

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction of the study and elaborates research background, problem identification, research limitation, research questions, research objectives and research significance.

1.1 Research Background

Language is a human intermediary in conveying various things in communication such as interacting with each other. According to (Dyatmika, 2021) sharing opinions, ideas, messages, and other similar things between two or more individuals is referred to as communication. Moreover, lecture is the part of communication between humans to convey their opinion, ideas, etc. Furthermore, a lecture is persuasive communication in which an opinion or knowledge from a person has the nature of building a person's mind without forcing it. As supported by (Dia & Wahyuni, 2022) 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. In addition, to achieve the goal of an opinion and the knowledge conveyed by the speaker, it is necessary to achieve an understanding of a meaning in language.

Although communication has an important role in human life as to initiate an interaction, misunderstanding always happen in humans when they do the communication and receive the utterances. As supported by (Sayer, 2013) misunderstanding happens when the listeners fail to understand the preposition

through the speaker's utterances. In addition (Sayer, 2013) also argues misunderstanding occurs when the sender or the speaker's intention of the meaning is not restored. Moreover, 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. However, as is well known, one often misinterprets when accepting an appeal uttered by someone because of one's limited understanding of a language so that the function, meaning of a speech utterance of information that a person gives to his listeners does not arrive correctly. so, people's delivery regarding an utterance to provide information is often misinterpreted so it changes the meaning and function that the speaker really wants to convey to the audience.

Likewise, misunderstanding can occur in humans when they are trying to give an opinion, ideas and sometimes when people want to share their knowledge through lecture. 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. The key to success to avoid misunderstanding is to understand the context of language. Language plays an important role especially for communication. Therefore, 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 (Levinson, 1983) Pragmatic is the study which deals with language focusing on contextual meaning. In addition, (Leech, 1983) who mentions that the study who deals with how utterances have meaning in situation is called pragmatic. Furthermore,

(Abdurrahman, 2011) says that pragmatics is a part or the branch of linguistics that use context 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.

Speech acts are the fundamental or smallest units of linguistic communication. Speech acts can also be defined as linguistic actions carried out through utterance (Searle, 1969). Language and communication that is produced by people has a close relationship with speech acts. As supported by (Wijana, 2021) speech act is an act that is possible by speaker in show or expressing an utterance. In addition, speech acts have a type that can be divided into three types. As supported by (Austin, 1962) the speech act theory can be divided into three types. There are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. At the same time as utterances are produced, these three classifications are carried out. Locutionary act, which is defined as the act of stating something, is the first category of speech act. Thus, the literal meaning of an utterance is a locutionary act. The primary function of a statement is to inform the audience. Then, Illocutionary acts also serve to convey the purposeful meaning that exists behind a statement. Moreover, the illocutionary act influences some of the listeners' actions. Perlocutionary act is the term for these actions.

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.

Nouman Ali Khan is currently one of the most well-known Islamic speakers, he was selected as the study's subject. He is a well-known American Muslim speaker who was raised in New York City and delivers lectures with the intention of promoting Islam's all-encompassing message. The Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Center of Jordan has named him one of the top 500 Muslims in the world. In addition to the United States and other countries like Indonesia, Nouman is a well-liked Islamic preacher among young Muslims worldwide.

The purpose of this study is to examine Nouman Ali Khan's Islamic lectures in order to determine the types of illocutionary types that he used. In the videos on his lectures, Nouman covered a wide range of significant topics. There is one of his videos that the researcher examined. The title of his video is "Ramadan: The Month of Hope ". In order to fully comprehend the illocutionary acts contained in Nouman's statements, the study examined the background surrounding his speeches. Additionally, 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 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.

1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the background that has been described, the researcher identifies some problems related to;

1. The meaning of speech received by listeners has a misunderstanding so that it is far from the meaning or purpose of an utterance.
2. There are many types and functions of illocutionary acts that can be found in this lecture by Nouman Ali Khan.

Misunderstanding between speaker and hearer can happen every time. Therefore, the delivery of the speaker must be clear so that the listener can digest the information conveyed by the speaker. The delivery of this information must be received and absorbed as well as possible by the listener in the human activities between the speaker and listener. In order for the function of language to help humans, the problem in the language is always found and will be the misunderstanding. Then, a delivery of utterance that is not clearly identified by listeners due to a lack of extensive knowledge to cover the meaning of the spoken sentence. Thus, there is a misunderstanding in receiving information through communication.

The use of language as a tool for us to communicate every day or as daily activities will have its own purposes. Every utterance that produces will contain some literal meaning. So, the utterances by the speaker can be a different perspective every time by the listener. The speech acts were the subject of the current study, which concentrated on their types, subtypes, and social purposes.

1.3 Research Limitation

The focus of this study on the illocutionary act in speech by Nouman Ali Khan based on his religious speeches in one of his videos with title “Ramadan: The Month of Hope“.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the problem identification above, the research questions are;

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?

1.5 Purpose of the Study

The study of how relative distance is expressed is known as pragmatics. The researcher's goal in doing this study was to discover the different speech behaviors and illocutionary acts that are performed by Nouman Ali Khan through

his lecturer.

1. To describe and clarify types and function of illocutionary acts performed by Nouman Ali Khan in his lecture.
2. To describe and clarify which the most dominant types of illocutionary act frequently used by Nouman Ali Khan in the process of his lecturer.

1.6 Significance of the study

This research is expected to give theoretical and practical significance.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

In this study, the researchers are expected to give information about the types and functions of illocutionary acts performed by Nouman Ali Khan and what are the types of illocutionary 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 illocutionary act especially in religious speech.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

- a. In this study, the expected outcome is to give more contribution for education by the types of illocutionary acts by Nouman Ali Khan used during his religious video.
- b. The result in this research can be the important information for future researchers who want to discuss speech act theory, especially in illocutionary acts.