

ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN NICK VUJICIC SPEECH "OVERCOMING HOPELESSNESS"

Yotam Sato Sanehura Fa'ana

Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Nias Raya
(yotamsatosanehura@gmail.com)

Abstract

This research designed in descriptive qualitative research by using pragmatics approach. The aims of the research were to find out the types and meaning of each utterance which contains illocutionary act in Nick Vujicic speech "Overcoming hopelessness". The researcher used Miles and Hubberman theory in analysing the data. The researcher focused to analyse the illocutionary aspect of the utterance, which divided in five types, declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. Based on the analysis, the researcher found that there are only four types of illocutionary act in Nict Vujicic speech "Overcoming hopelessness" and the meaning of each utterance is always based on the context where the utterance spoken. Therefore, this research expect to be useful for teacher and student as the source information to give knowledge about illocutionary act in practical used especially teaching and learning activity.

Keywords: *Illocutionary Act; Nick Vujicic Speech*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dirancang dalam bentuk penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan makna setiap ujaran yang mengandung Illocutionary act in Nick Vujicic speech "Overcoming hopelessness". Peneliti menggunakan teori Miles dan Hubberman dalam menganalisis data. Peneliti fokus menganalisis aspek ilokusi tuturan, yang terbagi dalam lima tipe, yaitu deklarasi, representatif, ekspresif, direktif, dan komisif. Berdasarkan analisis, peneliti menemukan bahwa hanya ada empat jenis tindak ilokusi dalam pidato Nick Vujicic "Overcoming hopelessness" dan makna setiap ucapan selalu didasarkan pada konteks dimana ucapan tersebut diucapkan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi guru dan siswa sebagai sumber informasi untuk memberikan pengetahuan tentang tindak ilokusi dalam praktik yang digunakan khususnya dalam kegiatan belajar mengajar.

Kata Kunci: *Tindak Ilokusi, Pidato Nick Vujicic*

A. Introduction

Language is the most important tool for human to communicate to each other, to make someone understand what we say or even making someone do something. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015:02) "We use the term language to mean a system of

linguistic communication particular to a group; this includes spoken, written, and signed modes of communication". Language is vehicle of thought used to transfer knowledge from one to another. It can be utilized to convey emotions or ideas, such as happiness, inviting individuals, making requests, and expressing opinions.

People use language as the media of communication which is to say something. But sometimes people do not only use language to say something but also doing something. It means that language can be used to do something or making someone do something.

The study of how people use language is called pragmatics. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015:248), stated "The sub-field of linguistics called Pragmatics, which looks at meanings of utterances in context". It means that pragmatics studied the meaning of a language in a society. Moreover, pragmatics goes beyond grammar and word meaning to consider how participants and their background knowledge influence meaning in a situation, (Holmes 2013:365).

One of aspect studied in pragmatics is speech act, which has function to do something or has intention to make someone do something people often called as performing action via utterance. Birner (2013:175), stated "To utter something – either orally or in writing – is to do something". This means speech act is the sub-topic of pragmatics which studied about how people doing something by the time they say something. According to him, saying something is actually doing something. There are three kinds of speech act, first is locutionary act, second is illocutionary act, and the third is perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act is the act of saying something. According to Birner (2013:186), "The locutionary act is the basic linguistic act of conveying some meaning". for example, utterance "I am hungry". It is only used to tell people that the person is

hungry. It is the basic linguistic which can be interpreted literally. Meanwhile, illocutionary act is the act of making someone do something. "We have the illocutionary act, which adds in the intentions of the speaker regarding what act they intended to perform by means of making that utterance" (Birner, 2013:187). It means that illocutionary act is the act of performing action via utterance, such as asking someone to do something, requesting, promising, inviting, greeting, warning or asserting someone. Yule (1996:53) classified speech act into five kinds based on the function, they are declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

Futhermore, perlocutionary is the act of influencing someone, which is also the purpose of accomplishing an illocutionary act. Perlocutionary act refers to what is actually accomplished through the speech act. According to Thomas (2013:49) stated that perlocutionary as the impact of the illocution on the listener. Moreover, Yule (1996:48) stated that we do not merely utter words with a purpose without intending it to have a consequence.

Based on preliminary study did by the researcher, it was found the example of illocutionary act "with all of the money in the world, I'd never be happy" from the speech Nick Vujicic on page 4, line 17. This utterance is representative type of illocutionary act which as the meaning asserting that money cannot buy happiness.

There are lots of people misunderstand about the last two kinds of speech act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Therefore, Austin in Birner (2013:187)

differentiated illocutionary and perlocutionary act by stated "Perlocutionary act, which is what is actually achieved by means of the speech act. Whereas the illocutionary act is speaker-based, the perlocutionary act is hearer-based". Yule (1996:52) and Thomas (2013:51) defined illocutionary act as speech act itself.

B. Research Method

This research was conducted in descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (2018:41) defines qualitative research as a method that aims to uncover the interpretations and significance that individuals or groups attribute to a social human issue. "Qualitative research avoids numbers, deals with 'interpreting' social realities, and is considered 'soft' research." (Bauer and Gaskell, 2007:7). The data of this research was the utterances spoken by Nick Vujicic in his motivational speech and the data source of the research was Nick Vujicic Speech "Overcoming Hopelessness".

Futhermore, there are some steps that done by researcher to collected the data:

1. First, researcher searched for and downloaded the speech on Youtube.
2. Second, the researcher watched the speech several times.
3. The researcher wrote transcription from the oral form into a written form.
4. The researcher printed the transcription.
5. Matched the utterance in the speech with the transcription.

6. After that, the researcher underlined or highlighted the speech act found in the transcription of the speech.
7. Finally, the researcher classified the data based on the kinds of speech act in Nick Vujicic Motivational Speech "Overcoming Hopelessness".

To analyzing the data in this research is using Miles and Huberman (2014:34-35) theory there are: data condensation, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion.

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, shorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified. It refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up filed notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger. Data condensation is also known as data reduction.

2. Data Display

Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. Designing displays are analytic activities because it involves deciding on the rows and columns of matrix for qualitative data and deciding which data, in which form, should be entered in the cells. There are many types of display, such as matrices, graphs, charts, and network. In this study, the researcher uses matrices in designing display for data that have been condensed.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last type of analysis activity is Drawing and Verifying Conclusion, which is the final step after analysing the content. In this step, after the data of speech act

condensed and displayed, the researcher review and draw conclusion of overall data based on the research questions.

The theory of Lincoln and Guba's trustworthiness is used in this research. There are four to check trustworthiness of the data namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

1. Kinds of illocutionary act in Nick Vujicic Speech "Overcoming Hopelessness"

Speech act is a term used to descript action performed via utterance. there are three kinds of speech act, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. In conducting this research, the researcher focused to analyse only one aspect, illocutionary act. According to Yule (1996), there are five kinds of illocutionary act Declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

Based on the analysis, there were 4 kinds of illocutionary act found in the transcription of Nick Vujicic Speech "Overcoming Hopelessness", they are representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. Since there was no utterance spoken which have potential to change the situation by the time it is spoken, it means that declarations were not found in the speech. table total of illocutionary act.

Table .1 Kinds of Illocutionary act in Nick Vujicic Speech "Overcoming Hopelessness"

No	Kinds of Illocutionary act	Utterances	Total
1	Declaration	-	0
2	Representatives	Love is a life-long commitment (L ₃₉ , P ₅)	13
3	Expressives	Thank you very much	5

		(L ₁ , P ₁)	
4	Directives	Be thankful for what we do have (L ₃₅ , P ₁)	22
5	Commissives	I'd never be happy (L ₁₇ , P ₄)	12
Total			52

Source: Researcher, 2023

Note: L= Line

P= Page

2. The meaning of illocutionary act in Nick Vujicic Speech "Overcoming Hopelessness"

This research was conducted by using pragmatic approach. Therefore, the meaning which is going to be discuss is intended or interpreted meaning. The meaning of each sentence is based on the context where the utterance spoken.

Based on the classification of illocutionary act proposed by Yule, the researcher found that there are four types of illocutionary act in Nick Vujicic Speech "Overcoming Hopelessness". The research interpreted the contextual meaning of each expression which contains illocutionary act.

a. Declarations

Declarations is the act of changing institutional state of affairs via utterance, which means the power of words to change situation (speaker, listener, and context).

Based on the result of the research, the declarations was not found from the speech of Nick Vujicic "Overcoming Hopelessness"

b. Representatives

Representatives is the act of asserting, describing, and concluding something about the fact

Utterances:

1) *We were all born with pain* (No. 3, Page 2)

Meaning:

This sentence asserting that everyone born with pain. Therefore, you are not

alone. They are imperfect but they already done the best to overcome their problem, so you do.

- 2) *The greatest thing is love (No. 4, Page 2)*

Meaning:

Nick asserted that above all we need is only love. So many people looking for love in the wrong place and become slaves of the world which means that we need love that makes us strong.

- 3) *Money is something that cannot heal soul (No. 11, Page 3)*

Meaning:

He described that money is just transitory things which cannot buy happiness and he ask people to not only focus on money in their life.

- 4) *I don't have aby walls (No. 13, Page 3)*

Meaning:

This is the act of representing and asserting that he has no limits in doing the things which is useful to become a miracle and a blessing for someone's life even if he does not have limbs (hands and legs).

- 5) *My value is not determined on how I look or what job I have, or where I'm from, where I was born, how much money, all that stuff is nothing (No. 10, Page 3)*

Meaning:

He describes that money is just transitory thing which cannot buy happiness and he ask people to not only focus for money in their life.

c. Expressives

- 1) *Thank you very much (No. 1, Page 4)*

Meaning:

This is the act of expressing thanks for everyone who came to watch him speak on the stage.

- 2) *Every single human being has value much (No. 2, Page4)*

Meaning:

Nick is trying to appreciate every single person for the value they had.

- 3) *If that's the way you believe, great much (No. 3, Page 4)*

Meaning:

Nick is expressing his pleasure of someone's thought about drunk because life is short and we only live once

- 4) *Uh, You're so ugly much (No. 4, Page 4)*

Meaning:

People are expressing their unpleasure and dislike about the appearance of someone.

- 5) *I am beautiful the way that I am much (No. 5, Page 4)*

Meaning:

This is the act of self-appreciation as the ability to show that we do not need validation of people and we know that God has created us as ta beautiful creations He has ever made.

d. Directives

- 1) *Be thankful for what we do have (No 2, Page 5)*

Meaning:

The meaning of the sentence is to suggest someone to be grateful for all we don't have and thankful for all we do have

- 2) *The power of choice was the first thing I had to overcome and decide for myself (No 3, Page 5)*

Meaning:

Even though this is a hard time, realizing that we need to choose for ourself is the act of guarantee someone's life and advising someone to make a choice. A choice to be grateful and thankful for all of things we have in the present.

- 3) *What kind of father are you gonna be if you can't pick up your kids when they are crying?* (No. 7, Page 6)

Meaning:

This question is used to bring him down when he thinks about the fact that he has no arms and legs and it will be so painful for someone.

- 4) *When hugs can't do anything, that's where faith kicks in* (No 8, Page 6)

Meaning:

The meaning of the sentence is asking people to have faith. Believe even when you cannot see. Because words and hugs are not enough if there is no faith.

- 5) *Dream big, and never give up* (No 20, Page 7)

Meaning:

This sentence means that he is inviting people to not be afraid of having a big dream and keep struggle in any situation in life.

e. Commissives

- 1) *You'll never get a job* (No. 3, Page 8)

Meaning:

Someone used this sentence as the act of betting that Nick is not good enough to get a job as many people do because no one will accept his weakness to hire him.

- 2) *You're alone, sure, your parents hug you* (No 6. page 9)

Meaning:

This is the act of guarantee that even when we face bad situation alone, we still have parents to hug us that make us feel loved and full of hope.

- 3) *I had enough* (No. 7, Page 9)

Meaning:

Nick refused to be grateful for his situation and chose to end his life.

- 4) *With all the money in the world, I'd never be happy* (No. 9, Page 9)

Meaning:

He bets that money is not everything. There are things which is more valuable than money, it is family.

- 5) *Find your peace and you'll make your walls door* (No. 12, Page 9)

Nick is challenging everyone one to break their limitation in doing things which seems impossible because with love, hope, hugs and faith, God will make us able to change bad situation into good situation.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that there was no utterance classified into declarations. It means that there were found only five types illocutionary act in Nick Vujicic speech "Overcoming Hopelessness". 13 representatives, 5 expressives, 22 directives, and 12 commissives. The total of utterance which contains illocutionary act is 52 utterances. The meaning of each utterance is used to perform another illocutionary act based on the interpretation of the listener and the researcher.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the result of the analysis in previous chapter, there are five types of illocutionary act according to Yule. The result showed that there were found only four types illocutionary act found in Nick Vujicic Speech "Overcoming Hopelessness".

Illocutionary act is the act of making someone do something or perform an action via utterance. The speaker is having an intention to make the listener understand the meaning of the utterance and do some future action by the time the utterance spoken. This phenomenon can always be found in daily life conversation and activity, especially in teaching and learning process.

Therefore, the analysis of illocutionary act is very important. The act of listening, speaking, reading, and writing an expression or utterance can be used to make someone perform an action, when they speak and listen to something. Based on the conclusion above, the researcher provides some suggestions as follow:

1. It is expected that this research will be helpful for the next researcher in conducting the study of speech act especially illocutionary act.
2. Additionally, it is expected to be beneficial for teachers and students in supporting the teaching and learning process. This research is still has limitations, therefore critics and suggestions are expected by researcher.

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