

SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF DR. ZAKIR NAIK'S SPEECH ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL ENTITLED: DOES GOD EXIST

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Abstract

This research aimed to explore and identifying speech acts uttered by Dr. Zakir Naik in his standing dawah on the youtube channel entitled: Does God Exist. The research shows that factors of situation, place, topic, speaker, and context play an important role in analyzing speech act. The form of the speech has a representational function to inform and invite people. In this study, researchers used descriptive qualitative methods. The collect data, the writers used several steps. First, download the video on the internet. Second, transcript the dialogues into the texts. Third, reading the conversation texts. After that, identifying the sentences of Dr. Zakir Naik's speech. Then, counting the sentences includes a speech. And the last, describing the reason why the sentences include speech act. In which researchers examined naturally in every speech act that occurred in the theory stated by Yule (1996) in his theory about the types of speech acts divided into representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In this study, the researchers found 13 utterances as a representative, 7 utterances as a directive, 2 utterances as a commissive, 2 utterances as a declarative, and not found expressive contained in the speech Dr. Zakir Naik's entitled: Does God Exist.

Keywords: Speech Act, Pragmatic, Zakir Naik, Does God Exist, Speech

INTRODUCTION

A language is a tool for communication between humans. As for Kiuk & Ghazali (2018), with that humans communicate with each other using language, then language is a tool for communication in which all human activities are inseparable from language. a language is a tool for communicating forms of verbal communication used by humans to communicate and convey their intentions, as written language and spoken language. one of the languages that can be used is speech acts (Yule, 1996:5 in Kiuk & Ghazali, 2018). Cited by Santoso, Sujatna, & Mahdi (2014), the function of language is as a work of personal language, in which the speaker expresses an attitude towards what is presented. the point is that speakers not only express emotion through language but to show it when it can convey emotions.

According to Richards & Schmidt (2010) in Andriyani (2016), linguistics has several branches, namely: Phonetic is the study of speech sound (articulated), Phonology is the study of speech and functioned, Morphology is the study of formation word (grammar), Syntax is the study of words order (form sentence), Semantic is the study of meaning, Pragmatics is the study of language use, Psychology of psychology, Socio-linguistics is social, Neurolinguistics is the brain, Discourse Analysis is approaches and analyzes (writing and spoken), Applied Linguistics is item and identifies, Computational Linguistics is the theoretical linguistics.

In this case, the researches only discussed the study of language use or usually called pragmatics, with the object of study from pragmatics, namely speech act. According to Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, & Rusiana (2018), pragmatics is a branch of linguistic science that

discusses what belongs to the structure of language as a communication tool between speakers, listeners and refers to the signs of language being discussed. As for Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is a field that examines the meaning of speakers, meaning according to context, meaning are spoken, meanings communicated or communicated by speaker, and forms of expression according to the social distance that limit the participants involved in certain conversations.

The object of this pragmatic study in this researchers will discuss the actions in a speech, namely the speech act. The speech act is the further action of the words as Yule (1996) in Wijaya & Helmie (2019) stated, the speech act is the action of using language. Because the speech act will be very interesting to do. According to Austin (1962) in Mufiah, Yazid, & Rahman (2018), distinguishes three types of actions that are related to speech, namely: speech act locution, speech act illocution, and speech act perlocution. While Searle in Wulandari et al., (2015), stated that a speech act can be categorized into 5 types, namely: (a) representative is a speech act that binds the speaker to the truth on what he has said (tells something true), for example stating, reporting, showing, and mentioning. (b) a directive is a speech act carried out by the speaker with the intention that the listener can take the action mentioned in his speech (asking the listener to do something the speaker wants), for example telling, pleading, demanding, suggesting, challenging. (c) commissive is a speech act that is done with the intention that the words are interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the utterance (assessing), for example praising, saying thank you, criticizing, complaining. (d) expressive is a speech act that binds the speaker carried out what is stated in his words (emphasizing certainty), for example promising, swearing, and threatening. (e) declarative is a speech act that is performed by the instructor to create something (status, circumstances and so on) that is new or changes the world, for example deciding, canceling, prohibiting, allowing, and forgiving.

To obtain the types of speech act, the researchers found one oral or written communication whether it's a monologue or dialogue. The conversation is a source for getting the type of speech act, through conversation. The researchers analyzed the speech that becomes the target's meaning. The researcher analyzed the speech act to understand in-depth the meaning of what the speaker said.

The researchers are interested in trying to research the speech act that has been said by Dr. Zakir Abdul Karim Naik or better known as Dr. Zakir Naik is a doctor who graduated from the University of Mumbai majoring in Medical sciences and earned a Bachelor of Medicine become a preacher. Dr. Zakir Naik is known for his ingenuity when preaching, and there are so many speech acts that can be examined in every word Dr. Zakir Naik says. His dawah videos are also widely distributed on various social media networks. One of Dr. Zakir Naki's videos is uploaded by the YouTube channel Sadnex1, entitled Does God Exist. In at youtube channel, many videos of Dr. Zakir Naik's are preaching.

Besides, to the pragmatic field, the researchers liked his delivery when preaching, because his preaching was very giving a lot of insight and could also add knowledge, the researcher's point of view, interest, and curiosity through his dawah, the researchers analyzed the speed act in his preaching in data.

Based on these reasons, the researchers decided to found out and analyzed the types of speech act and classification of speech act proposed by (Yule, 1996) and (Searle, 1997) in their speech act theory. The researchers, in this case, want to state the following statement as being investigated for further study. They can formulate as follows:

1. What kind of speech act occurs in the speech of Dr. Zakir Naik in youtube channel sadnex1, Does God Exist video?
2. What is the classification of the speech act in the speech of Dr. Zakir Naik in youtube channel sadnex1, Does God Exist video?
3. What are the underlying reasons for the speech act in the speech of Dr. Zakir Naik in youtube channel sadnex1, Does God Exist video?

Then, the purpose of the study intends to find out the following description.

1. To find the type of speech act and indirect in the speech of Dr. Zakir Naik in youtube channel sadnex1, Does God Exist video.
2. To find a classification speech act representative, communicative, expressive, declarative, and directive in the speech of Dr. Zakir Naik in youtube channel sadnex1, Does God Exist video.
3. To find the reasons underlying the speech act in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in youtube channel sadnex1, Does God Exist video.

METHOD

In this study, the researchers used descriptive qualitative. According to Bogdan & Taylor in Moleong (2017), argue that leather studies are procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral; words from the people or actors observe. This research is analyzed naturally in each speech act that occurs based on the theory put forward by Yule, 1996 in Praditya, Dwi Jaya I Made, Putra &, Artini (2014) in his theory of the type of speech act to be representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. While a data source in this study from the internet, especially youtube. The stages of writer use in this research are: 1) Downloading Dr. Zakir Naik's speech on youtube, at <https://youtu.be/ypguOLjx35k>. 2) Print out the speech text. 3) Reading the speech text. 4) Identify the sentences of Dr. Zakir Naik's speech contains a speech act. 5) Counting the sentence which includes speech act. 6) Explain the reason why sentences include a speech act.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Classification of the form and function of the speech act Dr. Zakir Naik's speech, the table below:

Table 1.
Types of speech act

Types of Speech Act	Utterance
Representative	13
Directive	7
Commissive	2
Declarative	2
Total	24

Revealed in from table 1. Found that there are 13 utterances as representative types, 12 utterances as a directive types, 3 utterances as a commissive type, 2 utterances as a declarative, and not found utterance of expressive.

Discussion

Here is the interpretation of the result above:

1. Representative

Dr. Zakir Naik's speech test in answering the question of a questioner on the da'wah program on the YouTube channel Sadnex1, "Does God Exist" is described and classified in the table below:

Table 2.

Representative Classification and Function of Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech

No	Speech	Form	Function	Note
1	The Christian, he is Christian because his father is Christian. The person is Hindu because his father is Hindu. The most of Muslims because their father are Muslim. This atheist is thinking, his father (his parents) may be religious, but he does not believe in the gods which his parents warship.	Representative	Stating	In the example besides the speaker trying to convey what they want and making words following the world (belief). The speaker explained, the Speaker stated, "A Christian, he is a Christian because his father is a Christian. That person is a Hindu because his father is a Hindu ..." here the speaker states the truth with what the speaker found.
2	Whatever they say it will be the same or similar. Either they say the creator, the manufactural, the producer, the inventor, it will be the same or similar. So the atheist will tell us, that initially, there was a primary nebula... Then there was a big bang, there was a secondary separation. Which gives rise to galaxies, the sun, the moon, and the earth in which we live. This we call the as big bang.	Representative	Stating	In the example besides the speaker stating what he wants to say and making words following the world (belief), as the speaker said in a brief explanation "that an atheist tells us that the world begins with primary nebulae and there is a separation of brothers. called the big bang. " which sentence includes the speaker's statement following the world (belief).
3	But what you are talking about big bang is already mentioned in Quran, in SORAT ANBIA (Chapter	Representative	Showing	The example besides stating that the speaker stated with confidence in which the speaker showed a statement that "in the Qur'an has

	number 21 verse number 30) "Do not the unbeliever see... that the heavens and the earth were joined together and we clove them asunder."			explained about what is the big bang that has been mentioned in the letter Anbia verse 30 ..." in this statement the speaker can state what he wants to say according to what he believes.
4	The Arabic word used for moonlight in the Quran is (MONEER or NOOR)... meaning reflected light or borrowed light. that the light of the moon is not its own light but reflected light which we have come to know recently. The atheist will tell you: Its spherical. So he will tell us: its was 1579. When Ferdinand when he sale around the earth, that he proved that the earth was spherical. But the Quran said 1400 years ago...	Representative	Stating	Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Stating). This representative (Stating) appears in the sentence "The Arabic word used for moonlight in the Quran is (MONEER or NOOR) ..." in this sentence, it states that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).
5	When I was in school, I had learned that the sun was stationary, it revolved but did not rotate around its own axis. I say: "No, that's what I had learned in school and I pass my school in 1992. Approximately 12 years back. I had learned the sun was stationary, did not rotate around its own axis."	Representative	Stating	Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Stating). This representative (Stating) appears in the sentence "When I was in school, I had learned that the sun was stationary, it revolved but did not rotate around its own axis" in this sentence, it stated that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).
6	The only reply the atheist can give you is the creator, the Cherisher, the manufacturer, the inventor, the producer.	Representative	Stating	Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Stating). This representative (Stating) appears in the sentence "This

	This creator, this manufacturer, this inventor, this producer: we Muslim call him has Allah.			creator, this manufacturer, this inventor, this producer: we Muslim call him has Allah." in this sentence, it shows that the speaker knows if the sentence stated something following the world (belief).
7	So atheist will tell us that previously we thought the moon has its own light. Recently we have come to know in science, recently mean 100 years back, 200 years back. We have come to know that the light of the moon is not its own light but reflected light. The Quran mentioned 1400 years ago. In SORAT FORKAN (Chapter number 25 Verse 61). "Blessed is He's who had placed a constellation in the sky.. and placed there is a lamp (a sun) having its own light and moon having reflected light or borrowed light.	Representative	Showing	Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Showing). This representative (Showing) appears in the sentence "So atheist will tell us that previously we thought the moon has its own light ... The Quran mentioned 1400 years ago. In SORAT FORKAN (Chapter number 25 Verse 61). "Blessed is He's who had placed a constellation in the sky.. and placed there is a lamp (a sun) having its own light and moon having reflected light or borrowed light." in this sentence, it shows that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).
8	Today, Science tells us... that the universe is expanding. Which is mentioned in the Quran 1400 years ago... in SORAT ZARIYAT (Chapter 51 Verse 47). "The Quran speaks about the water cycle which we learned in school." It was Bernard Palissy in 1580. Who first described the water cycle. How the water evaporates from the ocean, from the	Representative	Showing	Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Showing). This representative (Showing) appears in the sentence "Today, Science tells us... that the universe is expanding. Which is mentioned in the Quran 1400 years ago... in SORAT ZARIYAT (Chapter 51 Verse 47)..." in this sentence, it shows that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).

	clouds, move in the interior... fall as rain.			
9	<p>Quran says in SORAT TAHA (Chapter 20 Verse 53). That the plants have got sexes: Male and Female. Today, we have come to know that there are two types of water. Sweet and Salty, and there is a barrier between them. Which is mentioned in the Quran... In SORAT FORQAN (Chapter 25 Verse 53), and In SORAT RAHMAN (Chapter 55 Verse 17-18). It is Allah who has let free two bodies of flowing water, do they meet, they will not mix. There is a barrier between them.</p>	Representative	Showing	<p>Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Showing). This representative (Showing) appears in the sentence "Quran says in SORAT TAHA (Chapter 20 Verse 53). That the plants have got sexes: Male and Female. Today, we have come to know that there are two types of water. Sweet and Salty, and there is a barrier between them. Which is mentioned in the Quran... In SORAT FORQAN (Chapter 25 Verse 53), and In SORAT RAHMAN (Chapter 55 Verse 17-18)...." in this sentence, it shows that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).</p>
10	<p>Which is mentioned in the Quran 1400 years ago... In SORAT NABA (Chapter 78 Verse 6-7). The Quran speaks about biology, that we have created every living creature from water, every living thing... In SORAT ANBIA (Chapter 21 Verse 30). Quran mentioned this 1400 years ago. The Quran speaks about Zoology, about the lifestyle of spider, In SORAT ANKABOOT (Chapter 29 Verse 41). About Ant In SORAT NAML (Chapter 27 Verse 17-18). About the Bee In SORAT</p>	Representative	Showing	<p>Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Showing). This representative (Showing) appears in the sentence "Which is mentioned in the Quran 1400 years ago... In SORAT NABA (Chapter 78 Verse 6-7). The Quran speaks about biology, that we have created every living creature from water, every living thing..." in this sentence, it shows that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).</p>

	ROME (Chapter 16 Verse 66, 68, 69). The Quran speaks about Embryology In SORAT ALAQ (Chapter 96 Verse 1-2).			
11	The Quran speaks about the Embryologic stage In SORAT MOMENON (Chapter 23 Verse 12-14). You can go on talking about Scientific points, there are more than a thousand verses in the Quran which speaks about science.	Representative	Showing	Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Showing). This representative (Showing) appears in the sentence " The Quran speaks about the Embryologic stage In SORAT MOMENON (Chapter 23 Verse 12-14)..." in this sentence, it shows that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).
12	What you are talking about big bang is already mentioned in the Quran 1400 years ago.	Representative	Mentioning	Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Mentioning). This representative (Mentioning) appears in the sentence "What you are talking about big bang is already mentioned in the Quran 1400 years ago..." in this sentence, it shows that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).
13	This water cycle spoke about in great detail in the Quran in several verses.	Representative	Reporting	Based on the statement besides, the researcher found a speech act that was representative (Reporting). This representative (Reporting) appears in the sentence "This water cycle spoke about in great detail in the Quran in several verses..." in this sentence, it shows that the speaker knows if the sentence shows something following the world (belief).

2. Directive

Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in the form of a directive was described in the data table below:

Table 3.

Directive Classification and Function of Dr. Zakir Naik' Speech

No	Speech	Form	Function	Note
1	The first question I ask to the atheist is: that suppose that there is an equipment, there is machinery which no one in the world have ever seen before. If it's brought in front of you. If it brought in front of the atheist.	Directive	Demanding	Based on the statement of speakers beside, the researcher found a speech act that was directive (Demanding). This directive (Demanding) appears in the sentence "... that suppose that there is an equipment, there is machinery which no one in the world have ever seen before. If it's brought in front of you. If it brought in front of the atheist." In the researcher's opinion of the study is the clause uttered reflects the gratifying of the speaker. This sentence is included in the direction because it gives the listener a demand, with the speaker demanding an answer about the listener's knowledge in the creation of the universe.
2	Just keep at the back in your mind. Then ask him this question. That how did our universe come to existence?	Directive	Telling	Based on the statement of speakers beside, the researcher found a speech act that was directive (Telling). This directive (Telling) appears in the sentence "Just keep at the back in your mind. Then ask him this question. That how did our universe come to existence?" In the researcher's opinion of the study is the clauses uttered reflects the gratifying of the speaker. This sentence included directive because it tells how the universe exists.
3	When did we come to know about this creation of the universe?	Directive	Demanding	Based on the statement of speakers beside, the researcher found a speech act that was directive

				(Demanding). This directive (Demanding) appears in the sentence "When did we come to know about this creation of the universe?" In the opinion of researchers from this study, the phrases that are spoken reflect the speaker's gratification. This sentence is included in the direction because it gives demands to the listener, with the monk asking for answers about the listener's knowledge in the creation of the universe.
4	the world that we live on, what the shape of this earth on which we live?	Directive	Demanding	Based on the statement of speakers beside, the researcher found a speech act that was directive (Demanding). This directive (Demanding) appears in the sentence " the world that we live on, what the shape of this earth on which we live?" In the opinion of researchers from this study, the clauses that are spoken reflect the speaker's gratification. This sentence is included in the direction because it gives demands to the listener, with the speaker demanding an answer about the listener's knowledge of the shape of the earth in which we occupy.
5	And we know the world is not completely round like a ball.	Directive	Telling	Based on the statement of speakers beside, the researcher found a speech act that was directive (Telling). This directive (Telling) appears in the sentence " And we know the world is not completely round like a ball." In the researcher's opinion of the study is the phrases uttered reflects the gratifying of the

				speaker. This sentence is included in the direction because it tells the listener, with the speaker telling him that the earth is not completely round like a ball.
6	Who could have mentioned 1400 years ago that the shape of the earth is geo spherical?	Directive	Demanding	Based on the statement of speakers beside, the researcher found a speech act that was directive (Demanding). This directive (Demanding) appears in the sentence " Who could have mentioned 1400 years ago that the shape of the earth is geo spherical?" In the opinion of researchers from this study, the clauses that are spoken reflect the speaker's gratification. This sentence is included in the direction because it demands the listener, with the speaker demanding who can name the shape of the earth as geo spherical.
7	So the atheist will say: "Is that mentioned in the Quran?!" So the Quran says that: besides the sun revolving it even rotates about its own axis. Who could have mentioned this in the Quran 1400 years ago?	Directive	Demanding	Based on the statement of speakers beside, the researcher found a speech act that was directive (Demanding). This directive (Demanding) appears in the sentence "... So the Quran says that: besides the sun revolving it even rotates about its own axis. Who could have mentioned this in the Quran 1400 years ago?" In the opinion of researchers from this study, the clauses that are spoken reflect the speaker's gratification. This sentence is included in the direction because it demands the listener, with the speaker demanding that the sun rotates with its own axis, so the speaker demands

who can explain 1400 years ago in the Quran.

3. Commisive

Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in the form of commisive was described in the below:

Table 4.

Commisive Classification and Function of Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech

No	Speech	Form	Function	Note
1	The atheist may say: Your prophet Mohammad peace upon him, maybe he was an intelligent man.	Commisive	Praising	Researchers also find the commisive (Praising) that appears in the clause "Your Prophet, Mohammad, peace be upon him, maybe he is an intelligent person." In the researcher's opinion, the pronounced clause reflects the praise of someone atheist to the prophet.
2	Again the atheist may say: you know your prophet maybe too point intelligently.	Commisive	Praising	Researchers also find the commisive (Praising) that appears in the clause " Again the atheist may say: you know your prophet maybe too point intelligently." In the researcher's opinion, the pronounced clause reflects the praise of someone atheist to the prophet.

4. Declarative

Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in the form declarative was described in the below:

Table 5.

Declarative Classification and Function of Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech

No	Speech	Form	Function	Note
1	Don't argue with him, continue...	Declarative	Prohibiting	The researcher also found the declarative that appeared in the sentence "Don't argue with him, continue..." In the opinion of the researchers, the research is a clause that is spoken reflecting prohibiting debate.
2	Don't argue with him .. you can continue...	Declarative	Prohibiting	The researcher also found the declarative that appeared in the sentence "Don't argue with him ... you can continue..." In the opinion of the researchers, the research is a clause that is spoken

reflecting
debate.

prohibiting

CONCLUSION

From the results of data analysis, found 13 representative forms, 7 directives, commissive 2, no expressive form and 2 declarative form. The form of Representative utterance is the dominant form in Dr. Zakir Naik's utterances. This is following the context in which the questioner asks for the confusion he gets. In terms of function, affirming, informing, and disputing is the most dominant. Dr. Zakir Naik gives confirmation, explanation, and refutation in a conducive context.

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