

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of research, statement of problem, research objectives, significant of the research and organization of writing.

1.1. Background of Research

Language has a power in daily life as a media of communication and it is interesting to be discussed, because language can be used in many sectors and indirectly can influence the hearers. Therefore, no wonder there are many people such as motivators, public speakers, who have popularity in recent time, because they use language in speech and can influence the hearers. In this case when someone speaks about something, actually he or she shows the speech act that can form the action of ask, convince, pledge, promise, deceive, persuade, and so on.

As stated by Syamsuddin (1986:2), language is:

“Alat yang dipakai untuk membentuk pikiran dan perasaan, keinginan dan perbuatan-perbuatan, dan alat yang dipakai untuk mempengaruhi dan dipengaruhi. Kemudian bahasa juga merupakan tanda yang jelas dari kepribadian yang baik maupun yang buruk, tanda yang jelas bagi kemanusiaan.”

It means that language can be used as a tool to build feeling or thinking about something so it can influence the hearers for what it is said by the speaker. Then, language is also as sign of someone's personality for his or her life.

Therefore, language has very important role for human being

There are many ways to represent language in daily life, such as speech.

Speech is a formal talk which someone gives to audience and it has purposes to give advice, to describe something and to guide the audience as hearers. Thus, language as medium in speech

has been viewed as a way of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. Dealing with this, the researcher tries to conduct pragmatics analysis on the language use in speech.

Pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance (Levinson, 1983:5). It can be called that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is conveyed from a speaker and it is interpreted by hearers. Therefore this study must involve the interpretation about the meaning of the speaker in that special context.

There are four central topics of Pragmatics (Huang, 1997) , presupposition, deixis, speech act and implicature. In this case, the writer concentrates on speech act. Searle (1969:16) says that speech act is the basic of minimal units of linguistic communication. Hence, every speech contains speech act. Then speech acts are part of speech event such as conversation, lectures, radio interviews, broadcasts, marriage ceremonies and courtroom trials (Finegan, 1992:305).

Therefore, speech act is the individualism of symptom that related to psychological human. Meanwhile, the research object chosen is Dr. Zakir Naik's

speech.

Zakir Naik is an indian Islamic preacher, who has been called “an authority on comparative religion”. He is the founder and president of the Islamic

research foundation (IRF) and the founder of comparative religion on Peace TV channel, through which he reaches a reported 100 million viewers (https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zakir_Naik). He has held many speeches and debates around the world. Naik argues that scientific theories are prophesized by the Quran. Many Christians after hearing and following his speech are influenced by his words, even some of them convert to Islam. This is for the reason the researcher is interested in analyzing and discussing about the influence of language used by Dr. Zakir Naik in his speech.

Meanwhile, language in speech act itself is called as perlocutionary act. It is a speech act, as viewed at the level of its psychological consequences, such as persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something. In line with Austin's statement (1962:101) that "saying something will often or even normally, produce certain consequential effect".

Related to this problem, there are some similar studies previously. The first was from Yuansyah (2015), entitled "*Directive utterances by older characters found in Dead Poets Society Movie Script*". He described about directive utterance from Movie script of *Dead Poets Society*. The second research was conducted by Suryani (2013), entitled "*The Speech act in Brothers Grimm's*

Snow white Movie Script". He analyzed some sentences in movie script of *Brothers Grimm's Snow white* that were included into speech act from Yule's theory (direct and indirect speech) as a whole.

The third was from Sudrajat (2013), entitled "*The Analysis of Speech Act in Spongebob Squarepants Comics*". She investigated illocutions of the speaker's locution and identified the perlocutions in line with the speaker's locution in

Spongebob Squarepants comics. Then the last research was done by Nafianti

(2012), entitled "*Tindak Tutur Perlokusi Dalam Dakwah Ustad Maulana pada Acara Islam Itu Indah di Trans TV*". Her research discussed kinds and effect from the speech (*dakwah*) of *Ustadz Maulana* and traction *dakwah* from visualizing of television.

Based on the previous studies above, there are some differences with this present research, as this one uses not only Austin's theory but also Searle's theory. Besides, it studies the function of type of speech act and the effect of speech act as well as it involves Dr. Zakir Naik's speeches.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the above background, the researcher intends to analyze the types and functions of speech act in Dr. Zakir Naik's speeches to the hearers that have been recorded by the camera. Therefore, the researcher formulates the problems into two questions, as follows:

1. What types and functions of speech act are found in the speeches of Dr. Zakir Naik?
2. What are the effects of those speeches of Dr. Zakir Naik to the hearers?

1.3. Research Objective

The purposes of this research are:

1. To identify the types and functions of speech act found in the speeches of Dr. Zakir Naik
2. To analyze the effects of those speeches of Dr. Zakir Naik to the hearers.

1.4. Significance of Research

The significances of this research are as follows:

- a. Theoretically, this research will be beneficial for the readers who intend to learn about speech acts types and functions and their effects.

- b. Practically, this research is hoped to be useful as one reference for next researcher to conduct similar research about speech act.

1.5. Clarification of Key Term

The following definition is used to avoid misunderstanding at the terms used in this paper:

1. Speech Act

Speech act is defined as action performed via utterance and Searle (1969:16) says speech act is the basic of minimal units of linguistic communication.

2. Analysis

Analysis is the process of solving the problem of complex topic or substance into smaller parts in order to gain a better understanding. In this part, the researcher tries to analysis type and function of speech act Dr. Zakir Naik's speeches and their effects to the hearers.

3. Dr. Zakir Naik

Dr. Zakir Naik is an Indian Islamic preacher, who has conveyed his speeches in the world. He is also the founder and president of the Islamic research foundation (IRF) and the founder of comparative religion on Peace

TV channel.

4. Speeches

Speech is formal talk which someone gives to audience and it has purpose to give advice, guidance to audience as hearers. This object of this research is speeches conveyed by Dr. Zakir Naik in which he argues that scientific theories are prophesized by the Quran.

1.6.Organization of Writing

In this research, the researcher has divided the paper into five chapters: the first chapter is an introduction which consists of background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, significant of research, clarification of key terms, and organization of writing. The second chapter is theoretical review which consists of theory of pragmatics, theory of speech act, biographical of Dr.

Zakir Naik.

The third chapter is methodology which consists of research method, population and sample, source of data, the technique of collecting data and the technique of analysing data. The fourth chapter is research findings and discussion about types and functions of speech acts in Dr. Zakir Naik's speeches and their effects to the hearers. And the last chapter is conclusion and suggestion in accordance with the research findings.