

**The Analysis of
Illocutionary Acts Used in
The Speech Video by
Nouman Ali Khan
“Ramadan: The Month of
Hope”**

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Abstract

This study focuses on Nouman Ali Khan's speech entitled “Ramadan: The Month of Hope ” with used of illocutionary approaches. The objective of this study is to explain and describe the various types of Illocutionary acts and their related functions. The research for this topic was conducted using a descriptive qualitative research. The data were collected using observation checklists then they were classified into some types of speech acts based on Yule’s theory. The results of this study show that there were four types of illocutionary acts; representative with cover five functions: Stating, informing, describing, clarifying & concluding. And followed by expressive with cover three functions: praising, hope & apologies and directives with cover four functions: advising, asking, telling, praying and the last one commissive with cover one function: guaranteeing. Additionally, (1) The representatives were the most frequent types of illocutionary act appeared in the speeches which have total 144 utterances (81,36%) with function: stating, informing, describing, clarifying & concluding. (2) The second highest type is expressive that have a total 17 utterances (9,61%) with functions: praising, hope & apologies. (3) The third, directives who have 15 total of utterances (8,47%) with function: advising, asking, telling, praying (5) The last one is commissive with 1 utterance (0,56%) with function: guaranteeing.

Keywords: *Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Nouman Ali Khan*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada pidato Nouman Ali Khan yang berjudul “Ramadan: Bulan Penuh Harapan” dengan menggunakan pendekatan ilokusi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan dan mendeskripsikan berbagai jenis tindak tutur dan fungsinya yang terkait. Penelitian untuk topik ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan observasi checklist kemudian diklasifikasikan ke dalam beberapa jenis tindak tutur berdasarkan teori Yule. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat empat jenis tindak ilokusi; representatif dengan meliputi lima fungsi: Menyatakan, menginformasikan, mendeskripsikan, mengklarifikasi & menyimpulkan. Diikuti oleh ekspresif dengan tiga fungsi: memuji, berharap & meminta maaf dan direktif dengan empat fungsi: menasihati, meminta, memberitahu, berdoa dan yang terakhir komisif dengan satu fungsi: menjamin. Selain itu, (1) Representatif merupakan jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling sering muncul dalam tuturan yang berjumlah 144 ujaran (81,36%) dengan fungsi: menyatakan, menginformasikan, mendeskripsikan, mengklarifikasi & menyimpulkan. (2) Tipe tertinggi kedua adalah ekspresif yang memiliki total 17 ucapan (9,61%) dengan fungsi: pujian, harapan & permintaan maaf. (3) ketiga, direktif yang memiliki total 15 ucapan (8,47%) dengan fungsi:

menasihati, meminta, menyuruh, berdoa (5) yang terakhir adalah komisif dengan 1 ucapan (0,56%) dengan fungsi: menjamin.

Kata Kunci: Tindak Tutur, Tindak Illokusi, Nouman Ali Khan

1. Introduction

Language is literally the base of humans to build communication with each other. In other words, to achieve the goal of interaction people need to develop a bond of communication to know more deeply about something in the world. In addition, there are many ways for people to build communication especially in speech or lecture. Furthermore, a speech is a form of persuasive communication when a speaker's knowledge, opinions and perspective has an impact of influencing a listener's view without pressuring them. Dia & Wahyuni, (2021) explain that persuasive communication is a process of influencing the opinions, attitudes, and actions of other people to suit the communicator's goals without any element of coercion but based on awareness. Since communication is an important aspect in human life to gain many things like information, misunderstanding will always happen in humans when they do the communication and receive the utterances. Misunderstanding between speaker and hearer can happen every time. Humphreys-Jones (in Sayer, 2013) state misunderstanding happens when the listeners fail to understand the preposition through the speaker's utterances. Moreover, the delivery of the speaker must be clear so that the listener can digest the information conveyed by the speaker. In order for the function of language to help humans, the problem in the language is always found and will be the misunderstanding. Interaction through a speech is a way for humans to convey an opinion or say something important that they want to convey to their audience. Apparently, there are still many people who need an understanding of a language theory that is able to achieve a goal from the meaning given by someone. Beside that, The key to success to avoid misunderstanding is to understand the context of language. For this reason, people need to learn about the structure of meaning in language to avoid the misunderstanding and there is a need to observe the context of the meaning of utterances. According to Yule

(2006) the study who deals with utterances meaning is pragmatic.

Furthermore, Abdurrahman (2006) says that pragmatics is a part or the branch of linguistics that use context to to receive, understand and produce an utterance or speech. So that, speech acts are defined to be utterances that result in actions, pragmatics also deals with meaning in context. Since understanding is the base of linguistic communication, comprehending what utterances mean is extremely important to language learning. Pragmatics improves communicative proficiency among language users. A further point, speech acts can also be defined as linguistic actions carried out through utterance (Searle, 1969). Additionally, As supported by Austin (1965) the speech act theory can be divided into three types. There are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. It should be noted that this study focuses on the theory of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. According to Yule (1996) illocutionary acts are divided into five parts. There are the following types and a brief description firstly, speaker tells people how things are representatives (or assertive), when speaker tries to get the hearer to do things (directives), when speaker commits themselves to do things (commissive), when speaker express their feeling and attitude (expressive) and the last one is a type of speech act where the speaker changes the situation (declaration). Moreover, the use of speech theory has a relationship related to the Nouman's speech acts into the development of his lecture. The focus of this study will be on the illocutionary act of the lecturer by Nouman Ali Khan based on his religious speeches in one of his videos with title "Ramadan: Month full of Hope" In order to fully comprehend the illocutionary acts contained in Nouman's statements, the study examined the background surrounding his speeches. In the videos on his lectures, Nouman covered a wide range of significant topics. There is one of his videos that the researcher will be examined. Additionally, the researchers are expected to give information about the types of illocutionary acts performed by Nouman Ali

Khan and what are the most dominant types of speech acts frequently used by Nouman Ali Khan in his video and also to increase and also develop knowledge in linguistic theory that is related to speech act especially in religious speech. This research focused on Nouman's stated aims in his lectures' videos and also highlighted each classification's purpose. The researcher chose This study to identify the types of illocutionary acts performed by Islamic preachers that will be of interest to examine. Because the subject is to talk or do a lecture about a religious topic which makes the researcher really interested to discuss. It aims on the basis of illocutionary acts which are communicated via illocutionary force.

2. Research Question

1. What types and functions of illocutionary acts can be found by Nouman Ali Khan in his speech "Ramadan: The Month of Hope? "
2. Which type is the frequent use of illocutionary acts performed by Nouman Ali Khan?

3. Method

In this study, the researcher employs descriptive qualitative research. which demonstrates the religious utterances by Nouman Ali Khan, is the main activity in this

study. Then, the researcher attempts to examine Nouman's utterance in order to provide a meaningful result in this study. This study uses descriptive qualitative research. The aim of this study is to identify the types of illocutionary acts performed by Nouman Ali Khan and also the focus of this study is to describe & explain the occasion of language use types of speech acts especially in illocutionary acts. In this study, the researcher plays a key role in the process of collecting, analyzing, and concluding the findings under study. In addition, The data were gathered using two observation techniques. The researcher and an observation checklist served as the instruments. Furthermore, the researcher uses a framework developed by Miles & Huberman (1994) for the Data analysis. According to Miles & Huberman (1994) the data analysis is divided into three parts, namely; data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing / verification.

4. Findings and Discussions

The result shows that there are only four types of illocutionary act that performed or produced by Nouman in his video with title Ramadan: Month full of hope, there are; representative, expressive, directive and commissive. The detailed frequency of the result is presented in table 1 as follows:

Table 1 The types of Illocutionary Acts used in Nouman Ali Khan's Speeches

Representative (stating, informing, describing, classifying, and concluding)	144 (utterances)	81,36%
Expressive (apologies, praising and hope)	17 (utterances)	9,61 %
Directive (advising, praying, telling and asking)	15 (utterances)	8, 47 %
Commissive (guaranteeing)	1 (utterances)	0,56 %

Based on the table 1, this study found 177 utterances in one Nouman Ali Khan video with the title Ramadan: Month full of hope.

Furthermore, based on the data that researchers found, there are utterances of Nouman Ali Khan that performed through his utterances

namely: representative, expressive, directive and commissive. It shows the types of illocutionary act representatives who have the highest or frequent use in lectures of one video by Nouman Ali Khan. It shows that representatives have 144 utterances or 81,36% in total of utterances. Next, the second highest type of illocutionary act is expressive, which is used in lectures of the speaker. It shows that expressive have 17 utterances or 9,61% in total utterances in the video. And the third is directive who have 15 total of utterances or 8,47%. and the last one is commissive with 1 utterance or 0,56%.

5. Conclusions

Nouman Ali Khan as the main subject of this research. The data collected by his lecture video with title "Ramadan: Month full of Hope " The theory of illocutionary act that was established by Yule in 1996 was used to analyze and categorize the data. where this data found that Nouman utterances have shown four types of Illocutionary acts or have four categorized. They were representative, expressive, directives, and commissive. Declaration was not identified in this study because declaration requires specific conditions to be performed. Moreover, representative as the highest type of illocutionary act which representatives have 144 utterances or 81,36% in total of utterances. There were also found several functions of representative. They were informing, stating, describing, classifying and concluding. The speaker made extensive use of this category to express his viewpoint and indicate whether it was correct or incorrect. Based on the discussion above, the discussion found the function of each type of illocutionary act where this type has their own purpose of the utterances which the purpose as the literal meaning and as the function of this type of illocutionary act. Moreover, in this research, there are representatives who have the function based on Nouman's utterances with 122 total of utterances or 81,36% included with the function namely: informing, stating, describing, classifying and concluding, and the second type is expressing with a total 17 of utterances or 9,61% where this type has a function namely: praising, hope and apologizing. and the third is directive which have total 15 utterances or 8,47% with the function namely: advising,

telling, asking and praying. the last one is commissive with 1 utterance or 0,56% with the function of guaranteeing. It should be noted that the researcher concludes this research that Nouman produces the utterances to everyone especially for muslim community in his lecture by giving statements or stating his opinion and also their idea of his knowledge about religion which was the topic of his video lecture. In addition, overall of his utterances it shows the representative where this illocutionary act with each function of stating.

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