ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED BY MUNIBA MAZARI IN INSPIRATIONAL AND MOTIVATIONAL VIDEO ON YOUTUBE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed explaining the pragmatic study of the follow-up, which is about the types of action, direct or indirect language and the context of speech used in Muniba Mazari in motivational videos on YouTube. It is expected to provide insight to the reader about types of illocutionnary act in order to improve pragmatic competence. The research was presented in a qualitative form because the data were presented in sentence form. The data were collected from Muniba Mazari's speech. This research also applies the theory of J. R Searle (1979) on the follow-up to identify the types of follow-up, context, and meaning of sentences. Further, this study used the theory of Geogre Yule (1996) to know the language style directly or indirectly. The results of this study showed that there were 44 data found in the video of Muniba Mazari. They are: telling (3), claiming (3), sating (4), affirming (7), describing (9), suggesting (2), commanding (2), warning (3), vowing (3), promising (3), declaring (1), thanking (3), disliking (1). The most dominant in Muniba Mazari's speech were representatives. It is because Muniba often reveals and informs about her life story to motivate the audience.

Keywords: *pragmatic, Illocutionary act, stydirect speech act, indirect speech acts*

A. INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important aspect of daily activity. It is the way people communicate with others in society. By communicating, people can convey information or ideas. Buck & Vanlear (2002), communication is the behavior of individuals in sending and receiving information. While, according to Nurjannah (2017), communication is an important role in the lives of everyone in the world to convey and provide information. In communication, people have the intent or purpose when they speak. The purpose is conveyed by sentences or utterances. When communicating, the speaker and listener have to use the correct language to reach the goal of communication. For example, the speaker says "Today will be raining for Jakarta area" and the hearer says "Alright, I will bring an umbrella" In this way, language plays an important role in human life as a tool to share informations, desires, or ideas. Language can express our feelings, such as: greeting, insulting, apologizing, protesting, criticizing, promising, thanking, asking questions, making requests, and saying goodbye. Chaer & Agustina (2010) define languages can transfer ideas, thoughts, desires, and emotion to someone else. For example, the speaker says "We will go to the beach today" and the hearer say " that's a good idea".   In addition, in sending the message, the speaker should know the situation and the condition of the listener, then the listener can understand the implied meaning of the utterances. For example; when the teacher says of the students by saying *" Why this room is so hot?"* The speaker uses an indirect request to the students to turn on the Air Conditioner. Another example is when someone promises to his friend, they can say *" I promised that I would take care of you.".* This utterance uses a direct speech and gives information that the speakers will take care of him/her. Sometimes, people do not know the meanings of the utterances and create miscommunication.

Knowing the phenomena, the writer wants to know about speech acts. By studying speech act, we can know the implied meaning of the utterances according the context. In this study, the writer focuses on illocutionary acts produced by Muniba Mazari to motivate others. For those reasons the writer intends to conduct a study entitled *"Illocutionary Act Used By Muniba Mazari In Inspirational And Motivational Video On Youtube"*

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the studies in linguistics that discussed the meaning inside. According to Yule (1996 in Hidayat, 2016) states that pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning. Pragmatics was developed in the late 1970s. It studies how people understand the utterance by the speakers and action in a concrete speech situation. It means the meaning in every utterance is important to know and the listener must understand the implied meaning in the context.

Speech Acts

Speech acts is part of linguistics that discuss language. Austin (1979 in Cutting, 2002, p. 16) states that speech act is an act that refers to the action of making an utterances. Speech act is used to express meaning and a word that expresses a purpose. Yule G. (1996) states that speech acts are an action performed via utterance.Speech acts are generally taken to conclude action such as greeting, ordering, promising, inviting, warning, thanking, saying goodbye, etc

According to Yule G. (1996) the following are an explanation of the three-term of speech acts :

Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is a basic of utterance that has a meaning. Locutionary act is the acts of saying something to the listener, if the hearer fails to understand the utterance then the speakers have failed to act.

Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an appearance of language action in saying something, which is related to a language action by saying something. According to Searle (1979 in Bach, 2006) states that illocutionary act is a kind of speech act that can be done using performative formula, illocutionary act is speech act in utter sentences.

This study uses the theory of Searle (1979) to identify kinds of speech acts. There are five kinds of illocutionary act according to Searle, as follows:

Representatives

According to Searle (1979) representatives are kinds of illocutionary what speakers believe about truth or not. Representatives tell about the truthfully of the utterance.This type acts such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, etc.

Directives

Directives is the utterances to attempt by the speaker to the hearer to do something (Searle, 1969). Directives performs such as commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, etc.

Commissives

Commisives are kind of illocutionary acts that the intention of the speakers to promise of offering something Searle (1979). In other words, commissives are the utterance produces to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, etc.

Declaratives

Declaratives have a specific use of the place and the event Searle (1979). Declaratives can change a particular situation instantly. The types such as declare, announce, curse, define, nominate, etc.

Expressives

According to Searle (1979) expressives are the intention of the speakers feeling through the psychological attitude. Expressives tell about the speaker's feelingsThe expression such as sorrow, apology, thank, greet, pleasure, like, dislike, joying, etc.

Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary acts are performing the listener after hearing the utterance of the speakers. Perlocutionary act is the performance of the listener, they are persuading, deterring, or inspiring Searle (1979).

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The study used a qualitative method to analyze the data. According to Vanderstoep & Jhonston (2009), qualitative research is a method aimed at generating a narrative or textual description of the phenomenon under study. Descriptive qualitative is used in this study to prove the theory. It means that the proof is the speech used by the speaker collected by watching the video of the speech on youtube. The qualitative is used to explain the data and the meaning of this research. This study identified the kinds of illocutionary acts in Muniba Mazari's speech in an inspirational and motivational videos on youtube.

C. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The writer had taken 148 data of speech used in Muniba Mazari's speech that represents illocutionnary acts. There were only 44 data which have been chosen ramdomly. The analysis can be seen as follows:

Representatives

1.Telling

Datum 4

Utterances : "And that disclaimer is that I've never claimed to be a motivational speaker."

Description of Context and Analysis :

At the inspirational and motivational event, Muniba Mazari is the one who speaks in the event. Muniba Mazari is the main speaker of the event. The show carries the theme "We all are Perfectly Imperfect ". First, before doing the talks, Muniba always said she never thought of becoming a motivator. This statement is classified in representative (telling) and she utters the utterance by using direct speech act, because she direct tells the audience about herself. The direct way of speech act is choosen by her, because she wants the audience to know, if there is any mistake in her speech, please be forgiven, because she never thinks of being a motivator.

Directives

Suggesting

Datum 85

Utterances : "So, when you accept yourself the way you are the world recognizes you."

Description of Context and Analysis :

Mazari told the audience, if the audience received themself somehow, then the world would accept the audience as well by the way. What is meant by the world is the people. The audience must accept themselves as physical, present circumstances, emotions, bad experiences, etc. The audience does not need to be someone else or change themselves to be liked by many people. Muniba uses directive speech act especially suggesting because Muniba suggests to the audience to be themselves and accept the state of self so that the world can also receive it.

Commisives

Vowing

Datum 13

Utterances : "So, I am here and I'm going to share the story of that woman."

Description of Context and Analysis :

Every speech of Muniba Mazari, she always shares her life story with people to motivate someone. Her life story is highly motivating, Mazari was a disability due to accidents. There were so many calamities that befallen her after her accidents, but she did not fall into her condition, she arose and began her life to become a model, an artist, and now a motivator. Muniba uses commisives and indirect speech act in this utterances.

Declaratives
Declaring
Datum 7
Utterances : "Well, it is a story of a woman, who's perfectly imperfect life made her who, and what she is today."

Description of Context and Analysis :

Muniba Mazari states about the theme on this day that she wants to talk about. This utterances she often said before starting her talk, to introduce to the audience. Muniba told the story of a woman who struggled with her limitations. Muniba Mazari tells to the audience about the story she wants to share is a woman's story in pursuit of her dreams and aspirations made other people realize. That life should keep going. Muniba tries to convince the story of a woman to inspire the audience. Muniba uses declarative speech act (declaring) and this utterance uses direct speech act, because she claims this is her story.

Expressives
Thanking
Datum 1
Utterances : "Thank you so much for all the love, for all the warmth thank you   for accepting me."

Description of Context and Analysis :

Muniba Mazari thanks to the audience, because the udience has welcomed her vigorously and joyfully. She feels so happy, she doesn't believe that the audience greeted her warmly and was able to receive Muniba on the show. The audience give applause when Muniba

enters the stage area. She uses expressive speech act (thanking) to uttering the speech. Again, she expresses her garatitude and gives a clear reason why she did that to the audience. Muniba feels that when someone accepts you and welcomes you, we must say thankyou for them. This utterances includes in direct speech act.

D. CONCLUSION

Illocutionary act is very important in understanding utterances. The writer has found many utterances produced by Muniba Mazari that represents illocutionary acts. This study used the theory by Searle, according to Searle there are five kinds of illocutionary act representatives, directives, commisives, declaratives, and expressives. The verb used by Muniba Mazari such as telling, describing, stating, claiming, asking, commanding, thanking, suggesting, and hypoteshizing. From the result of the analysis of illocutionary act can be found 44 data from Muniba Mazari speech. As conclusion the writer found 26 data of Representative that have the function of telling, claiming, sating, affirming, describing. There are 7 data of directive that have the function of suggesting, commanding. There are 6 data of commisive that have the function of vowing, promising. There are 1 data of declarative that have the function of declaring. The last, there are 4 data of expressive that have the function of thanking, disliking.

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