A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF LOCUTIONARY ACTS IN ZAKIR NAIK'S STATEMENT

SKRIPSI

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

By:

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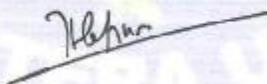
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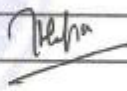Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

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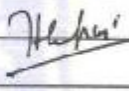
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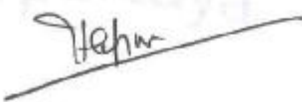
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ABSTRACT

Pranata T, aditia . NPM. 1502050015, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Locutionary Acts in Zakir Naik's Statement". Skripsi : English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019.

This research deal with of pragmatic analysis of locutionary acts in Zakir Naik's statement. The objectives of the research was to find out locutionary acts and type locutionary acts in Zakir Naik's statement. The data in this research were taken from youtube the title is "women challanging Zakir Naik finally convert to Islam". There are 13 locutionary and type of locutionary acts taken as the data. Descriptive qualitative method was applied to analyzed the data. In doing this research library research was applied in analyzing the data. From the data, it were obtained that 13 locutionary acts and type locutinary acts, namely 5 data belong to phonetic act, 6 data belong to phatic act, 2 data belong to rhetic act.

Key word**:** *pragmatic, speech acts, locutionary acts*

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The researcher realizes that this research is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Medan,   September 2019

Reseacher

Tri Aditia Pranata

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   Background of the Study

Language is a tool for people to communicate. Through language, people can express their feelings and messages. The function of a language is to make the communicantion be able to understand the messages that they deliver.

Linguistics is "the scientific study of language, and the study linguistics typically includes, among other things, the study of our knowledge of sound systems(phonology), word structure (morphonology), and sentences structure (syntax). In linguistics context understanding is needed in pragmatics analysis". Context is all related aspects with the physical and social environment of a speech. Leech (1989:13), stated that the context as the background knowledge of the speech that is owned by helpful speakers interpret the meaning of the speech. In this case Leech feel more appropriate use the term goal or function rather than using the meaning intended by speaker to say something, closely related to objectives are speech acts.

Austin (1978: 101), stated that there were three kinds of speech acts, namely locution, illocution and perlocution. All three accur simultaneously. Locution relates a topic to a statement in a pharase (subject-predicate). Illocution is the act of saying a statement, an offer, a

question, and so on. Perlocution is the result or effect caused by the expression in according with the situation and condition of pronunciation of the expression..

While communicating through of language, we often mean more than what we say which indicated by how we ask about something, complain about something, make commands or offer to do something. Performing actions through utterances is called speech act. According to Yule (1996: 47), its in the nature of speech act that people express themselves, people not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words but also perform actions via those utterances.

Yule (1996: 53) also stated that there are five classifications of speech act, they are declaration, representation, expression, directives and commisives. It can be assumed that when we communicated something, we will have embedded intended meaning in our utterances, like we when ask someone to do something. A speech act is the attempt at doing something purely by speaking and many things can be done with speaking.

In some aspect of our lives, such as social life, education and even politics, some people will use more speech acts and use their meaning in the form of utterances stated verbally and in writing. For instance statement in a debate in the world used by Dr. Zakir Naik from Indian. Debaters use many speech act in their argument to get peoples interest and support with showing evidance of al-quran. He has been debate with pastors in the world to make sure the statement he is talking is truth.

In this case the researcher explains that this researcher focuses on the analysis of locutionary acts based on the category of classification of speech acts in every utterance or sentence used by the Dr. Zakir Naik who is a speaker and Islamic scholar involved in Islamic da'wah and comparative religion. He stated that the aim was to talk about Islam to non-Muslims and clarify all kinds of misconceptions about Islam itself, especially the labels "terrorist" and "radicalism". He is also a speaker about Islam as a religion that is in accordance with facts is a religion that makes sense and is compatible with modern science to be able to convince non-Muslims about the truth of religion. therefore the researcher chose a debate entitled *"women challengingZzakir Naik finally converted to Islam"*,

The reason why the researcher chose the figure of Zakir Naik as the subject of this research is because he is a special and great person in his country and in the world, and the reseacher amazed by him who has extraordinary talent and ability to spread the right things in the Islamic religion. then the researcher was drawn to the language that convinced a person to believe what he said.

B. Identification of the Problems

The problem of this research identified:

1. The use of locutionary acts in Zakir Naik's statement..

2. The use of speech act in Zakir Naik's statement.

C. The Scope and limitation

The scope of this study focuses on the use speech acts. The limitation of this study of speech act of locutionary acts in Zakir Naik's statement.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research are formulated as the following:

1. What type of locutionary acts used in Zakir Naik's statement?

2. How are the locutionary speech acts in Zakir Naik's statement?

E. The Objectives of Study

Based on the problem of study, the aims of this research are as follows:

1. To find out of the locutionary acts in Zakir Naik's statement.

2. To describe the locutionary of speech acts in Zakir Naik's statement.

F. The Significance of Study

1. The finding of this study are expected to be useful for those who watch debate Zakir Naik especially those who are interest in vocabulary and speaking may enrich their proficiency in speech acts.

2. To provide information about locutinary of speech acts especially on Zakir Naik's statement.

3. To be used reference in learning activities.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a study which belief is what is communicated is more than what is said. The utterances that the speakers produce in communication contain deeper sense than the actual meaning of the words or phrases themselves. Yule (1996:3), stated that pragmatics has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics also strongly related with context or situation when something is being said, thus it is very important for the speakers to focus on the context. Leech (983: 6) also states that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. In accordance to Leech statement, Yule (1996), argues that pragmatics should also consider aspects of context such as who people are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances that will determine the way they say and what they want to say.

According to Levinson (1983: 9), pragmatics is "the study of the relationship between language and context that is dramatized or coded in the structure of language".

According to Parker (1986: 11), pragmatics is "different from grammar, which is the study of the internal structure of language. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate".

In pragmatics is the study of speech act is a new subfield of linguitics. It can be compared to semantic. Which in one sense is the study of the literal meaning of an utterance. However, often people speak sentences that more than or even something apparently diffrent from what they actually say and further more listener understand this addtional meaning.

Equally we recognize that may theories propose the field of pragmatic, from the theory the reseacher can conclude that pragmatic a branch part of linguistics, pragmatics is the utilization of a discussion in a context in certain place. Where someone produce meaning through do communication that is used between speakers and utterences with spesific roles and aims in pragmatics study there is a certain significances and intent that someone expressed to others. Pragmatics can help a person solve comunicating problem bertween the speaker and hearer to understand the meaning of the context.

Mostly, pragmatics is defined as the study of language use communication or in other world. Pragmatics is the contextual meaning from definition above we can know that pragmatics the study of language which discuss the structure and the relatshionship of language to context.

2. Speech Act

According to Austin (1994:4), speech act is "an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance". Based on those opinions above, it can be concluded that speech act is the act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The functions of the speech act itself is to state the speaker's intention to the hearer.

Speechact theory was first intoduced by philosopher Oxford named J.L Austin (1962:94), on the book "How to do thing words". Speech acts theory is a speech word with a certain structure and also with certain meanings. Speech acts were presented for the first time by Austin, and Saerle developed again in 1969. Based on Saerle (1969:16), "speech acts are the basic and minimum units of communication of linguistics". Speech atcs are action that are carried out in general function as the meaning of sentences. The significance of the sentence spoken, sometimes has more substance then what is actually said, and perfoms to be unambigously by given a sentence.

Yule (1996:47), stated that speech acts are action carried out by utterences in English these action are generally more spessific such as apologies, complaints, congratulation, invitation, promises, and petitions. Usually the speaker expects that a communication will be acknowledge and realized by the listener based on the meaning said by the speaker, and usually also essisted by situation or position when addressing. According

to Brown (1983:231) stated that speech acts are activities structured sequences where they communicate.

According to the theory above, the researcher can conclude that speech acts branches of speech that function as communication. Speech acts are well a product oral communication to determine significances in a sentences, and become the differences between spoken language which is signified in a statement or description such as promise, apologies, greetings, requests, complaints, suggestions, invitation, or word of advices. For example speech acts may have more than one word, such as "close the door" to make a request, or a few words or sentences "a lot of polution close the door. There is more meaning based on that statement. First, the speaker said that the recipient close the door because there was polution.

Speech act theory broadly explain these utterances as having three aspects: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

a. Locutionary act,by which meant as the act of saying something that makes sense in a language followed the rules of pronunciation and grammar.

b. Illocuitonary act, the action intended by the speaker, or the uses to which language can be put in society.

c. Perlocutionary act concerned with that followes an utterances the effect or take-up of an illocutionary.

3. Speech Act Theory

There are two kinds of theories of speech acts which are first intoduced by Austin 1962 and the second, which was developed by Saerle in 1969. The reseacher using theory JL Austin to analyzed the reseach.

a. J.LAustin (1962),

Classifies the speech acts into two, namely constantive and performative. Constantive speech act is a speech asserting something that can be tested for truth by using knowledge of the world. Example: I apologize for all my shortcomings. The utterances are performative utterances, because in addition to speech as a follow-spoken but also has the functionality to apologize to the hearer. Speech action theory arises as a reaction to 'descriptive fallacy', namely the view that declarative sentences are always used to describe fact or 'state of affairs', which must be done correctly or incorrectly. In fact, according to Austin, there are many declarative sentences that do not describe, report, or state anything, so that they cannot be stated correctly. Examinations of the sentence are (part of) activities / actions.There are two types of utterances, according to Austin (1962), namely constative and performative utterances.

1. Constantive utterances

That do not take action and can be known to be wrong. According to Austin (1962), constant utterances is "a type of utterance that describes a factual state, whose contents may refer to a historical fact or event that

actually happened in the past". Constantive utterances has consequences for being determined right or wrong based on the factual relationship between the examiner and the actual facts. So, the dimensions of the constative utterances are false-true. Example: *you look happy.*

2. Performative utterances

Which is a speech that has implications for the actions of the speaker that is difficult to understand, can not be determined correctly by his commitment because this utterances is more related to the use or actions of the speaker. For example "You are fired!", I hereby declare freedom "are examples of performative utterances. The dimensions of performative utterances are happy-unhappy.

b. Saerle (1969),

Seven years after the publication of the work of Austin, Saerle (1969) published his speech acts. The Austin breakthrough concept to incorporating speech acts theory into linguistics theory. Saerle sees language as the rule that regulates intentional behavior and stated that speaking language is doing speech acts that are generally made possible by and carried out in accordance with certain rules for the use of linguistics elements. The integration of speech act theory in linguistucs theory is even more evident in what Saerle calls the principle.

Like Austin, Saerle identified three aspects of speech acts, refers to each other as speech acts. While referring to speech acts an act of utteering

words. Saerle also argues that the Locutionary action ideas which meant as the act of saying something that makes sense in a language followed the rules of pronunciation and grammar.

4. Types of Speech Act

According to J.L.Austin, speech acts are divided into 3 types, namely: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

4.1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary act, according to Austin, it is an language to say something, namely an action to convey a certain meaning clearly, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity with grammatical rules of a particular language.

Some example of locutionary acts:

a. *Rendang* is a traditional foods of Indonesia.

(a statement to inform traditional foods of Indonesia)

b. Indonesia is the country producing the best spices in the world.

(a statement to inform indonesia is a rich country)

4.2. Illocutionary Acts

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering Yule(1996:48). This act is "also called the act of doing something in saying something". The most significant level of action in a speech act is the illocutionary act

because the force, which has been desired by the speakers, determines this act.

For example: would you mind to close the door?It means that speaker intends to the hearer to close thedoor it is recognize that thye utterance is intended as a request. Thespeaker intends the hearer to recognize the illocutionary of an orderto close the door.

4.3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary act"is performing an act of saying something". This act is also known as the perlocutionary effect. The speaker utters something in the assumption that the hearer will reconize the effect of the speaker's utterance. The speaker utters something in the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect of the speaker's utterance to close the door.

For example:

a.   The weather is cold

In this case, the speaker wants to give information to the hearer that the weather is cold. The speaker also has intention order to make the hearer understand what (the speaker) is and dowhat the speaker wants.

b.   Would you mind to close the door?

Would you close to the door?

| Locution/intention | Illocution/meaning | | perlocution/effect on the hearer |

5. **Type of Locutionary Acts**

J.L.Austin classifies locution act into three types of speech act, namely: phonetic act, phatic act and rhetic action.

5.1. Phonetic Acts

phonic act is "an act of language by pronouncing certain sounds". The smallest element of language structure is in the form of words, while the word consists of phonemes that make up a particular system symbol so that it has a lexical meaning (the meaning of the language contained in the vocabulary). Therefore in an act of language must be done through the act of pronouncing the sounds of language.

5.2. Phatic Acts

Phatic acts is "a subclass of locational languages, namely in the form of pronunciation of certain vocabulary, for example certain types of sounds that form a particular grammar"

The action of static language is a sound appearences of language is a sound appereances of language in vocabulary system aranged in a grammar, with the composition of the vocabulary in a grammar system, it means that according to a certain rule that it has a certain meaning that and

because it is spoken the rough sound, then the intonation also effect the meaning of language. Another example of the talking parrot that is when parrot utterence, "polly wants a crackers" it is not engaged in a phatic act. The parrot is merely imitating in phonetic sound of the statement, "polly wants a cracker" without intending its utterences to be part of language. The parrot cannot distinguish between phoneteic acts that are part of a language and ones that are not.

5.3.   Rhetic Acts

The appearance of an act of language by using certain vocabulary in a phatic act, with definite references and understanding. For example:

He said that he would sleep in the room

He said that he told me to leave.

Based on the example, it can be conclude that the phatic acts is a direct act is an indirect sentence (reported speech). Let's look at Austin example of a phatic act and his example of a rhetic act to illustrate what is it to use definite sense and reference in uttering a phatic act, so as utterence a rhetic act.

6. Classification of Speech Acts

Yule (1996: 53), that in speaking, one can perform five basic kinds of action, namely:representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations.

6.1. Representatives

Representatives are speech acts that "the utterances commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition". The utterances are produced based on the speaker's observation of certain things then followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. When someone says "*she's beautiful",* the speaker can state the sentence based on the fact or just give his or her own opinion about physical condition of a person.

It also states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is. For example when someone says *"The earth is flat",* it represents the speaker's assertions about the earth. The speaker has opinion that the earth is flat.

Representatives speech act can be noted by some speech acts verb, such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, agree, claim, beliefs, conclude.

6.2. Directives

Directives are"speech acts that speaker uses to get someone else to do something". These speech acts include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting. For example, when someone says *"Could you lend me a pencil, please?"* the utterance represents the speaker requests that the hearer to do something which is to lend him a pencil.

6.3. Commisives

Commissives are "speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future course of action, these include promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges". For example when someone says *"I'll be back",* represents the speaker's promise that he will be back.

6.4. Expressives

Expressives are "speech acts that the utterances express a psychological state. These speech acts include thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating". For example, when someone says *"don't be shy, my home is your home."* The utterance represents the speaker's expression that he welcomes someone.

6.5. Declaration

Declarations are "speech acts that the utterances effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate exta- linguistic institutions". These speech acts include

excommunicating, declaring war, christening, firing from employment. For example *"you are dead to me"*.

7. Debate

Debate is a process that involves formal discussion on a particular topic. In a debate, apposing arguments are put forward to argue for apposing viewpoint. Debate occurs in public meetings, academic, institution, and legislative assemblies. It is a formal type discussion, often with the moderator and an audiences, in addtion to the debate participant. In this debate there were two question addressed to Zakir Naik show debate. First, what happened to non-muslim who never knew Islam?. Second what if non-muslim clain that miracles Isa AS bigger than prophet Muhammad SAW?.

7.1. Zakir Naik

Zakir Abdul Karim Naik was born (October 18, 1965, age 53 years) he is a scholar, doctor, expert in comperative religion, public speaker, and international Muslim speaker from India. He is also author things about Islam and Religion Comperative Sciences. Professionally, he is medical doctor, obtaining the title of "Bechelor of Medicine and Surgery" from Maharastra, but since 1991 he has become an Islamic speake and cleric involved in Islamic preaching and comperative religion. He stated that his aim was to talk about Islan to non-Muslim and clarify all kind of misunderstanding about Islam it-self, especially "Terorist" and

"Radicalism". He also as speaker about Islam as a religion that is in accordance with facts is a religion that makes sense and is comportble modern science to be able to convice non-Muslim about truth of the religion.

B. Conceptual Framework

Locution Tree

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                        │ Speech Acts │
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  │  Phatic Acts │           │
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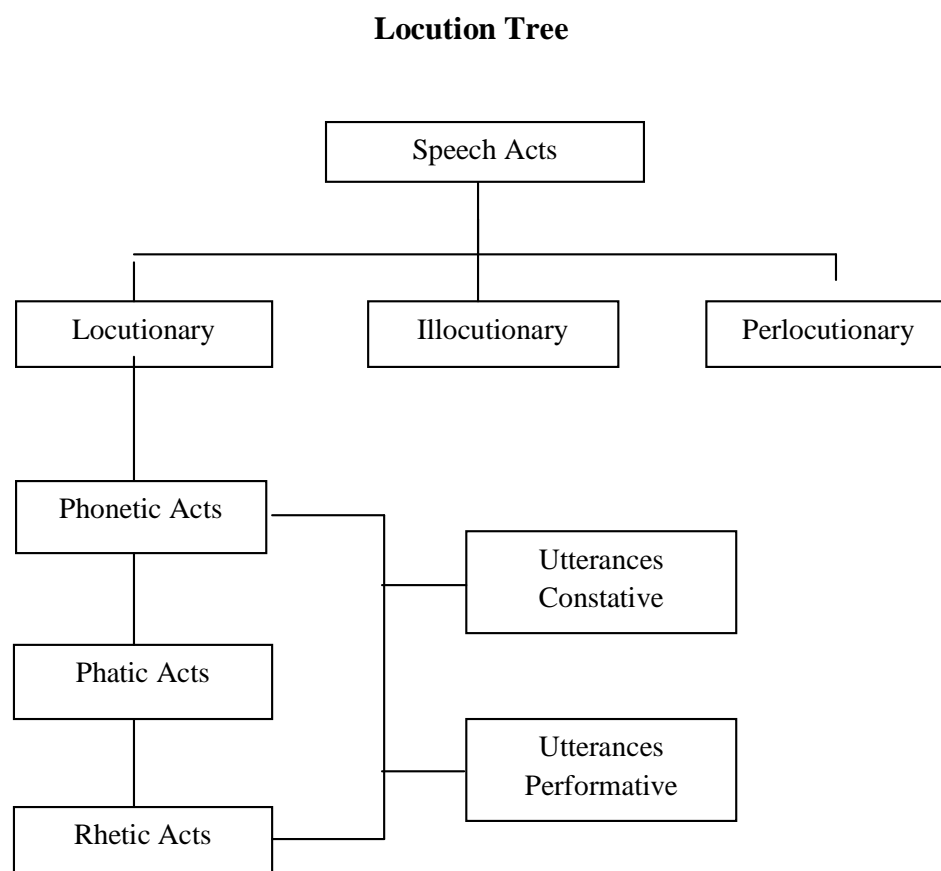
According to J.L. Austin speech acts divided into 3 types, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocution, Of the three types of speech acts, the locutionary acts is divided into 3 types, namely: phonetic acts, phatic acts, and rhatic acts. The utterences are two types of utterences is constantive utterences and performative utterences.

C. Previous Relevant Study

There have been many studies related with the Locutionary Acts as the followings:

1. Austin on Locutionary and Illocutionary Acts (Cornell University 2015). He have found his corresponding notion of a locutionary acts very unhelpful and have been forced to adopt a quite diffrent distinction between illocutionary acts and propositional acts. The original distinction (the special theory) was supposed to be a distiction between utterences which are statement or description, and utterences which are acts, such as, for example, promises, apologies, bets, or warning. Its supposed to be a distiction between utterences which are saying and utterences which are doing. Austin shows in deteail how attempts to make the distiction precise along there lines only show that it collapses.

2. A Pragmatic Study of Speech Acts as an Instrument of power: Analysis of the USA Presidential debate, Padjadjaran University Bandung (Cece Suharna, 2018). This research at analyzing the speeches of Donald Trump and of Hillary Clinton in the USA Presidential Debate are instrument of paower. The data Presidential final debate video of Donal Trump and Hillary Clinton. The data analyzing technique is devided into three teps: 1) describing the contest, 2) Analyzing Locutionary and Illocutionary acts, 3) and analzing the power dimension. The result of this research show that speaker use the speech acts.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. The Research Design

Researchers were use qualitative methods. The qualitative method is a research procedure, which produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people who understand. Methods that address problems that exist when the research is conducted or actual problems, and discuss facts about the problem under investigation that is accurate. facts explain the shape of the object of research based on facts as a way to try to analyzed to provide truth based on data.

B. The Source of Data

In conducting this research, researcher were using youtube the title is *" women challanging Zakir Naik finally convert islam"*.The duration until 11 minutes, publishedon 19 maret 2017.The data were dialogue containing speech acts are spoken by debater in the title, in the debate, the questioner asked two question to Zakir Naik, the question is what happend for non muslim who have never known Islam and what if non muslim says that the miracles of Jesus are greater than what Muhammad did.

C. The Technique of Collecting the Data

Technique of data collection were used by the writer is the documentation method. To accomplish this research, the writer applies the following step:

1. Watching Zakir Naik's debate shows repeatedly.

2. Transcribing the video of Zakir Naik's debate shows.

3. Gathering the data in statement.

4. Analyzing the data.

The technique of data of analyzing data in this research in Zakir Naik's statement and it is based on Brown and Levinson's theory (1987).

D. The Technique of Analysis Data

The systematic procedure in conducting the analysis are as follows:

1. Identifying the utterences contained locutionary acts.

2. Catagorizing the speech acts into each catagory.

3. Identifying locutionary act databy classification of speech acts.

4. Describing the result of analysis

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Collection

The research finding contains some findings based on the problem statements of the research. There are finding the kind of speech acts those accur in Zakir Naik's statement and finding locutionary acts those occur in Zakir Naik's statement. In addition to the debate participants. There are some data collection that researcher are interested in statement Zakir Naik saysChristian and Muslims will be together, but when I ask it is far from expectations. The hope was lost that most Christian believed that Isa AS was God. They believe that Jesus claimed to be God. The fact is if you read the bible. none of the statements clearly in all the bibles "where Jesus himself stated that I am God or worship me".Sister, can you show me issue a clear statement in all the bibles "where Jesus himself stated that I am God or worship me", then I am (Zakir Naik) ready to convert Kristen today.Jesus is a Muslim. he never said he was god. Mentioned in the bible Yohanes (17:3) this is life, that is, they know God the only god.So, what is created again in Allah SWT and Jesus is only ordinary people. All the miracles he performed were gods, so also for all the miracles of all the prophets all by the will of Allah.

In this debate there were two question addressed to Zakir Naik. The qustion one is (1) what happened to non-muslims who never knew Islam?. (2) what if non-muslims claim that miracles Isa AS bigger than

Muhammad SAW?. The researcher describes the speech acts utteren in the Naik's statement by using type of meaning viewed from locutionary act.

B. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher find locutionary acts andtheclassification of speech acts from Zakir Naik's statement namely 1 data belong to commisves, 9 data belong to declaration, 1 data belong to directives. And 1 data belong to expressives.So the amount total of data are 12 locutionary acts. In this debate there were two question addressed to Zakir Naik. The qustion is (1) what happened to non-muslims who never knew Islam?. (2) what if non-muslims claim that miracles Isa AS bigger than Muhammad SAW?.

1. Zakir Naik's Statement

First, Science and technology are increasingly developing in the face of media bombarding misconceptions about Islam, do you know Islam? maybe wrong islam, maybe Muslims who are terrorists, Muslims fundamentalist, Islam is a murderous religion, enslaving women.

In the Al-quran (QS: Al-hujurat: 49:6) says "whenever you get a news check before preaching it to a third person". the point is that if we get a news, then let us examine it with certainty whether it is true or false.

Allah SWT said "we will show signs of our power in all regions of the earth and to themselves, until it is clear to them that the Al-quran is

true. It is not enough that truly your God bears witness to everything. It means that he will show signs to all humans before human die.

He will show signs in all regions of the earth and in themselves, until it is clear that the Al-quran is true. so Allah will preach himself that he will deliver this message to all humans. whether he was born into a Muslim family or from a non-Muslim family.

This is the reason in 1950 in two tribes, the Kapauku tribe and the Aboriginal Austern tribe, the two tribes did not get modern civilization until 1950. When researchers tried and found out how their lives were these people believed that god was only one. believe only he is worthy of worship, believing that God is not begotten by anyone. they say that they bow down to worship God. If seen it all like the teachings of Islam. Then when he knows the outside influence has reached humans then the person gives up all the will of God.

Prophet Muhammad SAW saidthat every child born is in a state of fitrah, he was born a Muslim. The means of Muslims is someone who surrenders to God. Then these people may be affected by parents, teachers, which will make them worship the fire / idols and then deviate on the wrong path, just because the influence from outside they start to deviate and start worshiping the wrong and also having the wrong thoughts.

Second, if someone who does not know Islam and the miracle of prophet Isa AS is bigger than prophet Muhammad SAW. I'm (Zakir Naik) agree with the miracle of Isa AS, but miracles are not a benchmark, if you

believe in Isa AS, and if you read in the Bible Jesus himself says, in Matius (24:24), "that there will appear many false prophets and they will make miraculous signs that is awful". the meaning is that Jesus said that miracles are not a benchmark.

Miracles do not make someone more noble because of all the miracles that are in the prophets. God alone did all the miracles !!! The miracle of the Prophet Musa AS split the sea, when he threw his stick into a snake and the Prophet Muhammad SAW split the moon, it was all Allah who did it.

Tell you that Islam is one of those who believe in the prophet Isa even though it is not from the kristen faith. It does not say Muslim if he does not believe in the prophet isa, we believe he was born as a messenger of God. we believe he was miraculously born without the intervention of another man. we believe he is a prophet. we believe he raised the dead with Allah's, we believe he healed the blind with Allah's.

Christian and Muslims will be together, but when I ask it is far from expectations. The hope was lost that most Christian believed that Isa AS was God. They believe that Jesus claimed to be God. The fact is if you read the bible. none of the statements clearly in all the bibles "where Jesus himself stated that I am God or worship me".

Sister, can you show me issue a clear statement in all the bibles "where Jesus himself stated that I am God or worship me", then I am (Zakir Naik) ready to convert Kristen today.

Jesus is a Muslim. he never said he was god. Mentioned in the bible Yohanes (17:3) this is life, that is, they know God the only god.So, what is created again in Allah SWT and Jesus is only ordinary people. All the miracles he performed were gods, so also for all the miracles of all the prophets all by the will of Allah.

So, if you are a real Christian and believe in Jesus, Jesus says that "there is still much that I have to say to you but now you cannot bear it". This statement is none other than the last prophet is Muhammad SAW. the meaning is if he is a real Christian. Yeah, you must believe in the last prophet and the closing is Muhammad SAW.Hopefully answer your question sister.

2. The type of Locutionary Acts

J.L.Austin classifies locution act into three types of speech act, namely: phonetic act, phatic act and rhetic action. The researcher obtained locutionary act of type locution in Zakir Naik's statement.

a. Phonetic Acts

phonic act is "an act of language by pronouncing certain sounds". The smallest element of language structure is in the form of words, while the word consists of phonemes that make up a particular system symbol so that it has a lexical meaning (the meaning of the language contained in the vocabulary). Therefore in an act of language must be done through the act of pronouncing the sounds of language

1. Minutes to 0:10

First, science and technology are increasingly developing in the media. From the utterence above the locutionary is in life full of science and technology that is increasingly developing many media that issues or news that are false (hoax) and do not prove the truth in knowing Islam. The sound of *first* there is emphasis in the pronunciation, here there phonetic acts that are quite clear on the word "first". So the utterences above is phonetic act. The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts.

2. Minutes to 02:49

This is the **reason** in 1950 in two tribes the Kapauku tribe and the Aboriginal tribe. From the utterence above the locutionary is in 1950 any two tribes from Australia is the Kapauku tribe and the Aboriginal tribe. In the word reason should the spelling be put in the word there pronunciation to explain he statement resulting in a phonetic act. So the utterences above is phonetic act. The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts.

3. Minutes to 10:35

So, if you a real christian and believe in Jesus, jesus says that there is still much that (prophet Isa) have to say to you but now you cannot bear it. From the utterence above the locutionary is the still any much to be something ,shown and said to humans to believe it but now is not the

appointed time, The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts. Is expressed through intonation to deliver, so the utterences above is phonetic act.

4. Minutes to 10:57

Yeah, you must believe in the last prophet and the closing is Muhammad SAW. From the utterences aboveas Muslims we must believe that the last prophet is Muhammad SAW. In the statement Zakir Naik explained that he had conveyed here means that the sound of yes has an emphasis in its pronunciation, thus indicating phonetic act. The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts.

5. Minutes to07:05

Can you show me issue a clear statement in all the bibles **where Jesus himself stated that I am God or worship me**, then Zakir Naik ready to convert Christian today. From the utterence above the locutionary is he said that he was willing to convert to Christian if anyone could issue a clear and unquestioned statement in a Bible that the prophet Isa AS is god or worship me. it is a statement that he believes there is no god but Allah. The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts. Here means that the sound of "where" has an emphasis in its pronunciation, thus indicating phonetic act.

b. Phatic Acts

Phatic acts is a subclass of locational languages, namely in the form of pronunciation of certain vocabulary, for example certain types of sounds that form a particular grammar.

As seen in the example, the action of static language is a sound appearences of language is a sound appereances of language in vocabulary system aranged in a grammar, with the composition of the vocabulary in a grammar system, it means that according to a certain rule that it has a certain meaning that and because it is spoken the rough sound, then the intonation also effect the meaning of language

1. Minutes to 0:58

Science and technology are increasingly developing in the face of media bombarding misconceptions about Islam, do you know Islam? maybe wrong islam. From the utterence above the locutionary isin life full of science and technology that is increasingly developing many media that issues or news that are false (hoax) and do not prove the truth in knowing Islam. maybe Muslims are terrorists. In a country that experienced conflict until the war, many media falsified the news and spread that the war was fought because of Islam, and Islam is most often blamed in the eyes of the world such as fundamentalist Muslims, Islam is a religion of murder and enslaving women. This speech is a phatic act. The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts.

2.   Minutes to 03:08

When researchers tried and found out how their lives were these **people believed that god was only one**. believe only he is worthy of worship, believing that God is not begotten by anyone. From the utterence above the locutionary is Allah is only one, no two, three or so on. and only Allah, enough Allah is worshiped by humans. There is no God but Allah. that Allah was only one. The speech acts in utterences above is analyzed by locutionary acts. Utterences above said believe that god was only one has strong conviction, the intonation conveyed is clear enough to indicate a phatic act.

3.   Minutes to 05:12

That there will appear many false prophet and they will make miraculous sign that is awful. From the utterence above the locutionary is miracles are not a benchmark, and there will be many false prophets who make miraculous signs given by God to him. In the above statement with the vocabulary the statement the resulting speech is a phatic act.The speech acts in utterences above is analyzed by locutionary acts.

4.   Minutes to 03:31

Prophet Muhammad SAW said that every child born is in a state of fitrah, he was born a Muslim. From the utterence above the locutionary is fitra means that everyone who is born he is a Muslim. Muslims which means surrender to God then they will be affected from the outside for

themselves to people who do something.. The speech acts in utterences above is analyzed by locutionary acts.. This is found in the utterences the convey, convey information so that is meaning and is expressed through intonation, so that this statement is a phatic act.

5. Minutes to 04:55

I'm (Zakir Naik) agree with the miracle of Isa AS are great, but miracles are not a benchmark. From the utterence above the locutionary is he believed that all the prophets had their own miracles, but all the miracles of the prophets were all from Allah and Allah did it all. that he agreed with the miracle that the prophet Isa AS. The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts. The above statement is a direct sentences that states an information, so he Zakir Naik agree with the miracles of Isa As is great. This remark is a phatic act.

6. Minutes to 6:50

Christian and Muslims will be together, but when I ask it is far from expectations. The hope was lost that most **Christian believed that Isa AS was God**. From the utterence above the locutionary is in some Kristen they believe that the prophet Isa AS is a god, because the prophet Isa AS given a miracle from god he performs healing blind people and perform other miracles which in general other humans cannot do it. The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts. Utterences above said believe that Christian believed that Isa AS was God has strong

conviction, the intonation conveyed is clear enough to indicate a phatic act.

3. Rhetic acts

The appearance of an act of language by using certain vocabulary in a phatic act, with definite references and understanding". For example:

He said that he would sleep in the room

He said that he told me to leave.

Based on the example, it can be conclude that the phatic acts is a direct act is an indirect sentence (reported speech). Let's look at Austin example of a phatic act and his example of a rhetic act to illustrate what is it to use definite sense and reference in uttering a phatic act, so as utterence a rhetic act.

1. Minutes to 10:19

Jesus said that There is still much that I have to say to you but now you cannot bear it. This statement is none other than the last prophet is Muhammad SAW. From the utterence above the locutionary is there are many things that must be conveyed to humans from the prophet isa but not now because the prophet isa knew at that time the time was not right and could not handle it.The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts. From the above statement using is a direct sentences that states an information, so that this speech is a rhetic act.

2. Minutes to 6:46

Christian and Muslims will be together, but when I ask it is far from expectations. The hope was lost that most Christian believed that Isa AS was God. From the utterence above the locutionary is in some Kristen they believe that the prophet Isa AS is a god, because the prophet Isa AS given a miracle from god he performs healing blind people and perform other miracles which in general other humans cannot do it.The speech acts in utterence above is analyzed by locotuionary acts. From the above statement, the vocabulary that forms grammar is composed, so that this speech is a rhetic act.

C. Discussion

This statement is a discussion. It presents some findings that are obtainedfrom all of the data that have been analyzed in the previous statement. Thefindings are arranged based on the problem statements that are presented by the researcher. Thus, the findings are type of locutionary acts found in Zakir Naik's statement and forms of locutionary acts arefound in Zakir Naik's statement. Those findings are described in the followingexplanation:

1. The type of Locutionary Acts and Locutionary acts found in Zakir Naik's statement

The type of locutionary acts and locutionary acts found in Zakir Naik's statement namely phonetic act, phatic acts, and rhetic acts. From

the previous statement it can be noted that statement most of them are phonetic act. While the other type of locutionary acts arephatic act and rhetic act. Found the total 13locutionary acts from type of locutionary acts, 5 are identified as phonetic act, 6 phatic act utterences, and 2 rhetic act.

Phonetic acts is used in minutes to 0:10, 2:49, 10:35, 10:57, 7:05. Phatic act is the dominant than others phatic is used in minutes to 0:58, 3:08, 5:12, 3:31, 4:55, 6:50. Rhetic act is used in minutes to 10:19, 6:40.

The data result from analysis:

No	Type of locutionary act	Total data	Minutes to
1	Phonetic act	5	0:10, 2:49, 10:35, 10:57, 7:05
2	Phatic act	6	0:58, 3:08, 5:12, 3:31, 4:55, 6:50.
3	Rhetic act	2	10:19, 6:40

Based on the data above, in Zakir Naik's statement, there are five data belong to phonetic act, the code minutes to 0:10, 2:49, 10:35, 10:57, 7:05. six data belong to phatic act, the code minutes to 0:58, 3:08, 5:12, 3:31, 4:55, 6:50. two data belong to rhetic act, the code minutes to 10:19, 6:40. So the amount total of data are 13.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After having analyzed the data, the conclusion were:

1. Zakir Naik's statement of thirteen locutionary acts from duration 11:12 minutes on youtube. The locutionary acts in Zakir Naik's statement are: (1) **First**, science and technology are increasingly developing in the media. From the utterence above the locutionary is in life full of science and technology that is increasingly developing many media that issues or news that are false (hoax) and do not prove the truth in knowing Islam. (2)This is the **reason** in 1950 in two tribes the Kapauku tribe and the Aboriginal tribe. From the utterence above the locutionary is in 1950 any two tribes from Australia is the Kapauku tribe and the Aboriginal tribe. (3)*So*, if you a real christian and believe in Jesus, jesus says that there is still much that (prophet Isa) have to say to you but now you cannot bear it. From the utterence above the locutionary is the still any much to be something ,shown and said to humans to believe it but now is not the appointed time, (4)*Yeah*, you must believe in the last prophet and the closing is Muhammad SAW. From the utterences above as Muslims we must believe that the last prophet is Muhammad SAW..(5)Can you show me issue a clear statement in all the bibles "*where Jesus himself stated that I am God or worship me"*, then I am (Zakir Naik) ready to convert Christian today. From the utterence above the locutionary is he said that he was willing to

convert to Christian if anyone could issue a clear and unquestioned statement in a Bible that the prophet Isa AS is god or worship me. it is a statement that he believes there is no god but Allah. (6) **Science and technology are increasingly developing in the face of media bombarding misconceptions about Islam**, do you know Islam? maybe wrong islam. From the utterence above the locutionary is in life full of science and technology that is increasingly developing many media that issues or news that are false (hoax) and do not prove the truth in knowing Islam. maybe Muslims are terrorists. In a country that experienced conflict until the war, many media falsified the news and spread that the war was fought because of Islam, and Islam is most often blamed in the eyes of the world such as fundamentalist Muslims, Islam is a religion of murder and enslaving women. (7) When researchers tried and found out how their lives were these **people believed that god was only one**. believe only he is worthy of worship, believing that God is not begotten by anyone.From the utterence above the locutionary is Allah is only one, no two, three or so on. and only Allah, enough Allah is worshiped by humans. There is no God but Allah. that Allah was only one.(8) **That there will appear many false prophet and they will make miraculous sign that is awful**. From the utterence above the locutionary is miracles are not a benchmark, and there will be many false prophets who make miraculous signs given by God to him(9) **Prophet Muhammad SAW said that every child born is in a state of fitrah**, he was born a Muslim. From the utterence above the

locutionary is fitra means that everyone who is born he is a Muslim. Muslims which means surrender to God then they will be affected from the outside for themselves to people who do something. (10) **I'm (Zakir Naik) agree with the miracle of Isa AS are great**, but miracles are not a benchmark. From the utterence above the locutionary is he believed that all the prophets had their own miracles, but all the miracles of the prophets were all from Allah and Allah did it all. that he agreed with the miracle that the prophet Isa AS. (11)Kristen and Muslims will be together, but when I ask it is far from expectations. The hope was lost that most **Christian believed that Isa AS was God**. From the utterence above the locutionary is in some Kristen they believe that the prophet Isa AS is a god, because the prophet Isa AS given a miracle from god he performs healing blind people and perform other miracles which in general other humans cannot do it(12) **Jesus said that There is still much that I have to say to you but now you cannot bear it.**This statement is none other than the last prophet is Muhammad SAW. From the utterence above the locutionary is there are many things that must be conveyed to humans from the prophet isa but not now because the prophet isa knew at that time the time was not right and could not handle it. (13) **Kristen and Muslims will be together, but when I ask it is far from expectations**. The hope was lost that most Christian believed that Isa AS was God. From the utterence above the locutionary is in some Kristen they believe that the prophet Isa AS is a god, because the prophet Isa AS given a miracle from

god he performs healing blind people and perform other miracles which in general other humans cannot do it.

2. The locution data was taken based on the type of locutionary acts, found 3 type of locutionary acts in Zakir Naik's statement namely 5 data belong to phonetic act, 6 data belong phatic act, 2 data belong to rhetic act.

B. Suggestion

The researcher is done to analyze locutionary acts in Zakir Naik's statament using pragmatic approach. Based on the conclusion of the research, the research purposes the following suggestion:

1. For the language students, the students should filling up much attention to the concept of pragmatics especially speeech acts because it requires a deep understanding, as it studies not only themeanings of the words, but also the speaker's meaning through the utterance. By understanding pragmatics, they are able to understand different of speech act performance under particular social condition.

2. For other researcher, other researchers may conduct further research about the locution of speech acts since the findings of this research needs to be enriched because the researcher does not cover all of the aspects of speech acts and form of directive speech act viewed from pragmatics study.

3. To the others student of english education, the researcher suggests the students of the English education to conduct further researchers using another point of view or another source of data. Since many of the researchers use movies as the sources of data, hopefully, there will be further research on speech acts by using the source of data from daily convers

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