ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MOTIVATIONAL WORDS BY MUNIBA MAZARI'S SPEECH PERFORMANCE ENTITLED *"WE All ARE PERFECTLY IMPERFECT"*

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Abstract:
People as social beings need a tool call language. The language helps us to do communicate or interact. Speech is including as a branch of pragmatics deals with the meaning of an act performed in the speaker‟s utterance in a particular context. knowing which speech acts to perform is a crucial part of how speakers use language to communicate. Illocutionary acts are used to analyze any utterances that the listener and the speaker produce. A motivational speech is a kind of speech that is delivered to convince, persuade the audiences, or to require action to move forward. The writer interests to choose illocutionary act in motivational words of Muniba Mazari's speech in this analyzing, because the writer knows that she gives and motivate the audiences with style, hopefully, and powerfully in the words that she uses in her speech. The writer also wants to know about (1) What are the motivational words used in Muniba Mazari speech and (2) What are the kinds of the illocutionary act types found in Muniba Mazari's speech. Design of this research was qualitative descriptive research. In collecting the data, the writer used technique of documentation. The technique used in analyzing the data in this study was a descriptive technique. The results of this research are 1) The writer found that the type of speech delivered by Muniba is categorized as Extrinsic motivation, because Muniba gives words in the form of encouragement to do something that comes from himself to listeners or audiences who watching and listening to her speech. 2) The writer also found many data about the kinds of illucotionary act. The writer found about the five types of illocutionary act, Assertive with six data, directive with five data, commisive with three data, Expressive with three data, and declaration with four data, The describing of all of the data can be seen in chapter four.
***Keywords**: Illocutionary Act, Muniba Mazari, Speech*

A. INTRODUCTION

A motivational speech is a kind of speech and also speech act that is delivered to convince, persuade the audiences, or to require action to move forward. This might include persuading somebody that increased effort and energy will lead to improved performance. A motivational speech ought to provide an outline of the issue and the benefits of change which require elements of conviction, course, intensity, and determination from the speaker in their efforts to influence the audience to take a pro-active approach. The development of a motivational speech is aimed to empower an individual or professional growth within the audience.

Austin (2007) also states that a speaker can perform three acts simultaneously in producing an utterance. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. One of the speech act types is Illocutionary act. Hashim (2015) argues that illocutionary act is the core of any speech act‟s theory. It is interesting to analyze illocutionary acts in termsof understanding the function and the intended meaning of an utterance. Illocutionary act has some different types. Illocutionary acts are used to analyze any utterances that the listener and the speaker produce. Thus, in this study, the writer used illocutionary act based on Searle‟s theory to analyze the speech.

The illocutionary act is classified by Searle (2009) into five categories. The first category is Assertive / representative, that includes assertions relating to true or false value. The words included in the representative are stating, believing, claiming, complaining, concluding, and informing. The second category is directive that functions to get the listener to do something. The words included in directives are advising, asking, forbidding, commanding, recommending, requesting and suggesting. The third category is commissive that results in an obligation to speaker. This category of illocutionary act shows the speaker‟s commitment to do something. The words included in the commissives are guaranteeing, offering, promising, and threatening. The fourth category is expressives that express feelings and attitudes of the speaker. The words included in expressives are apologizing, blaming, congratulating, pardoning, praising, thanking and condoling. The last category is declarative as a speech acts that performed declarative statements. The words included in declaratives are appointing, dismissing, naming, resigning and sentencing.

Based on all of the explanations above, the reason why the writer chooses this topic in the research is the writer want this topic become the inspiration, for the writer and especially to everybody who are struggling to live their lives or who are discouraged in living life. The writer has searched about illocutionary act in motivational words in speech by famous speakers in the world and finnaly, the writer interested in Muniba Mazari motivational words because she delivered the powerful language to the audiences about the humans must be a gratefull for their lives. The writer interests to choose illocutionary act in motivational words of Muniba Mazari's speech in this analyzing, because the writer knows that she is an inspiring women and she iilnsringplsoailvessogaivesgiiwomensringpwolasmotivatelsasaaaassjsjs the audience with style, hopefully, powerfully in her speaking and the words that she uses, and also a strong spirit in motivating them with wise words.

A glimpse of Muniba Mazari that the writer want to tell is, the full name of Muniba is Muniba Mazari Baloch. She comes from a Baloch family, hailing from the Mazari tribe. She was born in Rahim Yar Khan which is in southern Punjab on March 3, 1987. Muniba attended the Army Public School, and then attended college in her hometown to earn her BFA degree. At the age of 18 before she could finish her studies, she married. In 2008, she had an accident that left her paralyzed. After being treated for her injuries, Muniba moved to Rawalpindi. In 2011, four years after the accident, Muniba adopted her son, Nael.

Furthermore, there are some reasons why the writer intrests to analyze this study. *First*, Muniba Mazari is Pakistani activist, anchor artist, model, singer and a good motivational speaker,

she became the National Ambassador for UN Women Pakistan after being selected in the BBC's 100 Inspirational Women of 2015 by the BBC. She also made it onto the Forbes 30 under 30 list for 2016, and she has participated as a motivational speaker in various fields, and she also has an interesting mindset than anyone else. *Second*, there are so many motivator in this world that share their stories life on youtube, but what makes Muniba Mazari different from other, because she shares how the people be a human who gratefull for their lives even though we have a disability, because the human is perfectly imperfect for her. She also delivered the powerful language to the audiences about the humans must be a gratefull for their lives. She is an inspiring women and she motivate the audience with style, hopefully, powerfully in her speaking and the words that she uses, and also a strong spirit in motivating them with wise words. *Third,* the speech of motivational word of Muniba Mazari is have deep meaning in the context itself and the title of her speech is also unique and no one has ever delivered it. So, for the writer it is very unique and interesting to analyzed. The writer also wants to analyze the words of motivation and illocutoonary acts in her speech. *The last*, the reason why the writer chooses this research is because the study of linguistic topic is rare in demand for submitting to the board of examiner in partial fulfillment of the requirement for literature degree at the english literature department at UIN STS jambi. The study of linguistic especially pragmatic has a benefit, with pragmatic analysis, we can into part of the structure of the language and learning about the value it. This study is aimed to make a contribution to the devellopment of pragmatics analysis. Through the result of this study, the writer wants to show the motivation words using and illocutionary act of motivational words by Muniba Mazari when she is delivering her motivational speech. So, based on the reasons above, the writer will analyze this research entitled "***Ilocutionary Act in Motivational Words by Muniba Mazari's Speech Entitled " We All Are Perfectly Imperfect".***

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Speech Act*

Speech act In simple words is that a speech act is a compound word between speech and act. It is used by people to express their action via speech or utterances. According to Lyons (2013), speech acts as "actions performed via utterances" which can be classified into apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. When a speaker utters something, he or she then expects that the hearer will be affected by his or her utterances. For example, when a speaker utters a complaint to the hearer, he or she does not only expect that the utterance is heard by the complaint, but more importantly, he or she also wants the complaint to fix the mistake based on the complaint.

Austin (2007) also said that speech act is a pragmatic element involving speakers, listeners or writers and readers as well talked about. In its application, several speech acts are used disciplines. Speech acts are individual symptoms, are psychological and its continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. In Speech acts are seen more in the meaning or meaning of the action in the utterance.

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 the other hand, speech act is the individual psychological symptoms and sustainability are determined by the

language ability of speakers in a situation. In a speech act is seen an action in the meaning or significance of someone's speech.

According to Austin (2007), in every utterance, a speaker performs an act such as stating a fact or an opinion, confirming or denying something, asking a question, issuing an order and so forth. Then, he makes one important distinction concerning the three kinds of actions associated with the utterances. Those are explained below:

1. ***Locutionary Acts***

Locutionary acts are roughly the same with a certain understanding and reference, which again is roughly the same as "meaning" in the traditional sense. locutionary acts are speech acts for state something. This speech act is often referred to as the act of saying something.

According to Austin, this type is more general meaning of a language action to convey something. The action of the locution is open to say something clearly, that is, the speech act that the speakers said are free with something preferred in the content of the speech. Our concern in the act of locution is to make clear the act of locution itself by distinguishing it from other language acts, and its relation to something which is preferred. In the simple explanation, locutionary act is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterance. Locutionary act also can be called speaker's utterance. When we have difficulty with actually forming the sounds and words to create a meaningful utterance in a language, then we might fail to produces a locutionary act. Here are some examples of locutionary act:

a. Someone said "it is rain outside!", the utterance itself "it is rain outside!" that called locutionary act.

b. Someone said "it is hot here." It means that the temperature in the room is hot, and it's also locutionary act.

c. Someone said "The owls are nocturnal." Speakers inform that the owls are the animal which active at night.

2. ***Ilocutionary Acts***

An ilocutionary act can also be called as an implied level. It is an act of doing something. Ilocutionary act namely speech acts that

contain the pronunciation of a question, offer, promise and others that are closely related to the form of the sentence. In other words, this speech act related to act in relation to say something or an act of doing something in saying something.

Austin defines illocutionary act as performance of an act in saying something. By saying the utterances, the speaker is also doing a certain action. It can conclude that distinguishes five classes of illocutionary acts and bases on illocutionary point, the result of illocutionary point and the relationship of word and world.

Illocutionary is a speech act besides functioning to say or inform something is also used to do something. Illocutionary acts are referred to as The Act of Doing Something.

Illocutionary act tend to be difficult to recognize if you don't really pay attention, who the speaker, who the interlocutor is speaking, where the speech act occurs, when the action occurs speech occurs, and the utterances issued by the interlocutor. According to Austin illocution is the act of doing something, illocution is a speech act that contains the purpose and function or power of speech. Here are some examples of illocutionary act:

a. Lucy : Do you want to eat something? Diana : Thanks, I already full.

The statement that Diana give is an Illocutionary acts, she refused Lucy's offer because she was full and not hungry.

b. Bob : Welcome to my room. Andrew : It‟s quite hot here!!
Bob : I‟ll turn on the fan.

The statement that Andrew give is an illocutionary acts, he ordered Bob to turn the fan on.

3. ***Perlocutionary Acts***

Perlocutionary act is the effect of an utterance. It deals with the effect on the hearer by means of uttering the sentences. Perlocutionary act is the result or effect caused by that expression to the listener, according to the situation and condition of the pronunciation of the sentence. The response is not only in the form of words, but also forms action or deed.

This effect or influence can be intentional or accidentally created by speakers. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the word for the hearer. Which is a consequence or byproduct of speaking, whether intended or not. Moreover, Austin said perlocutionary act can be described in terms of effect of illocutionary act, on the particular occasion of use, has on the hearer. In addition, perlocutionary act is the effect on hearer"s response of what speaker says.

Perlocutionary act would include such effects as; persuading, embrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, and inspiring the hearer. "In short, the locutionary acts concerns with meaning, the illocutionary acts concerns with force and the perlocutionary acts concerns with effect.

If the listener to do something, automatically the speaker will say something (locutionary), then the speaker will act something to get what she or he wants (illocutionary). Consequently, the listener will do something as response to the speaker utterance. There are some verbs that can mark perlocutionary follow. Some verbs that include persuading, deceiving, pushing, annoy, frighten, delight, embarrassment, attract of attention, and so forth. Here are some examples of perlocutionary act:

a. If someone shouts 'fire' and by that act causes people to exit a building which they believe to be on fire, they have performed the perlocutionary act of convincing other people to exit the building.

b. If the teacher said “the homework should be done tomorrow.” That statement performed the perlocutionary act of affecting student to do the homework.

B. *Types of Illocutionary Acts*

According to Louise (2000), Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. The Illocutionary act carried out by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterances significance within a conventional system of social interaction.

An ilocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fullfil, or the type of action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act accomplished in speaking. Austin (2007), also said that Illocutionary act is related to speaker intention. In other words, every speaker has the intention through their utterance. Through the utterance, everyone may intent to asking, telling, promising, warning, and ordering. An utterance can have more than one illocution, it is useful to introduce the distinction between direct and indirect illocutions. Direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered. While the Indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have.

The example of illocutionary acts include accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, naming, promissing, ordering, refusing, swearing and thanking. Illocutionary act has a broader purpose than the locutionary act because it is not just a speech that conveys information, but more that. A speech does not only function to convey or to inform something, but also to do something. When this happens, the speech act formed is illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is called the act of doing something. Illocutionary act can be a performative sentence. Illocutionary act is a speech act that is usually identified with explicit performative sentences. These Illocutionary acts are usually concerned with granting permission, saying thank you, telling, offering, and promising

Searle (2005) classifies illocutionary acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. The following will describe each illocutionary speech act.

1. **Assertive**, Assertive or representative is a speech act that binds the speaker or the speaker on the truth of the information on what is expressed or expressed, for example: stating, demanding, admitting, boast, tell, show, claim, complain reporting and expressing opinions. Example : "Jonathan was born in Jamaica". The example sentence above is an example of stating that Jonathan was born in Jamaica

2. **Directive**, Directive speech aims to produce several effects through the speech partner's actions or speech acts performed by the speaker the intention is that the said partner performs the actions mentioned in utterances, for example: ordering, forcing, inviting, ordering, begging, charge, demand, begging for explanations, advising, insulting and forbidding. As the examples to the speech below:

1) Please sit down!

2) Why do not you close the window?

Examples 1) and 2) are included in directive speech acts because of the speaker means that the speech partner takes the desired action, namely in example 1) the speech partner is sitting and example 2) the speech partner is closing window.

3. **Commissive,** commissive is the Speech acts that bind speakers with actions in the future, for example: promise, swear, threaten, offer, and say a prayer. Commissive speech works fun because refers to the interests of the speech partner. For example, pay attention speech below:

1) If you guys not stop fighting, I'll call the police.

2) I will take you to a movie tomorrow.

Examples 1) and 2) fall into the category of commissive speech acts, because both utterances bind to do something like that he said. That is, in example 1) the speaker threatens to call the police if the said partner does not stop fighting temporarily. example 2) the speaker promises to invite the speech partner to watch movie.

4. **Expressive**, expressive is the Speech acts are performed to express, reveal or notify the speaker's psychological attitude, for example thanking, congratulating, apologizing, pardoning, blaming, praising, and stating condolences, criticize. For example, consider the speech below This : "This food is so delicious" The example above is an example of an expressive speech act in the form of praise, because in this example the speaker expresses or express feelings about the taste of the food they eat.

5. **Declaration,** The speech act that the speaker performs with the intention of create new things (status, circumstances, etc.), for example: decide, cancel, baptize, dismiss, name, punish, elevate. Notice the example below : "I declare to you that we are going to war" The utterances in the examples above are included in declarative speech acts. This speech act can only be uttered by heads of state, tribal chiefs, the head of the army/soldier or certain people related to the enactment or officialness of the related speech. The speech above was said by a king to his people. The king declared that they going to war.

C. *Motivation Theory*

According to Haque (2014), Giving motivation is very important to do to someone who get under pressure or low motivation. In teaching process. Basically, motivation is a way of creating high level of enthusiasm to reach organizational goal and this situation is accommodated by satisfying some individual employee‟s neeld or demands. According to Ouchi (2001), the importance of motivation as related to productivity. Improving productivity is one big challenge that engages the attention of employers. The concept relates to the work context specifically and includes the influence on work behavior of both environmental forces

and those inherent in the person.

The fact that motivation is the most important factor for productivity and quality is not a new discovery. Moreover, giving motivation is very important, it used to know and understand why people behave differently at workplace and how to manipulate their behavior. So, they exert their best efforts to achieve organizational goal or their dream. As we know, an individual performance is very much connected with the productivity or output of the organization. So, the motivation is one of the vital factors for development of an organization. It can change the profit figure of the organization such as its improving productivity. Motivation is an impulse that arises in a person consciously or unconsciously to perform an action with a specific purpose, an effort that can cause a certain person or group of people to be moved to do something because they want to achieve the desired goal or get satisfaction with their actions.

In this study, the writer uses SDT's theory by Deci and Ryan about motivation. According to Deci and Ryan (2005) in their Self Determination Theory (SDT), motivation is divided into intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is motivation that comes from being interested in something, for example, like learning English because you have an interest in language. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation comes from external encouragement, such as learning a language because parents ask or invite friends. The two types of motivation influence each other. Without outside encouragement, it is unlikely that a person can maintain his intrinsic motivation.

Therefore, human must have extrinsic motivation to maintain their intrinsic motivation. For example case "they have to know the benefits of learning a language so that they are always motivated to learn. They also neeld to be in a supportive environment to stay motivated. Bellow is an explanation about two types of motivation according to Deci & Ryan :

a) Intrinsic Motivation

Intrinsic motivation (internal) is the motivation in which a person's behavior is to do or achieve something for his own sake. This desire begins with feelings of accomplishment, satisfaction, pressure, deadlines, etc. Intrinsic motivation is defined as the doing of an activity for its inherent satisfactions rather than for some separable consequence. When intrinsically motivated a person is moved to act for the fun or challenge entailed rather than because of external prods, pressures, or rewards. The phenomenon of intrinsic motivation was first acknowledged within experimental studies of animal behavior, where it was discovered that many organisms engage in exploratory, playful, and curiosity-driven

behaviors even in the absence of reinforcement or reward. These spontaneous behaviors, although clearly bestowing adaptive benefits on the organism, appear not to be done for any such instrumental reason, but rather for the positive experiences associated with exercising and extending ones capacities. In humans, intrinsic motivation is not the only form of motivation, or even of volitional activity, but it is a pervasive and important one.

From birth onward, humans, in their healthiest states, are active, inquisitive, curious, and playful creatures, displaying a ubiquitous readiness to learn and explore, and they do not require extraneous incentives to do so. This natural motivational tendency is a critical element in cognitive, social, and physical development because it is through acting on one‟s inherent interests that one grows in knowledge and skills. The inclinations to take interest in novelty, to actively assimilate, and to creatively apply our skills is not limited to childhood, but is a significant feature of human nature that affects performance, persistence, and well-being across life‟s epochs Although, in one sense, intrinsic motivation exists within individuals, in another sense intrinsic motivation exists in the relation between individuals and activities. People are intrinsically motivated for some activities and not others, and not everyone is intrinsically motivated for any particular task.

Because intrinsic motivation exists in the nexus between a person and a task, some authors have defined intrinsic motivation in terms of the task being interesting while others have defined it in terms of the satisfactions a person gains from intrinsically motivated task engagement.

b). Extrinsic Motivation

Extrinsic (external) motivation refers to the type of motivation that drives a person to do something with the aim of getting a reward or avoiding negative consequences. An employee who completes a job and gets an award in the form of a cash bonus will tend to repeat it because he is motivated by this award. Extrinsic motivation is a construct that pertains whenever an activity is done in order to attain some separable outcome. Extrinsic motivation thus contrasts with intrinsic motivation, which refers to doing an activity simply for the enjoyment of the activity itself, rather than its instrumental value.

However, unlike some perspectives that view extrinsically motivated behavior as invariantly nonautonomous, SDT proposes that extrinsic motivation can vary greatly in the degree to which it is autonomous. For example, a student who does his homework only because he fears parental sanctions for not doing it is extrinsically motivated because he is doing the work in order to attain the separable outcome of avoiding sanctions. Similarly, a student who does the work because she personally believes it is valuable for her chosen career is also extrinsically motivated because she too is doing it for its instrumental value rather than because she finds it interesting. Both examples involve instrumentalities, yet the latter case entails personal endorsement and a feeling of choice, whereas the former involves mere compliance with an external control. Both represent intentional behavior, but the two types

of extrinsic motivation vary in their relative autonomy. Because extrinsically motivated behaviors are not inherently interesting and thus must initially be externally prompted, the primary reason people are likely to be willing to do the behaviors is that they are valued by signifi- cant others to whom they feel (or would like to feel) connected, whether that be a family, a peer group, or a society.

This suggests that the groundwork for facilitating internalization is providing a sense of belongingness and connectedness to the persons, group, or culture disseminating a goal, or what in SDT we call a sense of relatedness. In classrooms this means that students‟ feeling respected and cared for by the teacher is essential for their willingness to accept the proffered classroom values. In support of this, Deci & Ryan found that relatedness to teachers (and parents) was associated with greater internalization of school-related behavioral regulation.

So because of the explanation above, Intrinsic and extrinsic types of motivation have been widely studied, and the distinction between them has shed important light on both developmental and educational practices. In this review we revisit the classic definitions of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in light of contemporary research and theory. Intrinsic motivation remains an important construct, reflecting the natural human propensity to learn and assimilate. However, extrinsic motivation is argued to vary considerably in its relative autonomy and thus can either reflect external control or true self-regulation. The relations of both classes of motives to basic human needs for autonomy, competence and relatedness are discussed. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation both play an important role in learning. The combination of these two types of motivation can help you become more competent, productive and creative. Even so, the influence of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation on each person may be different, depending on the situation and conditions that are being experienced.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, the data was taken from "English Speeches" channel of youtube app with title "Muniba Mazari - We all are perfectly imperfect". it was published at 2018 with 26 million viewers and 39.31 duration. The source of this vidio taken from the youtube English Speeches with link https://youtu.be/fBnAMUkNM2k. The writer used the quotations and pictures of scenes of this vidio to analyze this research. The writer also used the data which support this research such as from internet and also used source of the data are expression and statement that describing about this research.

The writer used documentation technique to collect the data. According to Sugiyono (2009) *"Data collection techniques are the most important step in researchers, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data". In the collection the writer used document technique*, it meant that in qualitative research used some document that has correlation or support the problem of the research.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It has been known previously that this study aims to know and describe the motivational words that used by Muniba Mazari in her speech and also want to describe the kinds of the illocutionary act types that found in Muniba Mazari's motivational speech performance. The writer used the Muniba Mazari's speech video

to analyze this research. The video was taken and watched on "English Speechess" channel of youtube app with title "Muniba Mazari - We all are perfectly imperfect.
So, finnaly the writer tries to describe the details of analysis of this research and get the more of the data about this research. The writer finally found a lot of data of this research. There are including the pictures, quotations and analysis based on Muniba Mazari's speech scenes of her motivational speech performance video. The writer finally found 31 peaces of data about the motivational words that used by Muniba Mazari in her speech and also found the kinds of the illocutionary act types that found in Muniba Mazari's motivational speech performance. To support this research, the writer presents and describes the data page by page.

a. ***Motivational Words that Used by Muniba Mazari***

In analyzing this problem, the writer used theory from Deci and Ryan (2005) in their Self Determination Theory (SDT), for both of them, motivation is divided into intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is motivation that comes from being interested in something. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation comes from external encouragement. The two types of motivation influence each other. Without outside encouragement, it is unlikely that a person can maintain his intrinsic motivation.

However, in Muniba Mazari's motivational words speech, the type of speech delivered by Muniba is categorized as Extrinsic motivation, because Muniba gives words in the form of encouragement to do something that comes from himself to listeners or audiences who watching and listening to her speech. This can be categorized to be an Extrinsic motivation because the audiences are also motivated to do something, the advice, suggestions and input conveyed by Muniba So, the writer concluded that the motivational words that used by Muniba Mazari is the Extrinsic motivational words speech.

-Extrinsic Motivation

According to Deci and Ryan (2005) in their Self Determination Theory (SDT), Extrinsic (external) motivation refers to the type of motivation that drives a person to do something with the aim of getting a reward or avoiding negative consequences. An employee who completes a job and gets an award in the form of a cash bonus will tend to repeat it because he is motivated by this award. So based on the theory of extrinsic motivation above, the writer found that this Muniba' speech is included in extrinsic motivation because Muniba gives words in the form of encouragement to do something that comes from himself to listeners or audiences who watching and listening to her speech.

Datum 1

"I believe in the power of words. Many people speak before they think. But I know the value of words. Words can make you, break you, they can heal your soul, they can damage you forever. So, I always try to use the positive words in my life. Wherever I go, they call it adversity, I call it opportunity. They call it weakness, I call it strength. They call me disable, I call myself differently able. They sele my disability. They sele my disability. I sele my ability. There are some incidents that happened in your life. And those incidents are so strong that they change your DNA."

Analysis :

From the quote above, Muniba almost does not always start her speech with words that make the audience pay attention to what topic they are going to talk about. She wanted the audience to remember that the power of words can be anything in life. She directly wanted to say that the listeners should always guard the words because words can make someone stronger, heal, destroy, even words can damage someone too. ***"So, I always try to use positive words in my life. Everywhere I go they call it***

adversity, I call it opportunity. They call it weakness, I call it strength. They call me disabled, I call myself capable differently". Again, she wants to make sure that the words people use can mean anything to someone around us. That is why she uses positive words in her life to regulate feelings other people.In this context, the writer argues that this concept is included in verbal motivating speech acts which are inviting listeners to do and maintain so that they can become better human beings.
Muniba said that even though others out there saw her as a disable person and her disability, she always thought of himself as a

person with diffrently able and ability. She conveyed this as self- motivation to her audiences to be more able to become human beings who accept themselves, being grateful people and do not give up easily.

Datum 2

"That was the time, where I realized how lucky people are but they don"t realize. That is the time where I realized, the day I going to sit, I am going to share this pain to make them realize how blessed they are and they even don"t consider them lucky. There are always turning points in your life. There was a rebirthday that I celebrated. After two years and two and a half months when I was able to sit in a wheelchair. That was the day where I had the rebirth. I was a completely different person. I still remember the day I sat on the wheelchair first time knowing that I am never going to live this, knowing that I am never going to walk for the rest of my life. I saw myself in the mirror. and I talked to my self. And I still remember what I said. I cannot wait for a miracle to come and make me walk. I cannot sit in the corner of the room crying, cripping and begging mercy because nobody has time."

Analysis :

From the quotation above, Muniba tells that In this life people always get the lesson after they break. People healing their feelings through someone else stories. They thought their life is not enough until they realizes how precious they are. In addition Muniba used the words that was the time, where I realized how lucky people are but they do not realize. These word are manage to feell impefect, people always feell bad about their life and started to think that the other‟s life better than them, take for example that Muniba‟s life before she gets the accident, she did not realize how lucky she is has perfect body which she could walk, used her legs or feell healty without some cord injuries, but now she is in wheelchair. however, in her deficient state like that, She do not want Just sit in the corner of the room crying, cripping and begging mercy because nobody has time for her.

She had no idea that she sitting on the wheelchair and live like that, she thankfully to God that she seels the mercies or love in God towards her. ***“I saw myself in the mirror. and I talked to my self. And I still remember what I said. I cannot wait for a miracle to come and make me walk. I cannot sit in the corner of the room crying, cripping and begging mercy because nobody has time.”*** Muniba wanted to stop complaining about her life, she wanted to start a new begging for her life. She cannot wait for a miracle to come and make she walks because actually there is no body has time in this world but now. In this concept the writer can conclude that Muniba want to deliver a motivation to the audience that they must always be passionate about living life and must struggle to get through it. no matter how big the difficulties we recelive from God now, we must always try not to be human beings who do not want to try and just kelep quiet.

Datum 3

"My mother said to me that this two self-pass. God has a greater plan for you. I don"t know what it is. But he surely has. And all in that distress and grief, mom"s those words were so magical that they kept me going".

Analysis:

In the quotation above, Muniba Mazari says that she is not getting hope from the doctor but her mother, she wants to give up on her life but finally she still believes in her mother, that's why she listens to the speaker who is the one who can give her strength of words. "***My mother said to me that this two self-pass, God has bigger plans for you"*** but she does not know what plans God has for her, all she knows is there is always her mother by her side to love and make her stronger every second. She tries to open his eyes and mind. Just like the magic words, she believed her mother and God. So it can be said that the motivation for life for Muniba to live her life is from her mother. Her mother gave her spirit back. Muniba gave this motivation to her audiences, that could make them to know that there will be a supporting system that will accompany them to live their lives well.

Datum 4

"So, I have to accept my self, the way I am, the sooner the better. So, I applied the lip color for the first time. And I erased it. and I cried and I said what am I doing. A person on a wheelchair should not do this. What will people say? Clean it up. Put it back again. This time I put it to myself. Because 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."

Analysis :

From the quotation above, Muniba started her words with "***<u>So, I have to</u> <u>accept my self, the way I am, the sooner the better.</u>"*** The intonation that she used when she said these words that she surely says that and trust herself. She start to love herself the way that she is. The point is she start to love her life from the bottom of her heart, she wanted to start over again, not for her family, not for the follower but for herself. "***<u>And that day I decided I am going to a</u> <u>life of myself. I am not going to be that perfect person for someone. I am</u> <u>just going to take this moment and I will make it perfect for myself."</u>*** At this moment Muniba Mazari want to make sure that she is going to start a new

beginning for her life. Stop complaining of what she got and start over again to make her life better after and The end of the quotation above, she said that she will not be a perfect person for someone, but only for himself.

Datum 5

"You know, what we human being have a problem. We always expect each from lives. We have this amazing fantasy about life. This is how things should work. This is my plan. It should go as per my plan. If that doesn't happen, we give up. So my dear friends, let me tell you one thing. I never wanted to be in a wheelchair. Never thought of being in a wheelchair. I was always aspiring to do bigger things. and I had no idea, for that, I have to pay the price to be where I am today. It's a very heavy price. This life is a test and a trial. Tests are trials. I never supposed to be easy and why you are expecting each from lives. And life gives you the lemon. and you made the lemonade. and then do not blame for life for that. Because you were expecting each from a trial. Trial make you a stronger better person. Life is a trial. Every time you realize that."

Analysis :

In the quotation above, Muniba says the common things in her life and that happen with human being life story. This probably happen to us too. People expect too much, expect about life. When it goes as plan people would happy, when it goes not as a plan people would not happy. She never expect that she will being in a wheelchair in her live. She said this really heavy price. She always aspiring to do bigger things, and she had no idea that she will in a wheelchair. But, today she accept her live as well, as God plan to her. It is not easy at first but it does not mean she could not do it. She becomes stronger when she realize this what God"s plan and she supposed to accept it.
for her, her life is a test and a trial. she said that she was never supposed to be easy through her problems. For her, life gives the lemon. and we made the lemonade. which means, life is not a permanent thing and there will be no change. Do not blame for life for that. Because we were expecting each from a trial. Trial make us a stronger and be better person.

Datum 6

"It is OK to be scared. It is OK to cry. Everything is OK. but giving up is not be an option, should not be an option. They always say that failure is not an option. Failure should be an option. When you fail, you get up and then
you fail, then you get up, that keeps you going. That"s how humans are strong."

Analysis:

In this part, Muniba trying to explain and explore what the definition of strong human being. What people should do in life, because there are so many human being gives up in just one shots. How was she struggle her lives, how was she continue her dream and so on. ***"It is OK to be scared. It is OK to cry. Everything is OK. but giving up is not be an option, should not be an option***" She says it is okay to be scared because it is normal feeling for someone that fail in something. It is normal to cry for someone wanted to confess their feeling because of something that break their heart. It is normal way when people are fail but giving up is not an option, it should not be an option. That is how human are strong. In this moment, Muniba wants to convey to her audiences that fear in every human being must exist and will always exist, but giving up and stopping trying is not the right way out.

Datum 7

"And all those imperfections you have to listen to your hearts. You don"t have to look good for people. You don"t have to be perfect just because other people wanted you to be perfect. If your soul is perfect from within. That"s all right! This is all what you want. This is all what you neeld to be."

Analysis :

In fact, in this world people tent to feell perfect and wanted the other recognize that perfection. Perfection is always compared to what it has and does not have. But in this scene, Muniba wanted to confess to everyone that perfection it is not about body, money, popularities and so on, but it is about what people feell inside their heart. ***"If your soul is perfect from within. That"s all right! This is all what you want. This is all what you need to be***". She said that if people perfect from the soul it is enough. That is all right, that what should be human being neeld to be perfect. So it can be concluded that the motivational words that Muziba wants to convey above are that as human beings, we as a human do not neeld to look perfect in the eyes of other people, but the most important thing is that perfection comes from our soul and heart.

Datum 8

"And it all didn"t happen alone. You all are thriving in your careers. 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."

Analysis :

In this context, Muniba wanted to share the person behind her that always standing there for her. She did not mention the name because there are so many people are supporting her to keep going on her dream. In this life, the most important person is family especially her mom, who has always standing behind her, to support her, to loving and caring her. She loose hope when she loose her supporter, but she always trust to God and her mom to not give up just that way. She mention ***"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"***

So, from The quatation above, it can be concluded that Muniba wants to tell her audiences that the future success that we will achieve will certainly not be separated from other people who support us behind our backs, they are the ones who motivate us to achieve success. We as humans should never assume that we are successful because of ourselves, but if we are successful of course there must be the help of others because we as social beings, social beings are creatures that neeld

other people to achieve all goals.

Datum 9

"So, I decided instead of starting an NGO for disabilities awareness, which I know will not help anyone, I started to appear more in public. I started to paint. I always wanted to. I have a lot of exhibitions for Pakistan, I have done a lot of modeling campaign, different campaign for brands like tony and guy. I have done some really funny breaking the barriers kinds of modellings. There was this one by the name clown town where I became a clown because I know that clowns have a heart too." So, when you accept yourself, the way you are, the world recognizes you. It all starts from within. I became the national goodwill ambassador of UN women, Pakistan. And now I speak for the rights of women and children. We talk about inclusion, diversity, gender equality which is a must. I was featured in BBC 100 women for 2015. One of the Forbes 30 under 30 for 2016. And it all didn"t happen alone. You all are thriving in your careers. 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.

Analysis :

In this context, Muniba wanted to share how was she kelp going on her dream elven though that she has disabilities. But that not going to make her down and give up on what the goal that she had already. ***"So, I decided instead of starting an INGO, NGO for disabilities awareness which I know will not help anyone, I started to appear more in public."*** She appoint her dream to become true. She decided to appear in a public first, because that the one that she hate. Then she started to paint, does modelling, campaign, these are mean she already accepted herself as being human being perfectly imperfect. She started to love herself back and love her life back as used to.

She also approve to the world that she has ability within her disability by saying this ***"So, when you accept yourself, the way you are, the world recognizes you. It all starts from within. I became the national goodwill ambassador of UN women, Pakistan. And now I speak for the rights of women and children. We talk about inclusion, diversity, gender equality which is a must…I was featured in BBC 100 women for 2015. One of the Forbes 30 under 30 for 2016."*** From her saying this, elven though she has physical limitations, her passion to be someone who can be a motivator for others is very persistent. She has elven managed to the national goodwill ambassador of UN women, Pakistan. And now she also can spelak for the rights of women and children. She also can talk about inclusion, diversity, gender equality which is a must for her, and she also was featured in BBC 100 women for 2015. One of the Forbes 30 under 30 for 2016." all of these Muniba's achievements indicate that behind the disadvantages that she has, he actually has unexpected advantages. This should also be a lesson for the audiences to be able to follow and be motivated to become successful people like her.

Datum 10

"Every time I go in public. I smile. And People asked me, „Don"t you get tired of smiling all the time" What"s the secret. I always say one thing. I have stopped worrying about the things that I have lost, people I have lost. Things and people who were meant to be with me are with me. And sometimes somebody"s absence makes you a better person."

Analysis:

Before Muniba closes her speech, she mention one quotation for everyone that she always has smile. She always smile to everyone that passing her on the way or everywhere, because to her it is easy to do. People ask her ***„don"t you get tired of smiling all the time?"*** and she just smile while answer to that question. She stop worrying about the things that she had lost, people she had lost. What she means is in the past she always worries about things that might lost or she could feell loose and sad. But now, she just did not worry about that thing ever again. Things and people who were meant to be with me are with me and sometimes somebody"s absence makes you a better person. She added these quotation before give closing to her speech. There are so many people

that love her and that the secret and the power makes her a better person and feel perfect all the time.

All of the Muniba's words above explained that she wanted to tell her audiences to always smile at everyone, do not be picky about who we should smile at. Everyone around us is the same as us, they are human, they can stay with us, they can also leave us, therefore, Muniba is no longer afraid of losing whatever she has now.

b. ***The kinds of the Illocutionary Act Types that Found***

In analyzing this problem research, the writer used the theory from Searle (2005), Searle classifies that the illocutionary acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. So, based on the theory above, the writer gives the data that includes belong this problem.

1. ***Assertive***

Based on Searle's theory, assertive or representative is a speech act that binds the speaker or the speaker on the truth of the information on what is expressed or expressed, for example: stating, demanding, admitting, boast, tell, show, claim, complain, reporting and expressing opinions. So based on that theory, the writer found the data that belongs to this type:

Datum 1

"*Those two and a half months, in the hospital, were droughtful. I will not make a story just to inspire you. I was on the verge of dis-pare.* ***One day the doctor came to me, and he said, well I heard that you want to be an artist, but you ended up being a housewife. I have bad news for you. You won"t be able to paint again because your wrist and arm are so deformed. You won"t be able to hold the pen again. And I stayed quiet. Next day, the doctor came to me and said, your spine injury is so bad you won"t be able to walk again. I took a deep breath. And I said it"s alright. Again, Next day the doctor came and said, because of your spine injury and your fixation that you have in your back, you won"t be able to give birth to a child again.*** *That day, I was devastated. I still remember, I ask 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?"*

Analysis :

In this context there are two speakers which is the first speaker is Muniba as patient and the second speaker is the doctor as verdictives illocutionary act. Illocutionary act in this concept which the doctor has manner to say his words to someone else or the patients. ***"One day the doctor came to me, and he said, well I heard that you want to be an artist, but you ended up being a housewife. I have bad news for you. You won"t be able to paint again because your wrist and arm are so deformed. You won"t be able to hold the pen again."*** From these quotation, the doctor finds as a matter of fact that his patient won"t be able to do things from now on. The Doctor predicted according to the fact that patient"s spinal cord injury.

So, it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in assertive illucotionary act type. It because of the words of the doctor who gave some news or information about the muniba's body condition which was getting worse while she was in the hospital.

Datum 2

"Well, I always start my talk with some disclaimer. *And that disclaimer is that I never claimed to be a motivational speaker. Yes, I do speak. But I feel like a storyteller. Because where ever I go I share a story with everyone."*

Analysis :

In that context, Muniba started that she said that she always started her talk with some **disclaimer.** She disclaimer that she never claimed that she wanted to be or being a motivational speaker, she even felt like a storyteller. Because wherever she ever went to somewhere, she always

shared a story with everyone she met. This can be interpreted that Muniba directly wants to represent himself as an ordinary person, not as someone who does not want to be considered a reliable motivator, she just wants to be considered a storyteller, which means she just shares her life story with her listeners. So, it can be concluded that the context of the quotation from Muniba above is includeld in the illucotionary act which is includeld in assertive illucotionary act type because Muniba used **"disclimer"** words. As we know, "**desclimer**" is including the example word of assertive.

Datum 3

"I was 18 years old when I got married. *I belong to a very conservative family, a Baloch family"*

Analysis :

Based on the context of Muniba's quotation above, Muniba says or tells to her audiences that she was 18 years old when she got married and she belonged to a very conservative family, the family's name is Baloch family. this could represent that Muniba deliberately

disclosed her age of marriage at the time and disclosed her extended family name. So, it can be concluded that the context of the quotation from Muniba above is includeld in the illucotionary act which is includeld in assertive illucotionary act type because Muniba tells about her past experiences on her life to the audiences**. "Tell"** is including of the act of assertive example word.

Datum 4

"I want to add more colors to my life. I want to do something. Bring me some colors, I want to paint. so the very first painting I *made was on my deathbed. It was not just an art piece or not just my passion. It was my therapy. What an amazing therapy it was. without saying a single word, I could paint my heart out. I could share my story".*

Analysis :

In the context of Muniba's quotation above, Muniba says that she wants to add more colors to her life. she also wants to do something. She said that "***Bring her colors, she wants to paint".*** This can be interpreted

as a strong desire and determination for a person who wants to get up and reorganize the life for the better. She doesn't want her life to be empty and meaningless, when she says that she wants to paint her life, it means she wants to build her future life to be better than her previous life. This Muniba's quotation also explains that Muniba wants to tell her audiences to always color life by managing a better future. As we know before, **"Tell"** is including of the act of assertive example word.

Datum 5

"My biggest fear number two was I won"t be able to be a mother again and that was quite devastating for me"

Analysis :

In the context of Muniba sentences above, it can be represented that Muniba tells to her audiences that her biggest fear number two is that she won't be able to be a mother again and that was quite devastating for her. This is happened because Muniba's lack of confidence in herself to be a mother is full of flaws and with the physical deficiencies she has, it makes her scared. So it can be

concluded that Muniba just want to tell something about her afraid in her past. "**Tell**" is including of the act of assertive example word.

Datum 6

"So my dear friends, let me tell you one thing. I never wanted to be in a wheelchair. Never thought of being in a wheelchair. I was always aspiring to do bigger things. and I had no idea, for that, I have to pay the price to be where I am today. It's a very heavy price. This life is a test and a trial. Tests are trials. I never supposed to be easy and why you are expecting each from lives. And life gives you the lemon. and you made the lemonade. and then do not blame for life for that. Because you were expecting each from a trial. Trial make you a stronger better person. Life is a trial. Every time you realize that."

Analysis :

Based on the quotation of Muniba's speech above, the writer concludes that Muniba directly wants to tell her audiences that she never wanted to be in a wheelchair, she was always aspiring to do bigger things. she said that her life is a test and a trial for her and for

humans. When she said ***"And life gives you the lemon. and you made the lemonade***", it means that we as humans should not just give up on the life we have, and then do not blame life for that. Because for her, it was expecting each from a trial. Trial make human a stronger and being a better person. So it can be concluded that Muniba just want to tell something about her afraid in her past. She never wanted to be in a wheelchair, she was always aspiring to do bigger things. As we know before, "**Tell"** is including of the act of assertive example word.

2. ***Directive***

Based on Searle's theory, directive speech aims to produce several effects through the speech partner's actions or speech acts performed by the speaker the intention is that the said partner performs the actions mentioned in utterances, for example: ordering, forcing, inviting, ordering, charge, demand, begging for explanations, advising, insulting, forbidding, and begging. So based on that theory, the writer found the data that belongs to this type:

Datum 1

"My mother said to me that this two sell-pass. God has a greater plan for you. I don"t know what it is. But he surely has. And all in that distress and grief, mom"s those words were so magical that they kept me going".

Analysis :

In the datum above is belong to Illocutionary act because Muniba mazari did not get hope from the doctor but her mom, she wanted to give up on her life but she still believe in her mom, that is why she listen to the speaker which is the person that can give her a power of words. ***"My mother said to me that this two sell-pass. God has a greater plan for you"*** yet she did not knows what the plan that God has for her, all she knows is there are always her mom in her sides to love and make her stronger every second she trying to open her eyes and mind. Just like magical words, she trusted her mom and God.

So it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in directive illucotionary act type. It because of the words of her mom who gave to her the advice that she do not want to Muniba give up to her life and she give the spirit to her. As we know " **Advice"** is including of the act of directive example word.

1. Datum 2

"And it all didn"t happen alone. You all are thriving in your careers. 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."

Analysis :

In this context, Muniba wanted to share the person behind her that always standing there for her. She did not mention the name because there are so many people are supporting her to kelep going on her dream. In this life, the most important person is family especially her mom, who has always standing behind her, to support her, to loving and caring her. She loose hope when she loose her supporter, but she always trust to God and her mom to not give up just that way. She mention "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"
So, from the quatation above, it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in directive illucotionary act type. It because she advises the audience according to her stories and fact about her life and she always trust to God and her mom to not give up just that way. As we know **" Advice"** is including of the act of directive example word.

Datum 3

"My father wanted me to get married and all I said was if that makes you happy, I will say „YES". and of course, it was never a happy marriage. Just about after 2 years of getting married, about 9 years ago".

Analysis :

In the context of the sentence above, the sentence model is a directive act, because in that sentence it explains that "Muniba's father wanted her to get married, and then Muniba said "if that makes her father happy, she will say 'YES'. and of course, it was never actually a happy marriage for her. Just about after 2 years of getting married, about 9 years ago. So, the writer can say that it is a advising and usually also an ordering/commanding from Muniba's father to Muniba to she have to gets married.
So, from the quatation above, it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in directive illucotionary act type because "**Advice,order / command"** is including of the act of directive example words.

Datum 4

"So Doctor wanted me to lie down on the bed straight. For not six months, for not 1 year, but for two years I was beddridden confined in that one room looking outside the window listening to the birds chirping and thinking there will be a time when we will be going out with the family and enjoying the nature."

Analysis :

In the context of this sentence, it can be seen that Doctor wanted Muniba to lie down on the bed straight. For not six months, for not 1 year, but for two years. she actually was beddridden confined in that one room looking outside the window listening to the birds chirping and thinking there will be a time when we will be going out with the family and enjoying the nature." So, the sentence that Doctor conveyed was a suggestion as well as an order to Muniba so that Muniba would recover soon faster.
So, from the quatation above, it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in directive illucotionary act type because **"Ordering"** is including of the act of directive example word.

Datum 5

"Live your life fully. Accept the way you are. Be kind to yourself. Be kind to yourself. I will repeat, Be kind to yourself. and then only we can be kind to others. Love yourself. Spread that love. Life will be hard. There will be turmoil, there will be trials. But that will only make you stronger. Never give up. The real happiness does not lie in money or success or fame. I have all this and I have never wanted this. Real happiness lies in gratitude. So be grateful and be alive and live in every moment."

Analysis :

In the context of the sentence above, it can be seen that Muniba gave a lot of good advice to the audiences, Muniba asked that we should be able to love ourselves and never give up. The real happiness does not lie in money or success or fame for her, and we have to be grateful and be alive and live in every moment in our life. The advise from her can be seen in these quotations ***""Live your life fully. Accept the way you are. Be kind to yourself. Be kind to yourself. I will repeat, Be kind to yourself and then only we can be kind to others. Love yourself. Spread that love. Life will be hard. There will be***

turmoil, there will be trials. But that will only make you stronger. Never give up. The real happiness does not lie in money or success or fame. I have all this and I have never wanted this. Real happiness lies in gratitude. So be grateful and be alive and live in every moment."

So, from the quatations of Muniba above, it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in directive illucotionary act type because she gives the advising to the audiences in her speech performance. **"Advising"** is including of the act of directive example word.

3. *Commisive*

Based on Searle's theory, commissive is the speech acts that bind speakers with actions in the future, for example: promise, threaten, rejection, swear, offer, and say a prayer. Commissive speech works fun because refers to the interests of the speech partner. So based on that theory, the writer found the data that belongs to this type:

Datum 1

"You will be surprised to know the bigger fear that I had in me. It was facing people. I used to hide myself from people. When I was in bed for two years and I used to keep the doors closed. I used to pretend that I am not going to melt anyone. Tell them I am sleeping. You know why? Because I couldn"t stand that sympathy that they had for me. They used to treat me like a patient. When I used to smile, look at me and said, „You are smiling, are you OK". I was tired of this question being asked. Are you sick? Well, a lady at the airport asked me, „Are you sick". And I said, well, besides this spinal cord injury, I am fine. I guess. Those were really cute questions. They never used to feel cute when I was on the bed. So I used to hide myself from people knowing that Oh my god I am not going to see that sympathy on their eyes. It"s all right. Today, I am here speaking to all these amazing people. Because I have overcome the fear."

Analysis:

This datum is includes to Phatic language act is an appearance of language sounds in a grammar. With the arrangement of the vocabulary in a grammatical system, it means according to a certain rule so that is has a certain meaning and because it is spoken through sound, intonation also affects the meaning of language. Firstly, Muniba dislike the most common question that being asked to her, **„*Are you sick?*"** this question turns her feeling down because there so many people ask the same thing to her

almost every single day that she facing people surround her. ***So I used to hide myself from people knowing that Oh my god I am not going to see that sympathy on their eyes***. From these quotation she used to hide herself from people because she dislike and wanted to avoid the sympathy from others. ***Today, I am here speaking to all these amazing people. Because I have overcome the fear.*** And last, she feell better, and overcome from the fear that she had.

So it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in Commisive illucotionary act type. It because Muniba dislike the most common question that being asked to her, ***„Are you sick?"*** this question turns her feeling down because there so many people ask the same thing to her almost every single day that she facing people surround her. She also dislike and wanted to avoid the sympathy from others. So that is an example of the form of **rejection** conveyed by Muniba in her speech, that included in commisive illucotionary act.

2. Datum 2

" I cannot sit in the corner of the room crying, cripping and begging mercy because nobody has time. So, I have to accept my self, the way I am, the sooner the better".

Analysis:

Muniba's sentence above can be explained that there is a rejection or disagreement from Muniba about himself who is only resigned to her

condition. She| de|live|re|d this re|fusal in front of his audie|nce| dire|ctly in a firm and confide|nt tone|. She| cannot sit in the| corne|r of the| room crying, cripping and be|gging me|rcy be|cause| nobody has time| to do that for he|r. she| also wants to be| a human be|ing who has to acce|pt he|r se|lf that the| way she| is and the| soone|r the| be|tte|r. So it can be| conclude|d that the| conte|xt of the| quote| from Muniba above| is include|d in the| illucotionary act which is include|d in Commisive| illucotionary act type be|cause| the|re| is the| **re|je|ction** about some|thing that she| dislike| about that.

Datum 3

"Our socie|ty has made| a ve|ry we|ird, ve|ry we|ird kind of norms to look pe|rfe|ct in grade|. For a man, it"s diffe|re|nt. For a woman, it"s diffe|re|nt. We| think too much about what pe|ople| say. We| liste|n to ourse|lve|s too little|. You know what make|s you pe|rfe|ct. Whe|n you make| some|one| smile|. You know what make|s you pe|rfe|ct whe|n you try to do some|thing good for the| pe|ople| around you. You know what make|s you pe|rfe|ct. whe|n you fe|e|l some|one|"s pain. And how be|autiful pain is that it conne|cts with pe|ople|. No othe|r me|dium can conne|ct you othe|r but pain. That"s why I always say I am in pain. That"s a ble|ssing for me|".

Analysis :

Based on Muniba's quotation above, it can be explained that there is a rejection or disagreement from Muniba about the society around her. For her, it has been made a very weird, very weird kind of norms to look perfect in grade. For her, there are differences in treatment according to gender in society, and that is unfair to her. ***"For a man, it's different. For a woman, it's different***." But then, Muniba added that we as a human don't have to think too much about what people say about us. She said that we must listen to ourselves too little, know what makes us perfect. When we make someone smile, we also know what makes us perfect, and when we try to do something good for people around us, we know what makes us perfect.
So, It can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in Commisive illucotionary act type. It because there is the **rejection** about something that she dislike in life in society, people should not have to discriminate in treating everyone.

4. ***Expressive***

Based on Searle's theory, expressive is the Speech acts are performed to express, reveal or notify the speaker's psychological attitude, for example thanking, congratulating, apologizing, pardoning, blaming, praising, and stating condolences, criticize. So based on that theory, the writer found the data that belongs to this type:

Datum 1

"So, I decided instead of starting an NGO for disabilities awareness, which I know will not help anyone, I started to appear more in public. I started to paint. I always wanted to. I have a lot of exhibitions for Pakistan, I have done a lot of modelling campaign, different campaign for brands like tony and guy. I have done some really funny breaking the barriers kinds of modellings. There was this one by the name clown town where I became a clown because I know that clowns have a heart too."

Analysis :

In this datum, this language action is the act of language in doing something related to sympathy, attitude, forgiveness, or congratulating which always arises in social communication. Someone in carrying out these language actions has a goal for the person being spoken to, namely to entertain. In this context Muniba wanted to share how was she keep going on her dream even though that she has disabilities. But that not going to make her down and give up on what the goal that she had already. ***So, I decided instead of starting an INGO, NGO for disabilities awareness which I know will not help anyone, I started to appear more in public.*** She appoint her dream to

become true. She decided to appear in a public first, because that the one that she hate. Then she started to paint, does modelling, campaign, these are mean she already accepted herself as being human being perfectly imperfect. She started to love herself back and love her life back as used to. She approve to the world that she has ability within her disability by saying this ***"So, when you accept yourself, the way you are, the world recognizes you. It all starts from within. I became the national goodwill ambassador of UN women, Pakistan. And now I speak for the rights of women and children. We talk about inclusion, diversity, gender equality which is a must…I was featured in BBC 100 women for 2015. One of the Forbes 30 under 30 for 2016."***

So it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in expressive illucotionary act type. It because this datum, this language action is the act of language in doing something related to sympathy, attitude, forgiveness, or congratulating which always arises in social communication. Someone in carrying out these language actions has a goal for the person being spoken to, namely to entertain. In this context Muniba wanted to share how was she kelp going on her dream elven though that she has disabilities. But that not going to make her down and give up on what the goal that she had already.

3. Datum 2

"Thank you so much for all the love, for all the warm. Thank you all for accepting me. Thank you very much. "

Analysis :

In this datum, this language action is the act of language in doing something related to opening a speech and greeting the audience properly. Before starting her speech, Muniba did not forget to express her gratitude to the audiences. ***"Thank you so much for all the love, for all the warmth. Thank you all for accepting me. Thank you very much."*** can be seen from Muniba speech, there are thanks and happiness from her because it has been welcomed so well by the audiencea and she repeated the thanks over and over.

So, it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illocutionary act which is included in expressive illustrative act type. It is because the language action is the act of language in expressing gratitude to other people, Muniba as a speaker to the audiences as people who witnessed her speech. Saying "thank you" is a speech word that is included in expressive act. As we know **" Thanking**" is including of the act of Expressive example word.

4. Datum 3

"Whatever I am today, I am nothing without her. I am nothing without her. Thank you, mama, I wish you were here. Thank you for making me, who I am today"

Analysis :

This datum is the same as the previous datum, Muniba again to say thank you act. this time she said it indirectly to her mother "***Whatever I am today, I am nothing without her. I am nothing without her. Thank you, mama, I wish you were here. Thank you for making me, who I am today***". The meaning of this speech can be interpreted that Muniba feels very grateful to her mother because her mother is always be there for her, motivating her and making her to becomes who she is now.
So, it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illocutionary act which is included in expressive illustrative act type. It is because The language action is the act of language in expressing gratitude to other people, Muniba is Saying "thank you" act again, this time she said it to her mother. As we know " **Thanking**" is including of the act of directive example word.

5. *Declaration*

Based on Searle's theory, declaration is the speech act that the speaker performs with the intention of create new things (status, circumstances, etc.), for example: decide, cancel, baptize, dismiss, name, punish, elevate. So based on that theory, the writer found the data that belongs to this type:

Datum 1

"There are always turning points in your life. There was a rebirthday that I celebrated. After two years and two and a half months when I was able to sit in a wheelchair. That was the day where I had the rebirth. I was a completely different person. I still remember the day I sat on the wheelchair first time knowing that I am never going to live this, knowing that I am never going to walk for the rest of my life."

Analysis :

In this context, Muniba wanted to declarates about the feeling that she felt after two years and two and a half months when she was able to sit in a wheelchair. That was the day where she declared that she had the rebirth. She also said from that day, she was a completely different person. She began to realize that she was no longer able to walk normally, could not carry out activities like other normal people and was worried whether her condition would make life difficult for her in the future. Muniba's statement above has a quote ***"That was the day where I had the rebirth",*** which means a short sentence about the declaration about her self. So it can be

concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in Declaration illucotionary act type. It because she declarates about her day where that she had the rebirth. She said from that day, she was a completelly differeint person. she began to realize that she was no longer able to walk normally anymore.

Datum 2

"That day I decided, I am going to fight my fears. We all have fears. Fear of the unknown, fear of known. Fear of losing people. Fear of losing health, money. We want to excell in a careler. We want to become famous. We want to get money. We are scared all the time. so I wrote down one by one, all those fears. And I decided I am going to overcome those fears one at a time. You know what was my biggest fear. Divorce. . I was trying to cling on this person who didn"t want me anymore. But I said no, I have to make it work. But the day I decided that this is nothing but my fear. I liberated myself by setting him frele."

Analysis :

In this context, Muniba utters the word "decided" a lot in every sentence of her speech. first "decided" word she said ***"That day I decided, I am going to fight my fears***", and then she said next, "***We all have fears. Fear of the unknown, fear of known. Fear of losing people. Fear of losing health, money. We want to excel in a career. We want to become famous. We want to get money. We are scared all the time. so I write down one by one, all those fears"***. Based on the sentences above, the writer describes that Muniba wants to declarates herself that she is going to fight her fears, all of the fears the she feels, losing health, money, career or the others. She says this to her audiences in her speech. In the second "decided" word, she said ***"I decided I am going to overcome those fears one at a time"***. Based on this sentence, it can be seen that for the second time Muniba declarates to decided to dare to fight against her fear. But in the next sentence, she said that her biggest fear is Divorce. " ***But the day I decided that this is nothing but my fear. I liberated myself by setting him free.*** " it means that muniba has finally decided to let go of someone who loves and he will not be Together with her anymore forever. she ended up getting a divorce, and in the end she decided to let him go.

So it can be concluded that the context of the quote from Muniba above is included in the illucotionary act which is included in declaration illucotionary act type. It because of the words that Muniba uses is related to a word included in the declaration act, that is ***"decided"*** word. ***"Decided***" word is included in the example part of a word that is included in the word of the declaration act.

Datum 3

"So, I decided instead of starting an INGO, NGO for disabilities awareness which I know will not help anyone."

Analysis :

In this context, Muniba said "decided" word again, she said that she decided instead of starting an INGO, an NGO for disabilities awareness which she knows will not help anyone. As we know before, a non-governmental organization is an organization founded by an individual or a group of people who voluntarily provide services to the general public without aiming to gain profit from their activities. So, the writer can conclude that the quote from Muniba speech above is included in the declaration act, because there is the word "**decided**" again in the sentence.

Datum 4

"When I go and hug them they never judge me and this very good friend of mine. Her name is Bijli. Bijli means electricity. She called herself electricity. And I said are you electricity. She says „no". I am lighting. I am as strong as lightning. I am thunder. I am lightning. She came to me and the first time I hugged she said You are just like me. And I said I am like you. Because to people, we are so imperfect. So how beautiful these imperfections are. Because of these imperfections, you can connect to people then why are we all running after being perfect. What"s the point?."

Analysis :

In the quote above, Muniba tells the audiences that she has a good friend named Bijli. Bijli gives himself a name as "Bijli". "Bijli means electricity. Bijli called himself electricity. Muniba said ***"are you electricity?"*** and then Bijli Said "***no'. I am lighting I am as strong as lightning. I am thunder. I am lightning"***. So, the writer concludes that Bijli's act of giving a name to himself is included in the speech act of declaration, namely in the words "**to give a name/name something".**

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings from the discussion in the previous chapter fourth, the writer concludes that there are a lot of data that the writer got about the motivational words used by Muniba Mazari in her speech. The writer found Ten data about the motivational words that used by Muniba Mazari in her speech. In Muniba Mazari's motivational words speech, the type of speech delivered by Muniba is categorized as Extrinsic motivation, because Muniba gives words in the form of encouragement to do something that comes from himself to listeners or audiences who watching and listening to her speech. This can be categorized to be an Extrinsic motivation because the audiences are also motivated to do something, the advice, suggestions and input conveyed by Muniba Muniba said a lot of motivational words, including her advice on keeping our words, enthusiasm for life and never giving up, we have to start a new beginning for our life. Stop complaining of what we got and start over again to make our life better after, we have to become stronger when because we do not even know what God's plan and she is supposed to accept it, and we do not need to look perfect in the eyes of other people, but the most important thing is that perfection comes from our soul and heart, and many more.

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