

## AN ANALYSIS ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MUNIBA MAZARI'S *WE ALL ARE PERFECTLY IMPERFECT* SPEECH

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### ABSTRACT

Illocutionary act is an action that will be performed corresponding with utterance or the meaning understood by the listener. There are five types of illocutionary act that are: Representative, directive, commissive, declarative and expressive. This study aimed to find out types of illocutionary act and functions of five types in Muniba Mazari speech. This study is used Searle's theory. Object in this study is Muniba's speech. Then, this data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that the types of illocutionary act in Muniba's speech consist of 55 representative, 13 directive, 14 expressive, 7 commissive and 6 declarative. The researcher also found the function of representative in muniba speech consist of stating, informing, describing, complaining. Based on the research findings, Muniba presented various utterances that have describing as the function. She provided several descriptions about a situation that has happened that time example to the audience. She also provided descriptions about situations or events that might happen in the and future. By performing these acts, Muniba expected the audience to have a better understanding about the information, opinion and idea that she presented in the speeches.

Keywords: Speech Act, Muniba Mazari, Illocutionary Act

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### INTRODUCTION

Michael Hole stated that communication is the way people can communicate, interact, and how people gain an appreciation about how the world works (Hole, 2013). Communication is not easy when understanding information, someone often makes mistakes so that it is proven that understanding information is a difficult problem. To understand an utterance, one must first understand the order of the words they hear. For example, if the speaker says, "Today will be rainy for Semarang," and the

listener responds, "Alright, I'll bring an umbrella," language plays a crucial part in human life as a means of sharing information, wishes, or ideas. The message or the information becomes the aim of the communication itself. This aim used some people to do communication, for example, a public figure.

The speech act is defined by Austin as the actions carried out in saying something (Austin, 1962). Austin's theory said that there are three kinds of speech act: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary, which have meanings of their own. And then, these kinds are classified into several classes. Searle classified illocutionary acts into five major classes, there are assertive, commissive, directive, declarative, and expressive (Searle, 1976).

Muniba Mazari is a Pakistani activist, anchor artist, model, singer, and motivational speaker. She became the National Ambassador for UN Women Pakistan after being shortlisted in the 100 Inspirational Women of 2015. Her amazing life experiences made her become a motivational speaker. On 27 November 2008, she had an accident that left her bound to a wheelchair because of a spinal cord injury.

In Muniba Mazari's speech in an inspirational and motivational speaker with remarkable quotes "We All Are Perfectly Imperfect " and "Don't Die Before Your Death" published by the English Speech YouTube channel on July 7, 2018, discussing how she became an actress, subject and object at a time has an inspiring motivated lessons can we take from her utterances. Utterances Muniba's Mazari can support people. The researcher considering that speech acts in her speech are important to be analyzed to show speech acts .

Knowing the phenomena, the resercher wants to know about speech acts. By studying speech acts, we can know the implied meaning of the utterances according to the context. In this study, the resercher focuses on illocutionary acts produced by Muniba Mazari to motivate others and researchers have studied. Muniba Mazari's video in previous Interpreting courses. For those reasons, the resercher intends to conduct a study entitled An Analysis Illucotionary Act In Muniba Masari's " We All Are Perfectly Imperfect" Speech.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The study used a qualitative method to analyze the data. According to Vanderstoep and Jhonston (2009), qualitative research is a method for developing a narrative or textual description of the phenomenon under research. Descriptive qualitative is used in this study to prove the theory. Firstly, the research identifies a research problem. Here, the researcher recognized Muniba Mazari's "We all are Perfectly Imperfect" Speech are uttering speech acts. Secondly, the research reviews the literature. It means that the researcher has some basic theories that are related to her research. The grand theories that the researcher. The data of this research are in the form utterances produced by Muniba Mazari's "We All Are Perfectly Imperfect" Speech. The data were taken from a speech act in Muniba Mazari script In this research the researcher downloaded Muniba Mazari's speech channel YouTube then watched the channel more than once. Second, the researcher downloaded a script entitled "We All Are Perfectly Imperfect." Third, the researcher compares the data by watching and reading content on YouTube channel script and trying to understand it deeply and looking for all utterances. The researcher collects the data to classify it into categories of speech acts based on Austin and Searle theory.

## **DISCUSSION**

The following is the analysis of data about the types and functions of illocutionary speech act Muniba Mazari speech. First, the data are analyzed by using Searle's illocutionary act classification (declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive). Second, the analysis concerning the functions of illocutionary acts based on the types is conducted. Finally, it identifies what type and function of illocutionary acts are used in Muniba Mazari's speech.

The data collected can be classified through the table below, so that the readers of this research get clear information concerning the types and functions of illocutionary acts used by Muniba Mazari's speech.

Table 4.1 Frequency types of illocutionary Acts and function found in Muniba Mazari's speeches

Type Of Illocutionary	Function		Frequency
Representative	Stating	23	55
	Describing	11	
	Informing	17	
	Complaining	3	
	Claiming	1	
Directive	Suggesting	9	13
	Commanding	2	
	Requesting	1	
	Asking	1	
Commissive	Promising	7	7
Expressive	Thanking	6	14
	Praising	2	
	Wishing	2	
	Greeting	1	
	Grateful	1	
	Complimenting	2	
Declarative	Declaring	6	6
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>95</b>

The table above showed that representatives held the highest frequency of occurrence or the most frequently used in the speech acts. It was used 55 times. The second highest was expressive, which were used 14 times. The next was directive 13 times, the next commissive it used 7 times. Last, Declarative was used 6 times.

### 1. Representatives

Muniba Mazari used representatives acts in her speeches, which were performed in 55 utterances. Searle (1976) stated that representatives illustrated what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Since the speech act of representative has dealt with the speaker's belief, Muniba Mazari believed there must be some improvements for people by using representatives Act in her speech. The representatives Act in Muniba's speeches functioned for several purposes: informing, stating, describing, complaining, and claiming. In representatives, stating function was the most frequently used with 25 utterances.

The following utterances were some examples identified as representative types of illocutionary acts:

### 1.1. Stating

The formal statement made or written by someone or action taken to express an opinion. It is also used when something in people's minds will be expressed in words or sentences. This kind of representative speech act exists. Here is the analysis example.

*"Whoa! I'm running short of words right now, but I cannot afford this because I have to speak."* . (0.16-0.22)

The utterance contains a representative type , S believes X (Speaker believes the Situation),The utterance Muniba said that she was speechless, but she couldn't keep feeling like that because she had to say something that was on her mind. She wants to tell a story and give information to the audience about what she was feeling at that time. Another example of stating is below

### 1.2 Describing

Describing is to tell or report details about aspects, characteristics, events, or features of a subject matter. In the speeches, there were 15 utterances of representatives that were identified as describing function. In delivering a speech, it would be easier for a speaker to provide a sample description of the material so that the listener could better understand it.

*"I was 18 years old when I got married. And this thing I am sharing for the very first time on an international level. I was 18 years old when I got married. I belong to a very conservative family, a Baloch family where good daughters never say "NO" to their parents."* (3.55-4.11)

The utterance Muniba describes to the audience how she lives in a conservative family. She must marry young and obey his father's orders. This is the beginning of the problems in her life. The utterance contains a representative type , S believes X (Speaker believes the Situation).

### 1.3. Informing

In delivering her speech, Muniba used 8 utterances that could be identified as representatives with informing function. Informing functioned to tell and give knowledge, information or fact. Here is the example of informing contained in the speech.

*"So I am here and I'm going to share the story of that woman. That is my story – the story of gratitude"*(2.11-2.19)

At the inspirational and motivational event, Muniba Mazari as the main speaker give information to the audience that she would share about her life journey, namely the story about gratitude.

#### 1.4. Complaining

In delivering her speech, Muniba used 2 utterances that could be identified as representatives with complaining function. Complaining is the expression of dissatisfaction or annoyance about something.

*"That day, I was devastated. I still remember, I asked my mother, why me, and that is where I started to question my existence: Why am I even alive? What's the point of living?" (8.29-08.32)*

In this utterance, Muniba was complaining about her current state, she complained for various reasons because she couldn't imagine living with an imperfect condition. She blames her useless condition where she can't do activities and she can't be a proper woman.

#### 1.5. Claiming

The other functions of the representative speech act are claiming. Claiming is the action to say something is real without being able to prove it. It can make people may not believe what others say.

*"I couldn't walk, I couldn't paint, fine. I cannot be a mother and we have this thing in our head being women that we are incomplete without. Having children, I am going to be an incomplete woman for the rest of my life" ( 8.45- 8.47)*

This utterance also recognized as representative acts. According to Searle (1976), the illocutionary point of representative is to express the speaker's belief toward something. In this utterance Muniba's disability makes her life unable to become a full woman. She claims she can't be a mother for the rest of her life after the doctor gave a statement that there was a spine injury and fixation in her backbone.

## 2. Directive

This utterance also recognized as representative acts. According to Searle (1976), the illocutionary point of representative is to express the speaker's belief toward something. In this utterance Muniba's disability makes her life unable to become a full woman. She claims she can't be a mother for the rest of her life after the doctor gave a statement that there was a spine injury and fixation in her backbone.

Directives

The second most speech act used by Muniba Masari in her speech was directives speech act, which performed in 13 utterances. The directives speech act in Muniba Mazari speech functioned for commanding, suggesting, requesting and asking. The directives were used by Muniba Mazari in her speech that functioned to make public involved in solving several problems about disability. Furthermore, the most frequent function used by Muniba Mazari in his speech was suggesting, requesting, asking and commanding. The directives function of suggesting in Muniba's speech was used when she wanted to give some opinion and suggesting for her audience. Most of the Suggesting dealt with the effort for people management problem.

The following utterances were some examples identified as directive types of illocutionary acts:

### 2.1. Suggesting

Suggesting is an action to give a better plan or an idea for someone to do or think.

*"You have bigger dreams and aspirations in life. Always remember one thing, on the road to success there is always 'We' not 'Me'. Do not think that you alone can achieve things. No, there is always another person, who is standing behind you, maybe not coming on the forefront, behind you, supporting you. Never lose that person. Never"* (16.30-16.35)

From the utterance above, Muniba Mazari used directive. Searle (1976) defined directive as an intention to create some effect to the hearer. The function of directive acts in this utterance was Suggesting. In this speech, Muniba was suggest about dreams and friendship. Muniba was suggesting the audience to be unselfish there is always someone else in your effort.

### 2.2 Requesting

Requesting is speaker ask the hearer for something helpful

*"So what kept me going was one day I asked my brother, I know, I have a deformed hand, but I am tired of looking at these white walls in the hospital and wearing this white scraps. I am getting tired of this. I want to add more colors to my life. I want to do something. Bring me some colors, I want to paint"* .(15.06-15.13)

The utterance above also identified as directive. Searle (1976) mentioned that by uttering a directive used function Requesting, a speaker attempts to get the speaker to

do something. In this statement "*Bring me some colors*", Muniba Mazari was request her brother to bring color paint.

### 2.3. Commanding

Commanding is the action that has a function to give an order or instruction to do something. People who do this action have authority over the situation

*"It's the story of a woman who, in pursuit of her dreams and aspirations, made other people realize that if you think that your life is hard and you're giving up on that, because you think your life is unfair, **think again**". (1.11-1.24)*

In the speech above, Muniba told the audience to "*think again*" if they were going to give up because life is unfair. This utterance belongs to the directive that has the function of command because the utterance has purpose of making people do what the speaker says.

### 2.4. Asking

Asking a question means that the speaker requests the hearer to perform a speech act which is already determined in a question form. Researcher found there were 3 times.

*"You know what was my biggest fear?" (14.51-14.52)*

Muniba asked the audience what fear she felt when she faced all of this. In this utterance, Muniba asks the audience how he feels. The utterance above indicated directive with asking as the function.

## 3. Expressives

The third in Muniba Mazari's speech was expressive. Expressives act appeared with 14 utterances. The expressive function used by Muniba Mazari were complimenting, thanking, praising, greeting, gratitude, and wishing.

The following utterances were some examples identified as expressive types of illocutionary acts:

### 3.1. Thanking

Thanking is the speaker expressing gratitude to somebody

*"Thank you so much for all the love, for all the warm. Thank you all for accepting me. Thank you very much" (00.22- 0.24)*

The utterance above indicated expressive acts with thanking as the function. According to Searle (1976), expressive speech acts stated the feeling of the speaker.



(S feels X )Muniba Mazari thanks to the audience, she feels so happy, she doesn't believe that the audience greeted her warmly.

### 3.2. Praising

Praising is an expression praise requires that the thing praised is good.

*"God has a greater plan for you. I don't know what it is. But he surely has"*(14.05-14.06)

This utterance was identified as expressive . In this part, Muniba was praising God made the best plan for herself. his utterance contains an expressives type with praising as the function.

### 3.3. Greeting

Greeting is an expression with which somebody is greeted. Researcher found one utterance in Muniba Mazari's speech.

*"So my dear friends"*(13.44-13.45)

This utterance contains an expressives type because he expresses his feeling, greeting as the function. The utterance above Muniba Mazari greets the audience as a friend to get closer.

### 3.4. Gratitude

Gratitude is a strong feeling of appreciation to someone or something for what the person has done to help you. Researchers found 1 utterance in Muniba Mazari speech.

*"You know what makes you perfect. when you feel someone's pain. And how beautiful pain is that it connects with people. No other medium can connect you other but pain **That's a blessing for me**"* (12.14-12.15)

The utterance above as the expressives type grateful function. Muniba feels grateful when there is a connection with pain with someone (s feel x). She will become someone who understand each other.

### 3.5. Wishing

Wishing is regarded as having the power to grant wishes

*"So I used to hide myself from people knowing that, Oh my God I am not going to see that sympathy in their eyes. It's all right."*(18.23-18.29)

Muniba told the audience that she didn't like meeting someone who was too sympathetic to her. Utterance *"Oh my God I am not going to see that sympathy in their eyes"* she wished to God not to meet such a person again. This Utterance uses directive and f unction wishing.

*"I wish you were here"*(28.08-28.09)

This utterance is classified as expressive and wishing function because here muniba expresses something with hope. There is the word "wish" which identifies the hope for something.

### 3.6. Complimenting

Complimenting is an expression of admiration, approval etc

*"And today, I am here speaking to all these amazing people. Because I have overcome the fear"* (18.30- 15.35)

The utterance *"I am here speaking to all these amazing people"* is classified as expressive to express gratitude to somebody and function complimenting because at that time Muniba expressed compliment to the audience.

## 4. Commissives

Commissives acts appeared with 7 utterances. Muniba Mazari used the commissives act when she committed to do some future action for her life. The function of commissive in the speech was promising with 7 utterances.

The following utterances were some examples identified as commissive types of illocutionary acts:

### 4.1. Promising

Promising is one Individual verbal committed to do anything in the future.

*"I want to feel perfect from within. And that day I decided I am going to a life of myself I am not going to be that perfect person for someone. I am just going to take this moment and I will make it perfect for myself. And do you know, how we all begin? **That day I decided, I am going to fight my fears"** .(15.06-15.13)*

This utterance was identified as commissive. Searle (1976) agreed that commissives commits the speaker to some future action. This utterance was considered a promising function of commissive because she said something she would do.

## 5. Declarative

Declarative acts appeared with 5 utterances. Declarative is affects and changes the circumstances of certain events that occur at that time.

### 5.1. Declaring

Declarative is changing the world through the speaker's utterance. This type of speech act is usually uttered by a specific party, such as a party representing an

institution. This is because when performing this speech Act, it results in a change in the world.

*Another real-life hero. Of course my son. His name is Nile. River Nile. I learned so much from this kid". (25.42- 25.53)*

Muniba introduced a name, namely river Nile. In the statement, Muniba said "another real-life hero" which identified Nile changing Muniba's life which used to be dark to be more colorful. This utterance uses declarative and function declaring.

## **CONCLUSION**

After obtaining and analyzing the data, this chapter deals with two parts conclusions and recommendations. The first section presents the conclusion based on the formulated research questions. The second section presents the recommendations intended to give information for the English student and future researchers.

Muniba Mazari was chosen as the subject of this study. The theory of illocutionary Act that was established by John Searle in 1976 was used to analyze and categorize the data. There were four categories of speech acts identified in Muniba Mazari. They were representatives, directives, commissives, declarative and expressive.

Representatives were one of the types of illocutionary acts that were mostly used by Muniba in the speeches. It was performed in 55 utterances. There were also found several functions of directives act in the speeches. They were informing, stating, describing, claiming, complaining and predicting. This category was widely applied by the speaker to present his belief and carry the true or false value.

The second type of illocutionary acts that was identified in the speeches was expressive. It was performed in 14 utterances. The researcher also found that there were six functions of directive acts from the speeches; Thanking, praising, greeting, gratitude, complimenting and wishing.

The third type of illocutionary act identified in the speeches was directives. It was performed in 13 utterances. The researcher also found that there were four functions of directive acts from the speeches; suggesting, commanding, asking, and requesting. The speaker used directives acts to commit the listener to perform an act.

Fourth, the types of illocutionary acts that were identified in the speeches were commissive. It was performed in 7 utterances. The researcher also found only one function that is promising.

The last, type of illocutionary acts that were identified in the speeches was declarative. It was performed in 6 utterances. The researcher also found only one function, that is Declaration.

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