

**ASSERTIVE UTTERANCES OF DR. ZAKIR NAIK'S SPEECH
IN OXFORD UNIVERSITY**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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ABSTRACT

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This research dealt with the types of Assertive utterances of Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. The objectives of research were to investigate the types of assertive utterances of Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University, and to describe the meaning potential of assertive utterances that found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech, and it was applied by descriptive method. The source of data was obtained by script of Dr. Zakir Naik's speech and it was collected by watching the video and transcribing the utterance, and underlining the assertive utterances that found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech. The data were analyzed by some steps such as; data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion. The finding showed eleven types of assertive utterances that there were 109 assertive utterances consist of 12 informing, 16 asserting, 5 claiming, 15 assuring, 0 arguing, 14 complaining, 20 concluding, 4 describing, 0 predicting, 14 reporting 13 stating. It meant that the dominant type of assertive utterances in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech was concluding.

Keywords: *Assertive Utterances, Pragmatics, Dr. Zakir Naik's speech, Oxford University*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language as a means of communication has an important role among people. Humans are social beings who can not live alone, need other humans in carrying out activities. Language has certain functions that are used based on one's needs. Ie, as a means to express oneself, cummunicate, integrate, and adapt in a particular environment or situation. We can manipulate the language for a particular interest. Like, smart people are politicking through language. Using language their can be trusted by the community even though they can not prove what they say.

Pragmatics refers to the social language skills we use in our daily interactions with others, the meaning of the language can be understood if the context is known. It is the study of usage in communication, the relationship between the context of the situation and time is expressed in the sentence. Speech act theory is a subfield of pragmatics concerned with the ways in which words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. In simple words Speech act deals with the utterance to perform a specific action.

Assertives are one of speech act. Assertives is the utterance that binds the speaker to the truth of what is spoken, and the speaker to match the utterance he uttered with his belief of with the facts (Diana, 2010). The characteristic of assertives as follows: informing, asserting, claiming, assuring, arguing, complaining, concluding, describing, predicting, reporting and stating. Assertive

in communication is the ability to express positive and negative ideas and feelings in an open, honest and direct way. It recognises our rights whilst still respecting the rights of others. It allows us to take responsibility for ourselves and our actions without judging or blaming other people. And it allows us to constructively confront and find a mutually satisfying solution where conflict exists.

Assertive is very important to be used, because it helps us to understand what is really meant by the speaker. Felix Y Siauw is a Da'i in Indonesia, he said in his video on YouTube on December 20, 2017. "How muslims behave towards christmas, the attitude of a muslim to another feast day is to silent and not congratulate them. That is attitude of tolerance in islam. If there are muslims who come to say even celebrate then he belongs of them". Many people who do not understand how exactly the attitude of tolerance in Islam thus causing a war of arguments between Muslims and non Muslims. They do not know how important it is do defend their creed by not pronouncing what does not come from their religion. So, assertive utterance should be an evaluation for listener, we need to learn about utterance as a form careness among the society and become introspection and correction each other, as long as accordance with the etiquette and manners. After understanding the assertive utterance, state like asserting, claiming, concluding and so on. That needs to be response and evaluation for listener.

Based on the previous description, the researcher is interested to do research about assertives utterance of *Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in oxford*

university. The title of *Dr. Zakir Naik's speech* is "*Islam and 21st Century*". He explain about "Allah is a creator, Muhammad is a messenger of Allah, Al-Qur'an is proclamation for human, the source of mercy and wisdom, guidance, warning, solace and hope". The explained the science of reference from Qur'an. This speech also provides the appropriate data needed for research on assertive. The various type of assertive is caught by the researcher as a interesting point to be observed.

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the identification of the study above, the problems are formulated as follows:

1. The readers were lack to understand the types of assertive.
2. Some people are still confused to understand of assertive.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is study of speech act in which fucused on Illocutionary act and will be limited on the types of assertive utterances of *Dr. Zakir Naik's speech* in Oxford University.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the study above, the problems were be formulated as follows:

1. What types of assertive utterances are used in *Dr. Zakir Naik's speech*?

2. How is the meaning potential of assertive utterances that found in *Dr. Zakir Naik's* speech?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

1. to investigate on the types of assertive utterances are used *Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech in Oxford University*.
2. to investigate the meaning potential of assertive utterances that found in *Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech in Oxford University*.

F. The Significance of the Study

The finding of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

The study can give additional information for the readers about the using of assertive utterances and can be the reference to the other research in the same scope.

2. Practically

- a. The study is beneficial to English teacher, who are teaching speech act especially assertive utterance as the material in supporting the teaching learning process.
- b. The study is beneficial for those, who are learning speech act especially about assertive utterance in order to enlarge their knowledge.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of context to make inferences about meaning. It suggests the speaker to get focus not only on what was being said, but also on elements directly taken on utterance to be more meaningful. That was the situational context surround the utterance, when having to understand what other says. Pragmatics has to do with language used, and with going beyond the literal meaning (Kadmon, 2001:22).

Yule (1996:9) defined pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or a writer) and interpreted by a listener (or a reader) so that it involves the interpretation what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. When we read or hear a piece of language, we normally try to understand not only what the words mean, but what the writer or speaker of those words intended to convey.

Meanwhile, Levinson (1997:24) defined pragmatics as the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate. It means that both of hearer and speaker must have skill to catch the appropriate meaning of sentence the certain context.

Furthermore, Yule (1996:3) divided three areas in which pragmatics are concerned. Firstly, pragmatics is the study of meaning. It means that pragmatics focus on everything which the speaker communicated and if the hearers can interpret the utterance of speaker. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. When speaker want to say something, they must consider to organize whom, when, where they are talking. Third, pragmatics is the study of how to get communication than what is said. Pragmatics is related with what is unsaid by speaker.

From the previous definition, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study that concern to the meaning. The contextual meaning between the speaker and the hearer when conversation with connected the interpretation each other. It is assumed that speaker and hearer involved in conversation are generally cooperating each other.

2. Speech Acts

In pragmatics, studying about speech act means study about the utterances. In attempting to express themselves, people not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures of words and sentences, but also perform actions via the utterances. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts (Yule, 1996:47). Speech acts are communicative acts performed through oral or written use of language.

Austin isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something and hence three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed:

1. A Locutionary act: the utterance of a sentence with determines sense and reference.
2. An Illocutionary act: the making a statement, offer, promise, etc. In uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with its explicit expressive paraphrase).
3. Perlocutionary act: the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance. (Levinson, 1997: 236)

2.1 Types of Speech Acts

2.1.1 Locutionary Act

According to Austin (in Levinson 1969:22), locutionary act is acts of speaking, acts involved in the construction of speech. Such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. Locutionary is the actual words that are uttered.

Some examples of locutionary acts:

(1) India has many people.

(a statement about the population in India).

(2) Democracy is a government system in Indonesia.

(a statement to inform government system of Indonesia).

2.1.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is one of kind of speech acts. Illocutionary act is very important. It is more important than to other parts of speech acts because the illocutionary act itself is central to linguistic communication and defined by social convention, such as acts of accusing, admitting, challenging, complaining, etc.

Illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something. It is something the speaker intends to do in making utterance. Illocutionary act is performed within the full control of the speaker and it is evident after the utterance is made.

Some examples of illocutionary act:

- a. Kick the ball please.

(a statement about ordering to do something).

- b. When Ahok become suspect?

(a statement about asking).

2.1.2.1 The Categories of Illocutionary Act

People perform a variety of speech acts to achieve their goal in communication. Searle (1969: 68-70) has set up the following classification of illocutionary acts:

2.1.2.1.1 Assertives

The assertives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value. They express the speaker's belief. Paradigmatic cases include asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, stating, etc. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker represents

the world as her or she believes it is, thus making the words fit the world of belief.

For examples:

- a. *The window is open.*

The speaker states the window is open and the hearer believes that the window is open.

- b. *All human being need food.*

The speaker reports that all human being need food and the hearer must believe it.

2.1.2.2 Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech act that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's desire/wish for the addressee to do something. Paradigmatic cases include advice, commands, orders, question, and request. In using a directive, the speaker intends to elicit some future course of action on the part of the addressee, thus making the world match the words via the addressee. For examples:

- a. *Open the door.*

The speaker gives the command to open the door and wants the door to be opened.

- b. *You must be honest.*

The speaker advice the addressee to be honest and wants the addressee do the advice.

2.1.2.1.3. Commissives

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to do some future action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. Paradigmatic cases include offers, pledges, promise, refusal, and threats. In the case of commissive, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker himself or herself. For examples:

- a. *I will open the door.*

The speaker says I will open the door and intends to do it.

- b. *I will never let you go.*

The speaker promise that she never let him go and she will do it in the future.

2.1.2.1.4. Expressive

Expressive are those kinds of speech act that express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes. Paradigmatic cases including thanking, apologizing, welcoming, blaming, congratulating, and so on. There is no direction of fit this type of speech act. For examples:

- a. *I like your bag.*

The speaker exclaims that she like the bag and means it.

- b. *Congratulation for your engagement.*

The speaker congratulate for the engagement. The psychological of the hearer is very happy.

2.1.2.1.5. Declaratives

Declaratives or declarations are those kinds of speech act that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. Because they tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions for their successful performance, they may be called institutionalized performatives. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker brings about changes in the world; that is, he or she affects a correspondence between the propositional content and the world. Paradigmatic cases include bidding in bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, firing from employment, and nominating a candidate. As to the direction of fit, it is both words to words. For examples:

- a. *Employer: I resign from this job.*

In saying I resign the speaker must have the role of employee or boss, respectively.

2.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts are speech acts that have an effect on the feelings, thought or action of either the speaker or the listener. In other words, they seek to change minds.

So, perlocutionary is hearer's behavioural response to the meaning of utterance not necessarily a physical or verbal response, perhaps merely a mental or emotional response of some kind. Other perlocutionary acts are such things as: alerting hearer by warning hearer of danger; persuading hearer to an opinion by

stating supporting facts; intimidating hearer by threatening; getting hearer to do something by means a suggestions, a hint, a request, or a command; and so forth.

a. You are the foolish man.

(a statement about intimidating the hearer)

b. Let's go out from this room.

(a statement about persuading the hearer to go out)

3. Utterance

An utterance is an act of speech or writing; it is a specific event, at a particular time and place and involving at least one person, the one who produces the utterance, but usually more than one person. An utterance happens just once; a spoken utterance happens and then, unless it is recorded electronically, it ceases to exist; a written utterance is intended to last for a short time in the case of a shopping list, for instance, or much longer, as the case of a book. (Kreidler, 1998 : 26-27).

An utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is a silence on the part of that person. The term utterance, is ambiguous between a process sense and product sense. Process is here being used as a term which is boarder than action or activity. The term utterance can be used to refer either to the process (activity). Utterances in the first of these two senses are commonly referred to nowadays speech acts; utterances in the second sense may be referred to in a specialized sense of the term as inscriptions. The term in

scription, is not widely used by linguist. It must not be interpreted being more appropriate to the written than it is to the spoken language. It is one of the principal aims in this chapter to clarify the relation between sentence meaning and utterance meaning.

3.1 Assertive Utterance

According to Yule, G (1996:53) Assertives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In using a representative, the speaker makes the words fit the world belief.

Besides that, Searle (1979) as cited in Huang (2007:106) stated that Assertives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth value. They express the speaker belief. Paradigmatic cases include informing, asserting, claiming, assuring, arguing, complaining, concluding, describing, predicting, reporting and stating.

In performing this type of speech act, the speaker represents the world as he or she believes it is, thus making the words fit the world or belief. For example: the soldiers are struggling on through the snow. The types of asseritive acts can be characterized as follows:

3.1.1. Informing

Informing is the type of act that assert to a hearer with the additional preparatory condition that the hearer does not already know what he is being informed of. Here, the speaker is only giving information and the hearer does not already know what the speaker is being informed. (Smith.P, 1991: 91).

For example:

- a. She is married woman.
- b. He has graduated from UMSU

3.1.2. Asserting

Asserting is the type of act of speaker informing hearer of P with the precondition that speaker knows that P is true and the effect that hearer knows that P is true. The body of the speech act is the mutual belief that hearer and speaker both know that speaker wants hearer to know that P. Here, the speakers try to show their idea based on believes. It is almost same with claiming. The different is not expecting opposition and (presumably) has evidence to back up the utterance that uttered by the speaker. (Smith.P, 1991:80).

For example:

- a. Dastan: *I didn't kill my Father.*
 Tamina: I believe you.
- b. Rendi: *I didn't steal his money.*
 Refqi: I believe you.

3.1.3. Claiming

Claiming is the type of acts to say something is true when some people may say it is not true. Claim may be treated in Claim may be treated in exactly the same way as assert, however there are significant differences between them that need to be explored. Claim puts forward some view, like assert, but it is a more forceful act because the speaker in making a claim is expecting opposition and (presumably) has evidence to back up the claim.(Smith.P, 1991: 87).

For example:

- a. I say this because I want to cause other people to think that it is right.
- b. I do this because I want to prove that I am right.

3.1.4. Assuring

Assuring is the type of acts that asserting with the perlocutionary intention of convincing the hearer of the truth of the propositional content in the world of the utterance. assure is also concerned with the removal of "worry" from the mind of the hearer. Assuring is specifically concerned with people (as contrasted with confirm, where one can confirm reports etc.), additionally assure means assuring someone of the truth or accuracy of something. (Smith.P, 1991: 88).

For example:

- a. *All is well. Don't worry. I know you can do it.*
- b. *I am fine, if he can do it, same with me.*

3.1.5. Arguing

Arguing is the type of acts that argue as differing from assure only in that the speaker gives supporting evidence for P. (Smith.P, 1991: 90). Here, the speakers try to show what in their mind, showing disagree in word, and give reason for again something. In addition the speakers give reason in their utterance to persuade.

For example:

- a. *I can do this job, because I have skill more.*
- b. *I can give a better answer, because it's my department.*

3.1.6. Complaining

Complaining is the type of act that expresses or reflects the suffering and heartache about a state. Here, the speaker expresses dissatisfaction or to indicate that you have an illness. Complain usually tells us you are not happy.

For example:

- a. *I'm very tired now because of you.*
- b. *I'm burdened with this job.*

3.1.7. Concluding

Concluding is the type of act that states an opinion to decide something after a period of thought or research. In concluding usually there are previous utterances.

For example:

- a. Tamina : You don't understand what is at stake! This is the matter for the gods, not nam!

Dastan: *Your gods, not mine.*

- b. Refqi: You don't understand the danger of saying *merry christmas* to Muslims.

Dian: You are a Muslim.

3.1.8. Describing

Describing is the type of act that state a statement that tells you how something or someone looks, sound, etc: words that describe something or

someone. Describing is drawing something. It can be situation, someone, eather, and etc.

For example:

- a. *it was a warm sunny day.*
- b. *She is a beautiful girl.*

3.1.9. Predicting

Predicting is the type of act to say that something will or might happen in the future. Here, the speaker will say what will happen in the future whether about weather, event, situation, and etc.

Fo example:

- a. I think tomorrow will become spectacular day.
- b. It looks like tomorrow will rain.

3.1.10. Reporting

Reporting is to give a spoken or written account of something heard, seen, done, studied, etc; to describe something; to announce something.

For example :

- c. The docter reported the patient fit and well.
- d. The teacher tells that his students are getting achievements.

3.1.11. Stating

Stating is to express something in spoken or written words, especially carefully, fully and clearly.

For example :

- a. a police surgeon stated that the man had died from wounds to the chest and head

4. Speech

Speech is the vocalized form of communication based upon the syntactic combination of lexicals and names that are drawn from very large (usually about 1,000 different words) vocabularies. Each spoken word is created out of the phonetic combination of a limited set of vowel and consonant speech sound units (phonemes). These vocabularies, the syntax which structures them, and their sets of speech sound units differ, creating many thousands of different, and mutually unintelligible, human languages. Most human speakers are able to communicate in two or more of them, hence being polyglots. The vocal abilities that enable humans to produce speech also enable them to sing.

A gestural form of human communication exists for the deaf in the form of sign language. Speech in some cultures has become the basis of a written language, often one that differs in its vocabulary, syntax and phonetics from its associated spoken one, a situation called diglossia. In addition to its use in communication, it is suggested by some psychologists such as Vygotsky that speech is internally used in mental processes to enhance and organize cognition in the form of an interior monologue.

Speech is researched in terms of the speech production and speech perception of the sounds used in vocal language. Other research topics concern speech repetition, the ability to map heard spoken words into the vocalizations needed to recreate them, which plays a key role in vocabulary expansion in children and speech errors. Several academic disciplines study these; including acoustics, psychology, speech pathology, linguistics, cognitive science, communication studies, otolaryngology and computer science. Another area of research is how the human brain in its different areas such as the Broca's area and Wernicke's area underlies speech.

It is controversial how far human speech is unique; in that animals also communicate with vocalizations. While none in the wild have comparably large vocabularies, research upon the nonverbal abilities of language trained apes such as Washoe and Kanzi raises the possibility that they might have these capabilities. The origins of speech are unknown and subject to much debate and speculation.

5. The profile of Dr. Zakir Naik

Dr. Zakir Naik or Zakir Abdul Karim Naik born 18 October 1965 is an Indian Islamic preacher, and the founder and president of the Islamic Research Foundation (IRF). He is also the founder of the "comparative religion" Peace TV channel through which he reaches a reported 100 million viewers. He has been called an "authority on comparative religion". Unlike many Islamic preachers, his lectures are colloquial, given in English, not Urdu or Arabic, and he usually wears a suit and tie.

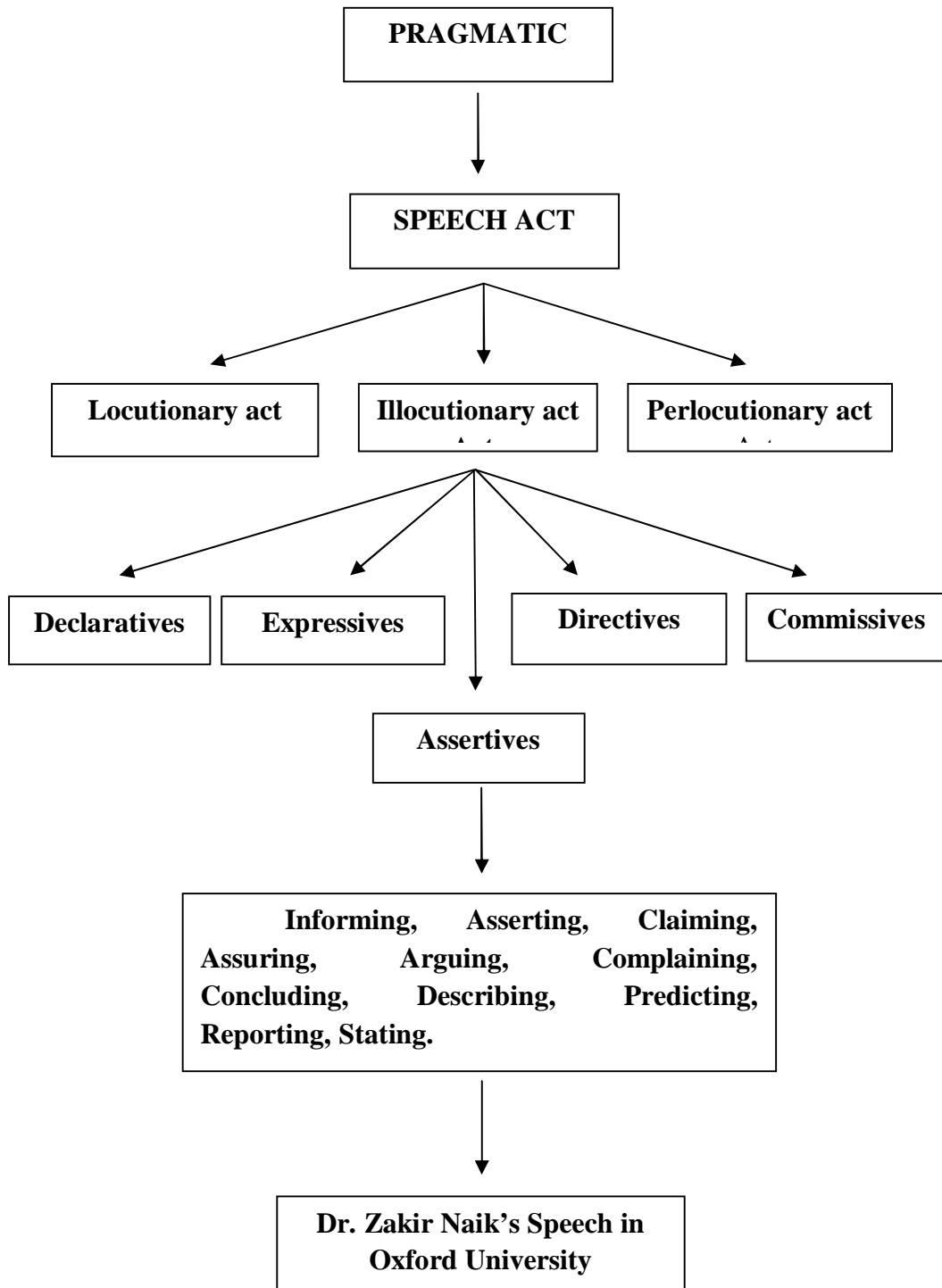
Before becoming a public speaker, he trained as a physician. He has published booklet versions of lectures on Islam and comparative religion.

B. Previous Relevant Studies

There are some studies related to this research that had been conducted. Based on Ria Zainatun (2017). The Objectives of this study were to find out the types of expressive utterances. *Madaari* movie is social-political movie based on real incident, revenge, suspense, chess and catch time. And also a social thriller pertinent to the current political scenario in India. What makes this research different from her is that she just looked in general about illocutionary, where I prefer will be researched specific one of illocutionary that is assertive utterance. But her research help me to know about kind of illocutionary act and it make me easy to conducting the research.

The second based on Sriyanda Resta (2017). She found Donald Trump's speech in the presidential candidacy and analyzed the content of speech. What makes this research different is in this research the researcher analyzing conducting from Movie, it is more enjoying to do research cause entertain. Her research help me to know about techniques for collecting data.

C. Conceptual Framework



Pragmatics as the central study of meaning, give the important role in human communication. When the speaker says something to the hearer, it is not only to deliver the words, phrase and sentences, but also deliver the messages in that communication and we called it as a meaning. Meaning can deliver through oral or written language. Oral language called utterance. In utterance, there are some parts to build the utterance. One of them is speech acts. Speech act is words in act. It means, when the speaker speech, he/she also need an action to realization the speech.

Based on Yule (1996:47), speech act attempting to express themselves, people not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures of words and sentences, but also perform actions via the utterances. Types of speech act, there are: (1) Locutionary act, (2) Illocutionary act, and (3) Perlocutionary act. Searle distinguished between five categories of Illocutionary act to achieve their goal in communication. There are: Assertives, Directives, Commissive, Expressives, and Declaratives.

Assertives are those kinds of Speech act that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth value. The types of as follows: informing, asserting, claiming, assuring, arguing, complaining, concluding, describing, predicting, reporting, and stating. This research analyzed the speech as the object. The research used the assertive utterances to analyze the speech to get the intended meaning of the utterance in the speech has been analyzed. The researcher was interest to discuss what is assertive utterances mostly used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher used qualitative design. The qualitative data analysis method was descriptive which the data are in the form of word and images from documents, observation and transcripts. In qualitative research the focus is on observation and document analysis since this research will be intended to describe assertive utterance in Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech script. The used of research design was aimed to help the researcher made a better analysis. By using this method, the data was collected to describe, investigate and explain assertive utterance occur in Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech.

B. Source of Data

The source of data of this study was obtained by downloading video Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There are 109 sentences that will be examined from Dr. Zakir Naik's speech.

Using 11 types of assertive acts, the speech was published by Islam Indah at February 27, 2016. The researcher took 50% to be the sample.

C. Techniques for Collecting Data

The data collection techniques was the most strategic step in the research, because the main purpose of research is to get the data. There were some steps in collecting the data. The steps are as follows:

1. Downloading video *Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech in Oxford University* from internet.
2. Reading transcript *Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech*.
3. Writing the assertive utterance found in video *Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech*.
4. Analyzing the meaning of each assertive utterance that found.
5. Identifying each types of assertive utterance.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

The data was analyzed by using theory, the qualitative data analysis consist of three procedures. There are data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that were considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher would select data and give valuable information in research; the data was chosen by identifying and classifying the kinds of assertive utterance.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating of the kinds of assertive utterance into table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display was drawing the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it will become clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this research was taken from the video of Dr.Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University by 01.33 minutes, the title is "Islam and 21st century" analyzed according to Searle's theory. There were eleven types of assertive utterances were analyzed. There were informing, asserting, claiming, assuring, arguing, complaining, concluding, describing, predicting, reporting, and stating. There were 109 data about assertive utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in oxford university which consisted of 12 for informing, 16 for asserting, 5 for claiming, 13 for assuring, 0 for arguing, 14 for complaining, 20 for concluding, 4 for descring, 0 for predicting, 14 for reporting, and 13 for stating were analyzed which related to the theory. After conducting analysis of types of Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University, the data can be seen in appendix 1.

B. Data Analysis

To analyzed the data, the researcher followed three steps of data analysis, which was referred to Miles, Huberman and Saldana's analysis namely data condensation, data display, and drawing/verifying conclusion. Data condensation focused on the process of selecting, focusing, abstracting, simplifying and transforming data. Data display referred to the ways to organize the information that permits conclusion drawing. And drawing/verifying conclusion which was

the analysis should be allowed to begin to develop conclusions regarding the study. The data were collected and selected to know types of assertive utterance used by Dr. Zakir Naik in giving the speech about Islam and 21st century in Oxford University. Then, assertive utterances had been transcribed into written text. The data can be seen in Appendix I.

1. Type of assertive utterances in *Dr. Zakir Naik's* speech in Oxford University

The findings show that all types of assertive utterances were employed in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. Dividing assertive utterances into eleven types: informing, asserting, claiming, assuring, arguing, complaining, concluding, describing, predicting, reporting and stating.

a. Informing

Informing is assertive utterances that speaker is only giving information and the hearer does not already know what the speaker is being informed. Based on the explanation about assertive utterances above, from 109 assertive utterances that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 12 informing utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. For examples:

1. *in the field of oceanography, there is a verse in the Qur'an.*

From the utterance above, informing was uttered by Dr. Zakir Naik by saying "*in the field of oceanography, there is verse in the Qur'an*". To gave information to Oxford University audience, there is a verse in the Qur'an that explained about oceanography that was rarely known by the people today. So, Dr.

Zakir Naik only gave information unknown to audience. He used assertive utterances “*in the field of oceanography, there is verse in the Qur’an so, that it can categorized as a assertive utterance.*”

2. *Ibn. Nafis, he told the world about milk production naturally and blood circulation, 1400 years after the Qur’an statement.*

From the utterance above, the researcher found information word. It can be seen from the utterance Dr. Zakir by saying “*ibnu nafis, he told the world about milk production naturally and blood circulation, 400 years later, 1000 years after the Qur’an said*”. He gave information about Qur’an was explain about the lives of all beings as well as about the milk production naturally and blood circulation that has been in the Qur’an since 1000 years ago.

3. *the only religion that God send through all his messengers is either Moses, Jesus, Muhammad that is to surrender to the divine God.*

From the utterance above, the researcher found information word. It can be seen from the utterance Dr. Zakir by saying “*the only religion that God send through all his messengers is either Moses, Jesus, Muhammad that is to surrender to the divine God.*” Dr. Zakir Naik informed the Oxford University audience that Jesus Chist was prophet sent by God to convey the truth to his people, and Jesus Christ was a prophet not a God, which cristians consider Jesus Christ was a God.

4. *I believe one of the common reasons for this islamphobia is the media.*

From the utterance above, the researcher found information word. It can be seen from the utterance Dr. Zakir by saying “*I believe one of the common reasons for this islamphobia is the media*”. Not known Islamphobia in Islam

because every muslim known the truth and rules in Islam, but the increasingly sophisticated areas made muslim lazy to known the rules in Islam. People who do not liked Islam used the media to made a Muslim or Non-muslim do not liked about Islam.

5. *In the Qur'an "aswaja" meaning "couple" which concluded that plants have male and female sex.*

From the utterance above, the researcher found information word. It can be seen from the utterance Dr. Zakir by saying *"In the Qur'an "aswaja" meaning "couple" which concluded that plants have male and female sex.* Many people do not known that plants have sex. Ie males and females. Before being known by science, Allah has conveyed in the Qur'an. The word "Aswaaj" it's mean couple.

6. *If you read he old covenant, you will understand the concept of divinity in Jews from the point of view of the true.*

7. *The Qur'an forbida every Muslim to curse, speak headly, to attack their Gods besides Allah because they will curse God without knowledge.*

b. Asserting

Asserting is assertive utterances of speakers try to show their idea based on believes. The body of the speech act is the mutual belief that hearer and speaker both known that speaker wants hearer to known. Based on the explanation about assertive utterances above, from 109 assertive utterances that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 16 asserting utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. For examples:

8. *Not a muslim , if he does not believe in Jesus Christ a. s).*

From the utterance above, asserting was uttered by Dr. Zakir saying “*not a muslim! If he does not believe in Jesus Crist a. s*”. Dr.Zakir explained to audience that a muslim must believe to Jesus Crist a.s. as a prophet, because he is one of the messengers af Allah who gives revelation to his people. Dr. Zakir used assertive utterance “asserting”, so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterance.

9. *Anyone who surrenders to the almighty God is “moslem”.*

From the data above, asserting was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*anyone who surrenders to the almighty God is “moslem”*”. This utterance assert anyone who believes and submits to almighty God is called Muslim. This a what distinguishes between muslim (who surrender themselves to almighty God) and non-muslim (who do not believe). He used assertive utterance “asserting”. So that it can be categorized as a assertive utterance.

10. *The Qur’an is not a book about science “S C I E N C E” but a book about signs “S I G N S”.*

From the data above, asserting was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying *The Qur’an is not a book about science “S C I E N C E” but a book about signs “S I G N S”*. The Qur’an is a revelation conveyed to the prophet Muhammad saw, the Qur’an is not a book about science but the Qur’an is very complete rules or signs for all beings on earth.

11. *I can continue to provide only references from the Qur’an from every verse that talks about the water circulation clear and detail.*

From the data above, asserting was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*I can continue to provide only references from the Qur’an from every verse that talks*

about the water circulation clear and detail". it is asserted that so many references from the Qur'an can be used as solutions in problems that occur today, such as water circulation. This explained that Allah gave very clear rules in Islam.

12. *Islam demonstrates in practice the universal brotherhood*

From the data above, asserting was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "*Islam demonstrates in practice the universal brotherhood*". In Islam very human being brothers, not only in Islam has an ideas yhat convey the truth and peace. But also realized with deeds to love each other fellow human beings, because Islam was love.

13. *The judgment criteria of the omnipotent God is not of sex, color, wealth, age, but piety is the awarenes of God's obedience and charity of virtue.*

14. *In Islam the pregnancy elevates the women's degree.*

c. Claiming

claiming is assertive utterances to say something may say it is not true. Based on the explanation about claiming, from 109 assertive utterances that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 5 claiming utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. for examples:

15. *One of the reasons for this misconception about this religion, I want to say is the media.*

From the data above, claiming uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "*one of for this misconception about this religion I want to say is the media*". This utterance to claim, because media were causing misconceptions about religion, media make interfaith propaganda. Islam is areligion of peace, but with the media causing

bad, islam is hard religion. When in fact islam is a religion of peace. He used assertive utterance “caliming” so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterance.

16. *Sunday times give articles, Muslim hatred preachers will come to England and this article poison my speeches by cutting quotes that undermine the true meaning.*

From the utterance above, claiming was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*Sunday times give articles, muslim hatred preacher will come to england and this article poisin my speches by cutting quotes that undermine the true meaning,*”. This utterance to claim Sunday times as a media, because the media provide articles that slandered him (Dr. Zakir) as a preacher who spread hatred. So he was not allowed to speak in England. The media again vilify Islam. So that truth is not conveyed to the people in the videos of Dr. Zakir Naik in his speech. So that what is conveyed in the videos is a hate message. He used assertive utterance “claiming” so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterance.

d. Assuring

Assuring is assertive utterances that asserting with the perlocutionary intention of convincing the hearer of the truth of the positional content in the world of the utterance. Assure is also concerned with the removal of “worry” from the mind of the hearer. Based on the explanation about assuring utterance above, from 108 assertive utterances that used in Dr. Zakir Naik’s speech in Oxford

University. There were 13 assuring utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. For example:

17. *Now is not the age of literature and poetry, but now is the time of science and technology.*

From the utterance above, assuring was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "now is not the age of literature and poetry, but now is the time of science and thecnology". To ensure that now with the development of the times of science and thecnology is very important role. In modern times not used literature and poetry again. He used assertive utterances "assuring" so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterance.

18. *About 29 years ago, I studied science that the sun evolved, but did not rotate on its axis but the Qur'an says in Qur'an Al-Anbiya (21) : 33, " the sun and the moon not only evolve but also rotate on their axis."*

From the utterance above, assuring was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "about 29 yeras ago, I studied science that the sun evolved, but did not rotate on its axis, but the Qur'an says in Qur'an Al-Anbiya (21) : 33 "the sun and the moon not only evolve but also rotate on their axis. To assured the audience that whatever problems occur in nature are all described Qur'an. Before humans know about nature. Including the sun evolved, but in Qur'an it is clearly explained that the sun and the moon not only evolve, but also rotate on its axis.

19. *Imagine the Qur'an 1400 years ago declared the earth geospherical.*

From the utterance above, assuring was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "Imagine the Qur'an 1400 years ago declared the earth geospherical". The

Qur'an stated that the earth is geospherical shaped. It is 1400 years ago, the new scientist known it while in the Qur'an has long been described in the Qur'an.

20. *Dr. Keith Moore said that the statement of the Qur'an is far superior to modern embryology.*

From the utterance above, assuring was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "Dr. Keith Moore said that the statement of the Qur'an is far superior to modern embryology". Dr. Keith Moore is associate dean for basic medical sciences in the University's faculty of Medicine, he said liked that because he known abot the truth in Islam especially about Qur'an.

21. *We can found it in international newspapers, magazines, international radio broadcasts, satellitebroadcasts, internet, there is malicious propoganda about Islam.*

22. From the utterance above, assuring was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "We can found it in international newspapers, magazines, international radio broadcasts, satellitebroadcasts, internet, there is malicious propoganda about Islam". The current propaganda cornered Islam used Media, such as newspapers, radios, newspapers, etc. So that was spread was lies about Islam.

23. *And this verse continues, whoever saves a person, even if one is both muslim and non-muslim, as if he had saved all mankind.*

24. *I have been a student of comparative religion, I have never found a version other than the Qur'an that is very clear against terrorism or murder.*

e. Arguing

Arguing is assertive utterances that argue as differing from assure the speaker give supporting evidence. And the speaker try to show what in their mind, showing disagree in word, and give reason for again something. Based on the explanation about arguing utterance above, from 109 assertive utterance that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 0 arguing utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University.

f. Complaining

Complaining is an assertive utterances the expresses or reflects the suffering and heartache about a state. Complain usually tells us you are not happy. Based on the explanation about complaining utterance above, from 109 assertive utterances that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 14 complaining utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. For examples:

25. *Some might think that there is nothing special if the Qur'an speaks of astronomy since the Arabs were experts in astronomy.*

From the utterance above, complaining was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "*some might think there is nothing special if the Qur'an speaks of astronomy since the Arabs were expert in astronomy.*" Complain to person that think like that, because Arabs are expert in astronomy because they learn from the Qur'an. Before they are expert in the only Qur'an that explains all aspect. He used assertive utterances "complaining" so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterances.

26. *In Islam we do not agree with the word “housewife” used in english.*

From the utterance above, was was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*in islam we do not agree with the word “housewife” used in english*” in islam we dot not agree with that word, because women were very noble in Islam. Women were more glorified in islam than man because a women is a mother who is 3 degrees highr than men.

27. *First we do not know that the luminous moon is not from its own source of light. We think that the moon has its own source of light.*

From the utterance above, was was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*First we do not know that the luminous moon is not from its own source of light. We think that the moon has its own source of light*”. its shown how ignorant the humans, but in Qur’an already described 1400 years ago, that is not yet known by humans that luminous moon is not from its own source of light.

28. *And the most misinterpreted word about islam is the word “jihad.”*

From the utterance above, was was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying *and the most misinterpreted word about islam is the word “jihad.”* The word “jihad” in Islam is earnest and working hard, but today the media made the word jihad meaningless in accordance with Islam. Misrepresents the true meaning of jihad.

29. *But the interior department ignored the advice of their senior defence adviser, he even fired one of charles far advisors who supported me.*

30. *We made the report and took it too court and suddenly the ministry said I had no right to claim human rights because I was not British.*

g. Concluding

Concluding is an assertive utterances that states an opinion to decide something after a period of thought or research. Based on the explanation about concluding utterance above, from 109 assertive utterances that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 20 concluding utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. For examples:

60. *The Qur'an is the last statement of the almighty God revealed through the last prophet of Muhammad saw.*

From the utterance above, concluding was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying *"the Qur'an is the last statement of the almighty God revealed through the last prophet of Muhammad saw."* In this situation, Dr. Zakir concluded, the Qur'an is the only true statement and Muhammad is the one who conveys the Qur'an to all mankind. He used assertive utterance "concluding" so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterances.

61. *The Qur'an Al-Furqan (25) : 61, the Qur'an describes the moon as a reflection of light that comes from the sun that we recently learned through science.*

From the Data above, concluding was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying *"the Qur'an Al-Furqan (25): 61, the Qur'an describes the moon as a reflection of light that comes from the sun that we recently learned through since."* He concluded new science knows that the moon as a reflection of light from the sun that is already in the Qur'an which describes the science of all aspect.

62. *So, from Qur'an Arabs learn about astronomy.*

From the Data above, concluding was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*So, from Qur'an Arab Nations learn about astronomy*”. Arabs were well known as experts in the field of astronomy, but before the Arabs were experts in that field. The Qur'an has explained it. Therefore the Arabs learn from the Qur'an.

63. *So, to understand the concept of God in Islam, you must read the Qur'an.*

From the Data above, concluding was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*So, to understand the concept of God in Islam, you must read the Qur'an*. How could we wanted to known, but did not wanted to found out. Islam is a religion that has the rules of truth. So if you wanted to known the rules in Islam we have to found out the actual rules in Islam.

64. *I would like to conclude my speech is the only solution is peace of the problem of humanity.*

From the Data above, concluding was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*I would like to conclude my speech is the only solution is peace of the problem of humanity*”. The word “peace” was a simple word but meaningfull. That was what was always conveyed in Islam, because Islam is a religion of Peace.

65. *So, the Qur'an states invite all religious people to return to the same deccree and a provision for all religiouns that is trusting and worshiping only one God.*

66. *Scientist do not elminate the God. Their eliminating God's model.*

67. *In Qur'an An-Nisa (4) : 34 "God has exerted more power for men. So, it's his duty to protect women.*

h. Describing

Describing is an assertive utterances taht state a statement that tells you how something or someone looks, sounds, etc. Based on the explanation about describing utterance above, from 109 assertive utterance that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 4 describing utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. For examples:

79. *And anyone who surrenders to almighty God is called a Muslim.*

From the utterance above, describing was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "*and anyone who surrenders to almighty God is called a moslem*" "in uttering he describe about a muslim, why called a muslim? It is the rule in islam to distinguish between those who surrender themselves to God who should be worshiped and not other. Because Islam is the most correct religion. He used assertive utterance "descring" so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterance.

80. *The Qur'an states, water evaporates, from clouds, moves around the earth's surface, then fall as rain and continues over and over.*

From the utterance above, describing was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying "*the Qur'an state water evaporates, from clouds, moves around the earth's surface, then falls as a rain and continues over and over*" "in uttering describes about the rain process already described in the Qur'an before science there is no book like Qur'an that explains all aspects in a book.

81. *The Qur'an mentions, the God has created variations of language and skin color differences so that those who understand can know that such are signs of almighty God.*

82. *The almighty God, mentioned in the Qur'an all of Adam's children are either black or white, male or female, he was born in England, India or USA. Whatever they live. Almighty God has glorified all the children of Adam, all mankind.*

i. Predicting

Predicting is an assertive utterances the speaker will say what will happen in the future whether about whether, event, situation, and etc. Based on the explanation about predicting utterance above, from 109 assertive utterances that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 0 predicting utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University.

j. Reporting

Reporting is an assertive utterances to give a spoken or written account of something heard, seen, done, studied, etc. To describe something or announce something. Based on the explanation about reporting utterance above, from 109 assertive utterance that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. There were 14 reporting utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University. For examples:

83. *Al-Qur'an has more than 600 verse, 6000 signs, 6000 words of which more than 1000 talk about science.*

From the utterance above, reporting was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*Al-Qur’an has more than 6000 verses, 6000 signs, 6000 words of which more than 1000 talk about science* “ in this situation he report to audience the perfectly the Qur’an explained about science. There ware 1000 words. It is very clear that islam governs nature and human earth. He used assertive utterances “reporting” so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterance.

84. *Muslims and non-muslims, Arabic scholars claim yhat the Qur’an contains the best literature even on earth.*

From the utterance above, reporting was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*Moslems and non-moslems, Arabic scholars claim that the Qur’an contains the best literature ever on earth.*” In this utteranced to reported that Arabic scholars who study literature. This proves no one is able to make a good poem like this both muslims or non-muslims. He used assertive utterances “reporting” so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterance.

85. *Can be seen in several place. Sea or rive adjacent to the oceans and if we see even the colors between the two types of water is dfferent.*

From the utterance above, reporting was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*Can be seen in several place. Sea or rive adjacent to the oceans and if we see even the colors between the two types of water is dfferent*”. One of God’s greatness was to created rivers and oceans, which in some places between these two types can not be united with each other. It has all been explained in Qur’an.

86. *The Qur’an states that all living creatures are created from water.*

From the utterance above, reporting was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*The Qur’an states that all living creatures are created from water*”. Humans were social beings. Between each other needed each other, but there were more important in human life. Water was not only human, but all the living things that exist in this world needed water. Because water was the source of life., and all of that was recited in the Qur’an.

87. *In the field of physiology Qur’an describes the circulation of blood and milk production in Qur’an An-Nahl (16) : 66.*

88. *In the field of embryology, Alqur’an describes the various stages of embriology about the creation of man very clearly.*

89. *Big Bang theory is found by researchers recently was mentioned in the Qur’an 1400 years ago.*

k. Stating

Stating is assertive utterances to express something in spoken or written words, especially carefully, fully and clearly. Based on the explanation about stating utterance above, from 109 assertive utterances that used in Dr. Zakir Naik’s speech in Oxford University. There were 13 stating utterances found in Dr. Zakir Naik’s speech in Oxford University. For example:

90. *The Qur’an is a proclamation for humanity that is the source of grace and wisdom of guidance, warning, solace and hope.*

From the utterance above, stating was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*the Qur’an is a proclamation for humanity that is the source of grace and wisdom of guidance, warning, solace, and hope.*” The Qur’an is a source of grace

and wisdom, that we can make it as a problem solver and we can look forward to it. He used assertive utterances “stating” so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterances.

91. *I agree Arabs are experts in astronomy, but I want to remind, the Arabs became experts in the field of astronomy a few years after the Qur'an was revealed.*

From the utterance above, stating was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “I agree Arabs are expert in astronomy. But I want to remind the Arabs became expert in the field of astronomy a few years after the Qur'an was revealed.” This situation to state to audience Arabs can become experts in the field of astronomy, because they learn from the Qur'an, because in the Qur'an has been explained about the science of astronomy. He used assertive utterances “stating” so that it can be categorized as a assertive utterances.

92. *Islam comes from the root of the word Salam which means peace.*

From the utterance above, stating was uttered by Dr. Zakir by saying “*Islam comes from the root of the word Salam which means peace*”. From the beginning the word Islam means peace. This shows how peaceful the religion of Islam. Because Islam condemns words and deeds. Because the Qur'an is the rule for human.

93. *In Islam, not just talking about universal brotherhood. It is demonstrated by practice.*

94. *And Hajj is one of the largest annual gatherings in the world.*

B. Research Findings and Discussions

After analyzing the utterance were obtained from Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in Oxford University, the findings there were eleven types of assertive utterances used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech namely informing, asserting, claiming, assuring, arguing, complaining, concluding, describing, predicting, reporting, and stating.

Finally, among the eleven types of assertive utterances, the most dominant occurrence is concluding because every utterance delivered by Dr. Zakir Naik. He make concluding to audience for the audience more to understand from the speech by him. In the delivery of his speech must be clearly and completely understood by the audience of the Oxford University. That's why assertive utterances mostly occur in *Dr. Zakir Naik's* speech.

In this research, not found the arguing and predicting utterance, because this speech is Islam and 21st century, how is the role of Qur'an in science and technology and the explanation of how complete the Qur'an explains all areas of science in life for human, animal, and plants. All are very clear in the Qur'an. Dr. Zakir Naik invites the audience to think that islam is the only clearest religion in explaining sciece and technology and islam is the religion of peace. So, there is no arguing and predicting utterance.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research, there were several important information that taken from the research findings as conclusion of the study. It could be conclude that:

1. There were eleven types of assertive utterances occurred in Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech in Oxford University. From the whole data, were 109 assertive utterances occurred in Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech consist of 12 informing, 16 asserting, 5 claiming, 15 assuring, 0 arguing, 14 complaining, 20 concluding, 4 describing, 0 predicting, 14 reporting, 13 stating. It meant that the dominant type of assertive utterances in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech was concluding
2. Islam was a religion of peace and God sent a prophet to convey the truth to his people namely was Qur'an, in Qur'an there was a great deal of knowledge and especially science. Because before the existence of science and technology the qur'an has told the humanity of all knowledge. Such as water circulation, astronomy, embryology, science, etc. That's why assertive utterance mostly occur in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech. All of these type utterances occurred because among the eleven type of assertive utterances, the most dominant occurrence was concluding because the speech explained about Islam, science and technology.

B. Suggestions

Referring to be the conclusion above, the following are written as the suggestion which useful for:

1. Students of English Department to learn more about how assertive utterances used in a text, book and especially a dialogue in the video.
2. Otherwise who wanted to make as reference for the further research to analyzed the eleven types of assertive utterances. This research could help the further writer to know and understand how the eleven types of assertive utterance used in communication.

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Researcher,

Ruli Mahyuni

	to say is the media.											
33.	About 29 years ago, I studied science that the sun evolved, but did not rotate on its axis but the Qur'an says in Qur'an Al-Anbiya (21) : 33, " the sun and the moon not only evolve but also rotate on their axis."				√							
34.	Now is not the age of literature and poetry, but now is the time of science and technology.				√							
35.	We recently learned that honey is obtained from the stomach of the bees and now science agrees that many antiseptics in honey are even medicine that heals for human.				√							
36.	Imagine the Qur'an 1400 years ago declared the earth geospherical.				√							
37.	Dr. Keith Moore said that the statement of the Qur'an is far superior to modern embryology,				√							
38.	No two fingerprints even millions of people can be exactly the same				√							

	and now these fingerprint methods are used by police to identify criminals. Used CIA, FBI, and the police in the world. Which is mentioned in the Qur'an 1400 years ago.											
39.	If you read the Qur'an the mistake of disobeying God is aimed equally at both Adam a. s. and Hawa a. s.				√							
40.	I want to clarify some things, Islam is the only non-christian religion that has religious articles to believe in Jesus Christ.				√							
41.	We believe he is one of the most glorious messengers of God, we believe he is the Christ, we believe he was born magically without the intervention of a man who many modern christians now do not believe it.				√							
42.	In the fact, you read the gospels, there is no direct statement or ambiguous statement in the whole gospel that Jesus a. s. said directly, I am God or worship me.				√							

43.	We can find it in international newspapers, magazines, international radio broadcasts, satellite broadcasts, internet, there is malicious propaganda about Islam.				√							
44.	And this verse continues, whoever saves a person, even if one is both muslim and non-muslim, as if he had saved all mankind.				√							
45.	I have been a student of comparative religion, I have never found a version other than the Qur'an that is very clear against terrorism or murder.				√							
46.	Some might think that there is nothing special if the Qur'an speaks of astronomy since the Arabs were experts in astronomy.						√					
47.	In Islam we do not agree with the word "housewife" used in english.						√					
48.	Many misunderstandings, islam is a new teaching that came a few years ago and Muhammad saw is the inventor of this teaching.						√					

49.	First we do not know that the luminous moon is not from its own source of light. We think that the moon has its own source of light.						√					
50.	Many beliefs believe that mankind comes from a pair of Adam a.s. and Hawa a.s. but there is believe that blames only Hawa in the first sinful act of man.						√					
51.	There is a believe, because they think the woman who caused the man is brought down to earth. Which Islam disagrees with it, some say therefore God the law of Hawa a.s. and pregnancy is the curse and punishment from God on women.						√					
52.	Do not we see? There are many misunderstandings that we encounter and many people think men and women in Islam are not equal.						√					
53.	Now, unfortunately islam is the most misunderstood religion in the world. The religion that gets the highest misunderstanding in the						√					

	world today is Islam.												
54.	And the most misinterpreted word about islam is the word “jihad.”					√							
55.	Although everything condemns, unfortunately the media portraying islam is a religion that supports terrorism.					√							
56.	And they describe me as a religious preacher of a person who supports terrorism.					√							
57.	Unfortunately, this article inspired the British department of internal affairs to issue exclusion orders on June 16, 2010.					√							
58.	But the interior department ignored the advice of their senior defence adviser, he even fired one of Charles Farr's advisors who supported me.					√							
59.	We made the report and took it to court and suddenly the ministry said I had no right to claim human rights because I was not British.					√							
60.	The Qur'an is the last statement of the almighty God revealed						√						

	through the last prophet of Muhammad saw. (Data no 11)											
61.	The Qur'an Al-Furqan (25) : 61, the Qur'an describes the moon as a reflection of light that comes from the sun that we recently learned through science.							√				
62.	"jihad" it means trying and working hard.							√				
63.	And now, a few years ago. Science known that teh sun is rotating and takes 25 day for once rotation which has been agreed and is present in every book of science all over the world.							√				
64.	So, from Qur'an Arab Nations learn about astronomy.							√				
65.	The Qur'an is a miracle and a miracle.							√				
66.	Dr. Keith Moore said this Qur'an is the word of almighty God and there is no doubt prophet Muhammad saw is messenger og almighty God.							√				
67.	Scientist do not elminate the God. Their eliminating God's model.							√				

68.	The only way a person can be better than the other is from his good deeds and obedience and no other criteria.							√				
69.	Every muslim who follows islamic teachings should demonstrate his practice at least five times a day.							√				
70	We all, men and women are equal. In some aspects women may be more blessed with advantages, in other terms men may have advantages.							√				
71.	In Qur'an An-Nisa (4) : 34 "God has exerted more power for men. So, it's his duty to protect women.							√				
72.	So, according to oxford dictionary, religion means to believe in God.							√				
73.	So, the Qur'an states invite all religious people to return to the same decree and a provision for all religions that is trusting and worshiping only one God.							√				

74.	Many cristians believe that Jesus a.s. claimed divinity they believe he is a almighty God.							√				
75.	So, if you red the gospels, you will understand the God head concept in christianity and understand christianity from the right point of view.							√				
76.	So, to understand the concept of God in Islam, you must read the Qur'an.							√				
77.	I would like to conclude my speech is the only solution the problem of humanity.							√				
78.	The people worry that nuclear fall into the hands of Arabs. They forgot to releaze the bomb of Islam. The peace bomb has been dropped, was imposed on the day of the prophet Muhammad saw was born.							√				
79.	And anyone who surrenders to almighty God is called a Muslim.								√			

	authentic copies of religion that speak of God.											
106	The Qur'an mentions if someone kills another person both muslim and non-muslim as if he has killed all mankind.											√
107	The almighty God has created mankind from the first pair of human is Adam a.s. and Hawa a.s.											√
108	Based on the physical, psychological, biological aspects, man and women, they differ from each other.											√
109	Religion, according to oxford dictionary is to believe in the power that governs everything. The person of God of all Gods worthy of worship and obeyed.											√
	Total	12	16	5	13	0	14	20	4	0	14	13

Note:

There are eleven types of assertive utterance. They are Informing (I), Asserting (A), Claiming (C), Assuring (A), Arguing (A), Complaining (C), Concluding (C), Describing (D), Predicting (P), Reporting (R), Stating (S).