

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the introduction of the research. The introduction is a description of the problem to be discussed in the research. It consists of six subchapters, they are background of research, statement of problem, research purposes, research significances, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

Communication plays a crucial role in human life. It helps people to share their ideas, thoughts, and feelings to one another. As social beings, people cannot live alone, they need to communicate and interact with others to fulfill their needs and desires. In communicating, people use language that can be understood by others to avoid misunderstanding. Language is the main component in communication. It means that language and communication cannot be separated because they are related to each other. By using language, people can communicate and express their abstract ideas towards others.

In general, human communication can be conducted verbally and non-verbally (Mulyana, 2008, p. 3). The process of conveying verbal communication usually uses words, either in the form of oral or written. Meanwhile, the messages conveyed non-verbally does not use words but uses signs. Those two forms of communication are complementary and interrelated in which needed in communicating, so that the message spoken by the speaker can be conveyed properly to the listener. In addition, communication activities require an understanding of the context. It aims to understand the behind meaning of the utterances or words. Therefore, there is a field of language that explains the actual meaning behind the utterances is called as pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996, p. 3), pragmatics is the study of meaning which is communicated by a speaker or a writer and interpreted by a listener or a reader. Meanwhile, Mey (2001, p. 6) defines pragmatics as the study of using

language in human communication which is determined by the circumstance of society. It means that the language used by people when interacting has relation with context. Context greatly influences the intent of utterances. This is a consideration for the speaker when delivering utterances or words. The speaker needs to think about who they are talking to, where, when, and in what situations. Likewise, by looking at the context the listener can infer the intent of the speaker utterance. As argued by Leech (1983, p. 13) context plays a role as the background knowledge possessed by the speaker and the listener, so that the listener can interpret the meanings of the speaker's utterances. Thus, communication can take place successfully because of the common background knowledge between the speaker and the listener.

In pragmatics study, when conducting communication, speakers perform actions through utterances, it is referred to speech act. Speech act is one of the main topics in pragmatics. Levinson (in Huang, 2017, p. 199) states that speech act points out the sense in which utterances are the bearer of meaning, as well as doing something or action. Those actions consist of apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, request, and so on.

Austin (1962, p. 108) classifies speech act into three categories, those are, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is an utterance which has the literal meaning. While illocutionary act refers to performing an action by uttering a sentence, and perlocutionary act refers to the speaker who gives effect to the listener when he or she says something. Among those three categories, illocutionary act is the central concept of speech act. Illocutionary act has five types which are grouped by Searle (1979, pp. 12–16), they are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. However, in this research, the researcher will focus on directive illocutionary act.

Directive illocutionary act is an illocutionary act that embodies an attempt of the speaker to make the listener to do things or actions. It expresses what the speaker wants such as commands, requests, and suggestions. The purpose of directive illocutionary act is to get certain effect from the listener after hearing

the speaker utterance. There are two ways that the speaker does to realize the directive illocutionary act, namely directly and indirectly. It can also be called the strategy of directive illocutionary act. Yule (1996, pp. 54–55) explains that when there is direct relationship between a structural form and a communicative function, it indicates direct speech act. Whereas when there is no direct relationship between a structural form and a communicative function, it indicates indirect speech act. These strategies of directive illocutionary act are used to understand the meaning of utterance based on structure with certain function that is conveyed by the speaker.

Directive illocutionary act can be found in various kinds of verbal communication, one of them is lecture. Lecture is a speech that are used to convey information to the public. Lecture is delivered by someone who has expertise in certain fields such as religion, education, science, and others. In the field of religion, lecture is carried out by preachers. The researcher chooses Zakir Naik's lecture as the object of this research. Zakir Naik is a leading global Islamic preacher from India. He becomes known internationally because his contribution in the field of religion had a great influence on many people, both Muslim and non-Muslim. He always gives information, motivation, and advice to people through his lectures.

Zakir Naik has held many lectures and debates in different places and even different countries. However, in Ramadan 2020, he held online lectures because of the Covid-19 pandemic has attacked across the world. His online lectures entitled "Live Talk by Zakir Naik by an Open Question and Answer Session" were broadcast live on Peace TV and his official YouTube channel named Dr Zakir Naik, so that people can easily access his lectures. One of the topics of his lecture explained about Ramadan During Lockdown that published on April 25, 2020 on his official YouTube channel and it is used as a source of this research. His lecture contains many directives illocutionary acts. The following below is an example of utterance in Zakir Naik's lecture containing directive illocutionary act.

The topic of today's short talk in the series of Ramadan in Dr. Zakir is Ramadan during Lockdown. Let us understand what are the meanings of these words.

(The data taken from the lecture at 1:44 → 1:59)

The utterance above shows that Zakir Naik as the speaker began his lecture by informing the topic to be discussed about Ramadan during lockdown. Before he expressed the understanding of the topic, he said, "*Let us understand what are the meanings of these words*" which means that he invited the listeners to understand the meanings of the words Ramadan during Lockdown. By understanding the meaning of these words, the listeners can truly understand about the topic to be discussed. Therefore, it is clearly including directive of requests.

Then, Zakir Naik conveyed the utterance directly, because there was a direct relationship between the structural form and the function. The utterance is realized in the form of imperative sentence as its structural form. The reason is because there is the phrase "*let us*" indicates requests. It can be seen he tried to persuade the listeners directly to understand about the meaning of the words Ramadan during Lockdown in order to understand the topic to be discussed. Thus, it includes direct requests.

There are some researchers who have conducted similar research. Those previous researches are used as a reference for this research. The first previous research was conducted by Muhartoyo & Kristani (2013). This research is aimed to analyse directive speech act applied in *Sleeping Beauty* movie. They used the theory of directive speech act by Jucker and Taavitsainen which classified directive speech act into 20 sub-categories, they are advising, admonishing, asking, begging, challenging, daring, demanding, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, inviting, ordering, permitting, recommending, requesting, requiring, suggesting, urging, and warning. In conducting research, they used qualitative method in which data collection is carried out by watching the movie, analyzing the body movement, and the dialogues of each character, as well as reading the script and library research.

The result of this research showed that they found 139 utterances of directive speech act performed in the movie. The most frequently used directive speech act in the movie is ordering with the percentage 21.6%. Whereas the least used directive speech act in the movie is inviting with the percentage 0.7%.

The second previous research was conducted by Bayanuddin et al. (2016). This research investigated the types of directive speech act and politeness strategies that performed by the lecturer when teaching in Speaking Class at the third semester students of English Study Program of The State Institute for Islamic Studies Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi. The theory used in this research is proposed by Bach and Harnish for directive speech acts, while for politeness strategies, they used the theory from Leech. The method applied in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data collected by doing some steps, namely non-participant observation, recording, and field note. This research revealed that there are some types and politeness strategies in English Speaking Class, they are requestives, questions, requirements, prohibitives, permissives, and advisores as types of directive speech act, as well as on-record indirect strategies, direct strategies, and non-sentential strategies as politeness strategies.

The third previous research was conducted by Murniati (2016). She analysed the types of directive speech act by using Searle's theory and the response of the opponent speech in the novel of Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain. She employed qualitative method and the data collection used by her is documentation and literary research. The types of directive speech act found in the novel are eight types, they are challenging, ordering, suggesting, entreating, requesting, commanding, prohibiting, and inviting. The total of data that she found in this research is 55 data of directive speech act including 5 data of challenging, 8 data of ordering, 4 data of suggesting, 10 data of entreating, 2 data of requesting, 9 data of commanding, 9 data of prohibiting, and 8 data of inviting. So, entreating is the most dominant used in the Adventures of Tom Sawyer novel by Mark Twain. In addition, she found 32 utterance responses and 23 actions in the research.

The fourth previous research was conducted by Utami (2017) in which she investigated the types of directive speech act used in X-Men: Apocalypse Movie. This research used Yule's theory for the types of directive speech act consists of commanding, requesting, ordering and suggesting. The method of this research is qualitative method. Whereas to collect the data, she used note taking technique to capture the dialogue in the movie. As a result, she found 60 data in the movie including 26 data commanding, 7 data requesting, 6 data ordering, and 21 data suggesting. The percentage data of types of directive speech act are included into command (43.30%), request (11.60 %), order (10%) and suggest (35%). Thus, the most frequently used in X-Men: Apocalypse movie is command (43.30%).

The fifth previous research was conducted by Al Farisi (2018). This research discussed the types and functions of directive illocutionary act used in surah Ali Imran based on Keith Allan's theory. He took the data from translation text of Al-Qur'an surah Ali Imran by Abdel Haleem. He applied descriptive-qualitative method to analyse the data. To make it easier to find the data, he doing some steps, such as reading the text of Al-Qur'an Surah Ali Imran by Abdul Haleem, identifying directive illocutionary act, and categorizing directive illocutionary act. The result of this research revealed that he found 61 data consisting of 6 types of directive illocutionary act in surah Ali Imran, they are 17 data request, 13 data question, 15 data requirement, 8 data prohibition, 1 data permission, and 7 data advice. So, the most dominant used in surah Ali Imran is request with 17 data. There are also some directive illocutionary act functions, they are, invite, command, ask, forbid, warn, and permit.

The similarity between this research and all those previous researches above is using the same topic, namely directive illocutionary act. Meanwhile, the differences are this research using different object and theory. The researcher applies Kreidler's theory (1998) to analyse the classification of directive illocutionary act. and Yule's theory (1996) to analyse the strategy of directive illocutionary act, so that the way to analyse will be different from all

those previous researches. Therefore, the researcher will attempt to analyse the types and strategies of directive illocutionary act in Zakir Naik's lecture in Ramadan 2020.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the research background above, the researcher wants to analyse the types of directive illocutionary act in Zakir Naik's lecture based on Kreidler's theory (1998). To realize the directive illocutionary act based on the relationship between a structural form and a communicative function, the researcher uses Yule's theory (1996). So, the researcher divided the problem into two questions, they are:

1. What types of directive illocutionary act are used in Zakir Naik's lecture in Ramadan 2020?
2. What strategies of directive illocutionary act are used in Zakir Naik's lecture in Ramadan 2020?

1.3 Research Purposes

Based on the statement of problem above, the purpose of this research, they are:

1. To find out the types of directive illocutionary act are used in Zakir Naik's lecture in Ramadan 2020.
2. To find out the strategies of directive illocutionary are used in Zakir Naik's lecture in Ramadan 2020.

1.4 Researcher Significances

The significance of this research is divided into two significances, namely theoretical significance and practical significance.

Theoretically, this research can contribute to enrich insight and knowledge about directive illocutionary act, especially regarding the types and strategies of directive illocutionary act. Furthermore, this research can complement previous research in the same field. Through this research, the researcher

expects that readers can understand analysis of directive illocutionary act in lecture.

Practically, this research helps English Department students when learning linguistics, especially in the field of pragmatics, since this research provides a detailed understanding of directive illocutionary act in lecture. Meanwhile, for English lecturers, this research can be used as a guidance for teaching activities. This aims to simplify the teaching implementation process. Also, this research can be used as a reference for other researchers who want to conduct similar research in the field of pragmatics.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding the terms that used in this research, the researcher provides some definition of key terms, they are:

1. **Pragmatics:** one of the major studies in linguistics that concerns the relationship between language and context in human communication.
2. **Speech Act:** a minimal aspect in pragmatics that defines the actions performed through utterances. Speech act has five categories, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.
3. **Illocutionary Act:** the use of a sentence to perform a function or force such as stating, declaring, apologizing, promising, etc. Illocutionary act divided into five categories, they are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.
4. **Directive Illocutionary Act:** an illocutionary act that used by the speaker to get the listener perform some actions like commands, requests, and suggestions.
5. **Zakir Naik:** an Indian Islamic Preacher, the founder and president of the Islamic Research Foundation and Peace TV, who has delivered his lectures in several countries. He is known as one who always give his religious lectures in fluent English.
6. **Lecture:** one of types of speech that delivered by the speaker to the listener to provide some information. Lecture usually contains the

general problems which means have several types of lectures, for example religious lectures, educational lectures, health lectures, and so on.

1.6 Organization of Writing

This research is arranged systematically in order to ease the readers in understanding the content of this research. So, the researcher presents the organization of writing which consists of five chapters as follows.

Chapter I : This chapter is introduction which has six parts, they are background of research, statement of problem, research purposes, research significances, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

Chapter II : This chapter is theoretical foundation. It presents some theories that applied in this research, those are pragmatics, speech act, the classification of speech act, the classification of illocutionary act, the classification of directive illocutionary act, the strategy of directive illocutionary act, illocutionary function indicating device (IFID), felicity conditions, context, and Zakir Naik.

Chapter III : This chapter is research method. It consists of research design, source of data, sample of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analysing data.

Chapter IV : This chapter is finding and discussion. It discusses the data analysis.

Chapter V : This chapter is conclusion and suggestion which is a closure of the research. The conclusion serves the result of the research finding containing the answers to research questions. Meanwhile the suggestion contains the researcher's thought related to the operationalization of conclusion that aimed to various parties including to the future researcher.