

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is one of the most main elements in communications and it is used by nations around the world as a medium for communication. Language is a verbal tool for communication (Chaer, 2003). Language is one of the fundamental things in human life and cannot be separated from humans. It is can also be interpreted as a tool used to communicate and interact with people in the environment. language has a function to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts and feelings. It is consists of words and a collection of words. each word has a specific meaning. Language as a gift from God to human is stated in holy Qur'an verse Al Hujurat verse 13 as follows:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقْوَاهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

This verse describes the relationship between humans, that Allah created man and woman with a variety of languages, nations and tribes. With this diversity, Allah wants us as humans to know each other. the closer and know us, the better our communication with others. Within the

communication, individuals who are connecting each other by using language ought to get it what the speaker and hearer mean and say. Therefore, the communication can happen both of the speaker and the hearer.

Communication is a process of conveying information from one side to another. It takes place when there is a similarity in meaning in the message received by hearer. People can communicate information through communication by using a common framework of images, signs, or actions. (Chaer & Augustina, 2004). In communication, language has a critical part since it is utilized to convey data, ideas, feelings, wants of what the speaker needs in conveying to the hearer or to clarify what the speaker needs the hearer to do something in delivering language. In this case, there are often misinterpretations that make the utterances ambiguous .In order for the hearer to understand the exact meaning of the speaker's utterance context and overcome the ambiguous, so we need pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a branch of the study of words and their meaning in a language concern to their context. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, as opposed to utterance meaning. (Yule, 1996). This sort of considering fundamentally includes the translation of what kind of individuals mean in a specific context and how the context affects what it said. The study as a skill to use language, which is always adapted to the user in the context, based on situations, conditions, places, and others. Pragmatics has a few approaches and one of them is the speech acts.

Speech act is the study of the meaning of utterances spoken and written. Speech acts are actions performed via utterances (Yule, 1996). Its used to clarify what speaker said, so hearer can understands the points from the speaker. Without realizing it, humans cannot be separated from speech acts in everyday life in communication, such as greeting, promise, apology, asking, complaint, or request. Therefore, speech acts are important for people to understand each other's utterances.

In English learning, Learners need to learn how to make speech acts as well as interpret and grasp speech act utterances because without these skills, they would be able to hear what others are saying but not understand it. To be able to interact effectively and appropriately with native English speakers, EFL learners must be taught the many forms and responses of speech acts in the setting of the classroom (Zayed, 2014). EFL teachers should incorporate and embrace speech act theory in their teaching practice. They have the responsibility to equip their students with the knowledge needed to master appropriate speech actions for effective intercultural communication.

Speech acts are divided into three there are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. locutionary act is an action that carry literal meaning of utterances, serves to convey and state something. Meanwhile, illocutionary act is an act by stating something. In this action the speaker uses a typical expression or utterances, which makes the speaker act according to what he is saying. Last, perlocutionary act is an act that

produces effects, responses, and results generated by the utterances to hearer, based on the situation and conditions of the utterances, the expression can be in the form of words, actions, or deeds. From all the acts, illocutionary acts are generally often discusses acts in the field of pragmatics (Yule, 1996). There five types of illocutionary acts; representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive (Searle, 1979).

The numerous types of speech act show many functions such as exchanging accurate information, intellectual information, expressive attitudes, moral attitudes, persuasion, and socializing (Searle, 1976). These functions will be appropriate if the hearer understands what the speaker means. Also, there are various examples of speech acts in daily life such as in the activities of teaching and learning, on advertisement conversations in movies or even on someone speech like presidential election, victory speech, or inspirational speech.

There are so many speeches given by famous people. One of the famous is Muniba Mazari's inspirational speech that is viral on social media in recent years entitled "We all are perfectly imperfect" which was uploaded by English Speeches on YouTube. She really inspired many people for his life story that was very full of struggle. The story of how she can rise from his past on what happened to her youth. She had a bad past and had a terrible accident that nearly destroyed all her dreams. She had to go through various kinds of body surgeries and insertion of pins on her body. Because of that story, she was nicknamed "the iron lady of Pakistan". Muniba Mazari also

a first representative of UN Women Pakistan and had participated on many conferences and gave an inspirational speech about children, women and gender equality.

In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing the speech acts in Muniba mazari's inspirational speech as an object of this research. The researcher wants to focus on analysis the illocutionary act of the speech because in the speech the researcher found many types of illocutionary acts and to find out the most dominant type of illocutionary act. This speech was chosen based on the researcher's perspective of pragmatic field, which is has various language refers to the speaker's meaning from the utterances and it needs to be analysed to know what speaker's intention and purpose. In addition, researcher is interested in researching the speech because it is interesting to study in terms of language use and very few people research the type of the speech.

According to the background of the study, the researcher considered the title "An Analysis of Illocutionary acts in Muniba Mazaris's Inspirational speech in 2018".

B. Definition of Key Terms

1. Analysis

Analysis is a set of activities and processes that are interrelated to solve problems or solve components into more detail and are recombined to conclusions drawn. One form of analysis activity is to summarize raw data

into information that can be conveyed to the public. In this research, analysis is used to find out the types and dominant types of illocutionary acts in the speech.

2. Speech

Speech is the activity of speaking in public or giving speeches in their opinion, or giving a picture of something to convince the listener. In this research, the researcher chooses Muniba Mazari's speech as an object.

3. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is an action in which the main intention of the speaker is for the listener to understand the speaker's purpose. It is also an act by stating something. In this action the speaker uses a typical expression or utterances, which makes the speaker act according to what he is saying. There are five types of illocutionary acts; representative, directives, commissive, expressive and declaratives.

C. Research Questions

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used in Muniba Mazari's speech?
2. What is the most dominant type of illocutionary act used in Muniba Mazari's speech?

D. Objective of Study

1. To identify the Types of Illocutionary acts used in Muniba Mazari's Speech.

2. To find out the most dominant Type of Illocutionary acts used in Muniba Mazari's speech.

E. Significance of Study

The result of the research is supposed to give benefits as follow:

1. This research might give understanding to the theories of speech acts, especially about Illocutionary acts.
2. This research would add more knowledge and adequate information about speech acts and pragmatics.
3. This research could be references for the future researcher in speech acts as and in the pragmatics fields.