nur expressed her regret for opening the door for Said all this time.

Analysis: The word "إنتظرت" is the present tense verb, and "ت" is the pronoun for "أنت"

(you) which is absolute maf'ul, the word "أنا" is the subject pronoun, and "اسف" is the subject

predicate. The sentence form of the previous sentence is a direct sentence, which means that the speaker expresses regret for leaving the recipient waiting.

The function of preliminary speech is a function of expressive actions that express feelings of regret to the recipient of speech. In line with Searle, expressiveness is a person's psychological function that has produced speech, such as complaint, anger, happiness, sadness, greeting, or apology (Hindelang, 2010).

3. The function of the sentence means sympathetic

Data 6:

<div dir="rtl">

سعيد: أنني خرجت اليوم فقط من السجن .....

مولاي : أنت لم تخرج م السجن ....

</div>

Context: Saeed came secretly to the shaykh's house with his book. At the door, he stopped and saw the shaykh praying. He sat down and waited for the shaykh to finish his prayer. After the shaykh prayed, Saeed gave greetings and prayed for the shaykh. Instead, the shaykh prayed for Saeed. For a moment of silence, Saeed said to himself,"أنني خرجت اليوم فقط من السجن "I

just got out of prison." Hearing Saeed's confession, the shaykh smiled and said to Saeed, أنت "

"لم تخرج من السجن"He didn't get out of prison, said the shaykh."

Analysis: The sentence "أننا" "we" is Isim Inna, a past tense verb, and "today" is an adverb of

time. The previous form of speech was the literal direct form (direct verb, literal digging). The previous sentence is a declarative sentence, meaning that the speaker wants to say that he has just been released from prison after serving a long sentence. This speech is direct because it is supported by responses from speech partners with additional explanations.

4. **The function of the sentence means hope**
    Data 7:

<div dir="rtl">

أرجو أن أاون قد ات نت دورى حتى لايش في........
</div>

Context: The above statement is addressed directly to Nur. He told about the fear he felt when pretending to serve the person whose car was stolen. The statement appeared when Nur was at home and sat in front of a pile of clothes.

Analysis: The sentence "أرجو" is a present tense verb with the pronoun "أنا", the letter "أن" is the nasb letter, "أنني" is a noun with the hidden pronoun "أنا", the letter "min" is a preposition with the pronoun "yes" of the speaker.

The above form of speech includes literal direct speech because it invites a response from the recipient. This speech is also included in literal speech because the meaning of the sentence is in accordance with the speaker's intention. The important point is that the speaker said that he hoped his mask would not be revealed.

The expressive function of this sentence is "I hope my turn comes, so that nothing happens." because the feeling of hope is a basic form of confidence to be able to accomplish something.

Speech is expressive because the speaker tries to express the hope that arises from fear. Based on previous analysis, speech includes an expressive function to express expectations. Searle views expressiveness as the psychological work of a person that produces speech, such as hope (Hindelang, 2010).

5. **The function of the sentence means thank you**
    Data 8:

<div dir="rtl">

أشكرل الضيافة

والعشاء ونبل الأخلاق......
</div>

Context: After meeting Rouf, who seems to have a job, Said wants to say goodbye and go home because he feels that he has disrupted Rouf's busy schedule. He then said, "Thank you for your kindness and hospitality," which marked the end of their meeting that night.

Analysis: The form of speech above is clearly a direct and actual form of speech. The important point is that the speaker says goodbye to the opponent and thanks them for the banquet and time they have taken.

The function of speech is included in the category of expressions of gratitude or gratitude to the recipient. Based on the previous analysis, speech is included in the category of

expressive speech functions. As defined by Searle, expressive speech is speech that describes a person's psychological state, such as feelings of anger, anger, pleasure, sadness, gratitude, condolence, and so on (Hindelang, 2010).

6. The function of the sentence means to complain
Data 9:

<div dir="rtl">

مولاي .. قصدت في ساعة أنكرتني فيها ابنتي.........

سعيد :انكرتني ابنتي ٬ وخلفت مني أأني شيطان ٬ وم قبلها خانتي أمها ر

الشيخ : توضأ وقرأ.....

</div>

Context: Said came to his teacher and complained about all the problems he faced. But as long as Said complained, the teacher remained silent and continued to recite the prayer. Said was confused about what to do to explain all his complaints to his teacher.

Sentence "خلفت" is a past tense verb, "مِّني" is a prepositional phrase, "كأنّي" is Isim Inna, "شيطان" is the news of Inna, "انكرتني" is the present form verb, and "إبنتي" is the subject.

Analysis: The above speech pattern is a literal direct speech because it uses declarative sentences. What is important is that the speaker conveys to the shaykh what he has experienced. This speech is literal speech because the meaning of the sentence is in accordance with the speaker's intention.

The function of speech is included in expressing expressive complaints. The sentences 'My daughter rejected me' and 'She left me like a demon' appear in the sentence, 'And before that, her mother betrayed her!' The complaint addresses a serious issue that makes the speaker feel happy or hopeless.

Thus, what Searle calls expressive speech is speech that describes a person's psychological state, such as feelings of anger, anger, pleasure, sadness, comfort, and so on (Hindelang, 2010).

7. Function of sentence means farewell expression
Data 10:

<div dir="rtl">

رءوف: ايف حال يا سعيد ؟ متى تخرج ؟

سعيد : الأمس

</div>

Context: This greeting was Rouf's direct greeting when greeting Said at his desk. He said that when he arrived at Rouf who was still standing in his office, when they met, Rouf immediately greeted him.

Analysis: The above sentence is a literal direct statement, meaning that Rouf asked how Said was doing and when he would be released from prison. The statement was a greeting to his old friend and student. This sentence is direct because, despite using the phrase question, the speaker intends to ask for his report so far.

The previous speech function was to greet speech partners who had just met after a long time apart. This is contained in the phrase "How are you? When to leave?" This greeting is used when a person has not met his best friend for a long time. This greeting is expressive because it is a feeling that has not been felt for a long time.

Thus, speech includes expressiveness in expressing greetings. As Searle puts it, "Expressiveness is speech that describes a person's psychological state, such as feelings of anger, anger, joy, sadness, condolence, and so on." (Hindelang, 2010)

CONCLUSION

Regarding the forms of expression, the researcher concludes as follows: 1) There are nineteen statements for direct verbs, and three types of verbs: 1) Direct verbs, 2) Non-direct verbs, and 3) Five statements for direct verbs, and 4) Non-direct verbs, and six statements for direct non-direct verbs. The functions of expression, seven functions are: anger, sympathy, complaints, apologies, greetings, and the function of expression. The results of the research on expressive speech in the novel Al-Liṣṣu wa Al-Kilāb can be a reference for readers, especially students of Arabic Language and Literature who want to conduct more in-depth research on expressive speech in novels or daily life.

REFERENCES

Ana Wahyu Herawati, Cutiana Windri Astuti, A. P. S. P. (2023). Tindak tutur ilokusi ekspresif pada podcast Deddy Corbuzier. *Jurnal LEKSIS*, *3*(1), 11–18.

Chaer, A. (2010). *Kesantunan Berbahasa*. Rineka Cipta.

Devi, N. S., R, M., & Azizah, L. (2023). Tindak Tutur Ilokusi dalam Film Amelie Rennt (An Unexpected Friendship)". *Phonologie : Journal of Language and Literature*, *3*(1), 45. https://doi.org/10.26858/phonologie.v3i1.43985

Hindelang, G. (2010). *Einführung in die Sprechakttheorie*. De Gruyter.

Ibrahim, A. S. (1993). *Kajian Tindak Tutur*. Usaha Nasional.

Indriani, D. I., & Yuniawan, T. (2022). Tindak Tutur Ilokusi dalam Program Talkshow Mata Najwa Episode Gelap Terang 2020. *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia*, *11*(3), 237–244. https://doi.org/10.15294/jsi.v11i3.54463

Leech. (1993). *Prinsip-Prinsip Pragmatik*. Universitas Indonesia.

Mahsun. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa Tahapan strategi, metode, dan tekniknya*. Rajawali Pers.

Novia, L. (2023). Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Ekspresif Pada Percakapan Anak Usia 4-6 Tahun Di Paud Gelora Hati Pondok Aren Tangerang Selatan (Kajian Pragmatik). *Jurnal Sekretari Universitas Pamulang*, *10*(2), 229–240. https://doi.org/10.32493/skr.v10i2.31497

Nurgiyantoro, B. (2013). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Gadjah Mada University Press.

Nurhikmah, G. (2020). *Konflik personalitas tokoh utama dalam Novel Al-Lishu Wal Kilab karya Naguib Mahfouz: Kajian psikologi sastra Sigmund Freud*. UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

Rahardi, K. (2003). Berkenalan dengan Ilmu Bahasa Pragmatik. In *Malang: Dioma*. Dioma.

Sahrizal, E., & Emha, R. J. (2022). Expressive Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Novel Summer Sky By Stephanie Zen. *PIKTORIAL: Journal of Humanities*, *04*(01), 45–54.

Sari, F. D. P. (2012). Tindak Tutur Dan Fungsi Tuturan Ekspresif Dalam Acara Galau Nite Di Metro Tv: Suatu Kajian Pragmatik. *Skriptorium*, *1*(2), 1–14.

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatik. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar*. Pustaka Pelajar.