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Co-Text Contextual Analysis The Verb Declare Based On Corpus (Coca): Pragmatics Study

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Abstract

The writer is non-native English speaker but teaching English course for adult. It is therefore, understanding the truly meaning is a significant. This study is aimed to analyze co-text contextual verb declare in some utterances. In general the verb declare always be interpreted as 'announce' which has function as collaborative. However, when the writer investigated corpus COCA, the writer found different function of illocutionary from the verb declare based on co-text contextual or linguistics context and it must be automatically change the meaning when we investigated the co-

text contextual. As known by people that pragmatics is study of meaning based on context, therefore verb 'declare' can express several meaning. To find out the meaning, we have to know the co-text contextual, and it will be reflected by the function of illocutionary act. Leech's (1993:104) purposes the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are as follows: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Leech stated 1983:13) context is background knowledge that is shared by speaker and hearer which contributes to his interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative method. The writer selected 3 data from COCA. The writer takes the theory to define the verb declare based on co-text context and categorized by the function of illocutionary act. The result of this paper following below that 1) declare means affirmation performing the co-text context with convivial function of illocution 2) declare means announcing performing co-text context with conflictive function. 3) declare means announcing performing co-text context with competitive function

Keywords : *Pragmatics, Illocutionary act, Meaning and Function.*

1. INTRODUCTION

• Background of the Study

Language is used for various purposes in communication. To express their feeling, to tell their thought, to criticize or insult others, to apologize, request and command, people and society use language as a device. By language, people can communicate and exchange information, idea or argument. In spoken or written language, to communicate with others, people use words to convey the messages. Nevertheless, using language for communication is not always clear, smooth or understandable. There are several units in language which play an important role to construct the messages. In fact, one word can express different meaning and tension and it is related to the co-text context and its function. In this paper the writer will analyze the verb declare that often be interpreted as announcing something clearly, firmly, publicly, or officially or to officially tell someone the value of goods to prove that, the writer analyzes the verb declare from co-text contextual and its function.

As a result that the writer is non-native speaker but the writer is an English teacher, the writer argued this paper can give some beneficial in interpreting the tension of text for non-native speaker.

• Literature Review

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branch which concerned with meaning based on

context. Pragmatics is all about the ability of people to derive meaning from specific situation, to recognize what is speaker implied, and to interpret what is said from background knowledge about the speaker or the topic of discourse.

As mentioned in the previous that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning which based on the context, so that the writer attempt to describe what context is. Context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterances. According to Cutting (2002), there are three kinds of context; situational context, background knowledge, and co-textual context. Situational context draws the speaker and listener exactly know each situation. Background knowledge belongs to world-knowledge and social knowledge are stored in people's minds that can represent the kind of text written. The last, language itself, as used within a text, forms the linguistic context or co-text, in view of which other parts of the same text are interpreted.

Leech's (1993:104) purposes the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. The form types of

illocutionary acts functions are as follows: Competitive aims at competing with the social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. For instance, "I ask your cookies". Convivial aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. Such as, "Do you want these cookies?" Collaborative aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. For instance, "I like this book". Conflictive aims at conflicting against the social purposes. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. If you say again "I will say to your father".

2. METHODOLOGY

This paper is used descriptive-qualitative method. Creswell (1994) stated the qualitative research is decriptive in that researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or picture. According to Bodgan and Biklin (1992:29) state that qualitative research at least has five features as follows:

- a. Qualitative research takes place in a natural setting
- b. Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words rather than numbers.
- c. Qualitative researchers are concerned with process rather than with products
- d. Qualitative researchers analyze their data logically
- e. Meaning is an essential concern to the qualitative approach.

In this research the writer would investigate the various function of illocutionary act from verb declare that can be produced and it is also related to the meaning of the verb declare. The main objective study is about the various meaning that have been produced by the verb declare, and various function of illocutionary acts have. The writer takes 3 data from corpus COCA in

<http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/> to be analyzed as sample that verb declare has a various meaning based on its co-text contextual and its function.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Declare means affirmation performing the co-text context with convivial function

*Jenner held a news conference to **declare** that Wheaties really, truly were an important part of his training diet.*

As following the data above, the writer found out that the verb declare is used in clause complex. The form of clause complex which is called as projection and it draws the verb declare as a verbal process. According to Garrot and Wignell (1995) projection link clauses by having one process projected through another either by quoting or reporting.

First clause : *Jenner held a news conference*
 Second clause : *(Jenner) to declare*
 Third clause: *that Wheaties really, truly were an important part of his training diet.*

The projection above leads the writer to have assumption that the verb declare means a strong or emphasisment, it means that declare has an affirmation meaning. It is also shown by the next clause the phrase *really truly*. The function of illocutionary act in the verb declare is convivial function. Based on Leech (1993) convivial aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. This function shows positive relation between the speaker/reader and the hearer/ writer. Therefore, in clauses above the writer interpreted the word declare from the co-text context.

Declare means announcing performing the co-text context with the conflictive function

*By going on air to **declare** the deal's failure, Fabius broke a gentleman's pact of silence, perhaps as an attempt to highlight French differences on the matter.*

As following the data above, the writer found out the verb declare is used in clause complex. The writer argued it is a kind of enhancement clause complex. Enhancement involves circumstantial relationship where the circumstantial information is coded as a new clause rather than within a clause (Gerot and Wignell 1995).

First clause : *By going on air to **declare** the deal's failure*

Second Clause: *Fabius broke a gentleman's pact of silence*

Third Clause : *perhaps as an attempt to highlight French differences on the matter.*

The writer argued that the verb declare is a kind of mental process which means literally announcing formal and clearly. It also proven by the phrase *by going on air*. It means the verb declare in the clause above is real action that can be seen as well. *By* and *as* show the manner of way Fabius broke a gentlemans' pact of silence. In that clause, the verb declare has a function illocutionary as conflictive which have aims at conflicting against the social purposes. The writer thinks that there was a conflict based on co-text contextual.

Declare means announcing performing co-text contextual with the function of illocution as competitive function

*" They're just waiting for us to **declare** victory and turn our attention to other matters." It was both an acknowledgment that her legacy is not yet secure and a warning that she will not go away until it is.*

As following the data above, the writer found out the verb declare is used in

clause complex. There are consisted five clauses.

First clause : *They're just waiting for us*

Second clause: *to **declare** victory and turn our attention to other matters*

Third clause : *It was both an acknowledgment*

Fourth clause : *that her legacy is not yet secure and a warning*

Fifth clause : *that she will not go away until it is.*

The writer argued the first and the second clause is related as an elaboration clause complex. To give an additional information deeper. Elaboration involves four relationship: specifying in greater detail, restatement, exemplification and comment (Gerot and Wignell 1995). The verb declare means announcing. But it has diferent function because it has a competitive function that has a social purpose or ordering, the clause *They're just waiting for us* expressed that they are ordered to do some action. Based on the co-text contextual, the writer assumes that the verb declare produced to evoke another actions.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the word 'declare' has various meaning and functions of illocutionary. From 3 data, the writer concludes that the verb declare in co-text contextual can become verbal or material process. The verb declare is used in clause complex which various kind of clause complex depends on the co-text contextual. From 3 data in COCA, the writer also found out the result as following below:

1. Declare means affirmation performing the co-text context with convivial function of illocution
2. Declare means announcing performing the co-text context with the conflictive condition
3. Declare means announcing performing co-text context with competitive function

It is therefore, the writer concluded that the verb declare may have a particularly meaning that similar but different functions. The difference functions of the meaning its verb that can be observed through the co-text contextual.

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