APPROVAL SHEET

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Title : MOTIVATIONAL UTTERANCE ON VIDEO" No Arms, No Legs, No Worries" by Nick Vujicic.

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ABSTRACT

Mikel (2013): “Motivational Utterance on video “No Arms, No Legs, No Worries” by Nick Vujicic”.

This study aims to find out the motivational utterance and interpretation to seven elements of illocutionary force which included motivational utterance on video “No Arms, No Legs, No Worries” by Nick Vujicic”. The sources of the data in this article are utterances found on video by Nick Vujicic.

The method of this article is qualitative method. The data of this article were collected from the utterances that related to motivational utterances on video “No Arms, No Legs, No Worries” by Nick Vujicic”. There were two steps been uses to collect the data. There were watching the video “No Arms, No Legs, No Worries” by Nick Vujicic”. In addition taking note, while taking note, the articleer found the utterance that refer to elements of illocutionary force. Moreover, transcription was used to help the articleer to suitable the real utterances with the articleer watching. In additional, the utterances that found were interpreted into seven elements of illocutionary force by using Searle and Vanderveken’s theory, there are: Illocutionary point, Degree of strength of the illocutionary point, Mode of achievement, Propositional content conditions, Sincerity conditions, Degree of strength of the sincerity conditions, Preparatory conditions. After that, all utterances were analyzed based on seven elements of illocutionary force.

The result of this study could be concluded that on the motivational Utterance on video “No Arms, No Legs, No Worries” by Nick Vujicic” had been found twenty seven utterances that interpreted to elements of illocutionary force.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Seven Illocutionary Force, Motivational Utterance, Nick Vujicic
I. Introduction

This article has a basic of consideration that represent commonly whole of the article. I start from communicate. In communicating, sometimes the speaker unconciously that in their utterance has a power utterance. Consequently, the listener has authority to interpret the speaker’s utterance based on the context. This lead us to pragmatics. Pragmatics is a study how to the conveying the message and the listener interpretation or what the speaker means. I use approaching to pragmatic. Pragmatic has a strong relationship with power utterance. In addition in pragmatic study approach, each word, sentence, and statement actually has a power of utterance, in it is called illocutionary force.

Utterance that people use to communicate to other has some purposes such as influence, persuade, ect. The aim of utterance is what the speaker means in saying something or the meaning in that utterance.

In point of fact there are many articleers conducted in illocutionary act in movie, motion picture, fiction story, etc. In this case, articleer studying all illocutionary force occurred which speaker utters naturally departing from its background and many experiences in past time. Due this video has showing the good one motivator that is Nick Vujicic, time length of the video is #01:58:50. The video is very entertain to the audience and at once give impassion or inspiration to all person, whip up enthusiasm to appreciate their life, to live their life with full of expectation. His motivational utterances referred to illocutionary force, I interested to examine this video.

For instance:

00:01:18# Nick Vujicic: “I was born in this way, no legs and no arms, there is no reason this happened, but I have chicken drumstick”

00:43:02# Nick Vujicic: “Go for It. Don’t let Anything hold you back”

00:43:19# Nick Vujicic: “You see, many people think that I have only one foot, because they can’t see the other one.”

Meanwhile motivational video by Nick Vujicic is unique and has many differ with other, in this video Nick speaks from his experience. He was born at fourth of December 1982 in Melbourne (Australia). In addition without arms and no legs and there is no reason he born this way, but Nick made a conscious effort to dream big. Due to his emotional struggles, Nick had a
purpose Today people gather strength from Nick and tap into their own worth, as he guides
them through an insightful method of achieving greatness, regardless of situation.

Based on explanation above it is sum that article on video concerned using of illocutionary
force as interaction tool that used Nick Vujicic and illocutionary force strategy in his utterance.
The article applies illocutionary force theories to interpreted motivational utterances. And in
addition, occur in this video and give many data source to be articled furthermore as the article
interested to examine more this video, especially all motivational utterances that Nick Vujicic
uttered in this video. Engaged basic consideration above, this article conduct in motivational
utterances on video “No Arms, No Legs, No Worry.” by Nick Vujicic.

My problem statement is what are the motivational utterances that refer to elements of
illocutionary force on video “No arms, No legs, No worries” motivation video by Nick Vujicic?
And the answer of the my problem statement is to justify the answers to questions on the
problem statement, is to find out the motivational utterances that refer to elements of
illocutionary force on video “No arms, No legs, No worries” motivation video by Nick Vujicic.

The scope of my article is using theory of Searle and Vanderveken. Before I conduct
this article no the video, first I take a compare to preview study, they are: Hasmati (2012) in her
article “Expressive Illocutionary Act in Motion Picture of Barbie and the Three Musketeers
Directed by William Lau”. She investigates the expressive illocutionary act, Sartika Lontang
Jim Sheridan”, as her analyze and categorization theorized base on Leech (1983), Nismawaty
(2012) in her article entitled “The Use of Illocutionary Act Teaching English” As her study,
conducted all teachers’ at SMA N 1 Boliyohuto. The illocutionary act strategy that using by
teachers was object of her study. Harni Jusuf (2010) the title of her article is “the in Nicholas
Sparks’ message in a bottle” by using Austin’s theory. The objective of its article is to find out
the kind of illocutionary act in the novel message in a bottle. The result of the article shows
that the five kinds of illocutionary acts could found in the novel message in a bottle.

Based on some reseraches about speech act above that already done on the movie and
motion picture, however studying speech act narrowly illocutionary on video, don’t be held before.
Film or movie is a part of theatrical, a drama, a drama that has role include in it. There have plot,
setting, etc. Film or movie formed by specific scenario, whether utterances, gesture, or
body movements. As literature work, film or movie involved fiction genre base on reflected of reality.

Similarity article from the eldest until now is study in speech act. However, this article purposes differ to article before. Certainly, object of article, and data source, all utterances referred to motivational word base on the fact. Speaker utters from reality and background. Therefore, this study needed to apply in this article, in motivational video, particularly illocutionary force in motivational video by Nick Vujicic.

This article put some theories that support my article, there are: Zoltan(2005, p.102)also state that a motivational speech act seems even required, without which the hearer would have insufficient information to comply with the request. In other words, the first speech act so to say functions as a condition for appropriately or effectively carrying out a next speech act.

Based on those theories above I may attach at least of opinion that context of motivation in utterances occur appropriately by condition that obtained before. Therefore the utterance that speaker said depended event or its mind previously.

By some explanation above differ with Howard (1993, p.94) he revealed that while individuals with preserved syntactic and semantic capacities may, because of injury to their non-dominant hemispheres, exhibit gross abnormalities in communicating their intentions and in understanding the intentions and motivations of other.

I compares all theories above that still lack of explicitly, due this research has approaching to illocutionary force. Therefore, researches put some theories that support all theories above there is illocutionary force.

**The Seven Elements of Illocutionary Force**

In this case, Searle (1985, p.13-20) also more argued for each of illocutionary force determine what conditions that type speech act is both successful and nondefective. In this section, present the seven components, which will make clear how to determine the conditions of successful and nondefective performance of illocutions. As follows:

a. **Illocutionary point**

   The point of statements and descriptions is to tell people how things are. Illocutionary point is internal to the type of illocutionary act. In its states, I has value that speaker uttering something that he feels which illocutionary point be.
b. Degree of strength of the illocutionary point

The speaker uses a position of power or authority that he has over the hearer. There are different sources of different degrees of strength. For example, both pleading and ordering are stronger than requesting, but the greater strength of pleading derives from the intensity, while the greater strength of ordering derives from the fact. Occuring on the video, which one motivator that has a power or authority to launch many utterances. The speaker utters to hearer with spirit, due stand on its position as motivator. In other wise, this is must to be support by event of speech perform, context of utterance depending by situation. Yule (1996, p. 57).) stated a speech event is an activity in which participants interact via language and some convetional way to arrive at some outcome.

c. Mode of achievement

A person who makes a statement in his capacity as a witness is what makes his utterance count as testimony. In this case, the speaker testifies that he had been through many experiences.

d. Propositional content conditions

Speaker makes a promise; the content of the promise must be that the speaker will perform some future of action.

e. Sincerity conditions

One makes a statement one expresses a belief, makes a promise one expresses an intention, makes a command one expresses a desire or want.

f. Degree of strength of the sincerity conditions

Illocutionary force requires that the psychological state be expresses with degree strength. For instance, the speaker who makes a request expresses the stronger desire.

g. Preparatory conditions

A speaker must satisfy the preparatory condition of being in a position of authority before he can nondefectively issue an utterance with the mode of achievement of a command. The speaker makes the utterance invoking his authority.

In illocutionary force study as introduced by John Searle and Daniel Vanderveken, people do speech act involving intention strength and power speech that changed situation or circumstance. Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p.22) revealed that (p.22):

(1) The point of his utterance is to get do an act (illocutionary point),
(2) He expresses the proposition that the hearer will perform a future act (propositional content condition),
(3) He presupposes both that he is in
a position of authority over the hearer with regard to illocutionary condition and the hearer is able to do that, (4) He expresses and actually has a desire that the hearer do (sincerity condition) with a medium degree of strength (degree of strength)

Related to illocutionary force john Searle(2007, p.1).), there is grouped into two Interconnected parts, “from mind to meaning” and from meaning to force, he said illocutionary Force it be integrated within meaning and mind form part of the general account of intentionality. Sadock (1974, p.10) explained that the illocutionary force of an utterance is always interpreted as having been intended. For this reason, it is ordinarily impossible to deny that it was one’s Intention to perform an illocutionary act that one has performed

Meanwhile Zoltan (2005, p.386) defined that the illocutionary force of the utterance is sub-sentential speaker intends the hearer to do all of this; and said speaker's intentions play a key role in determining both the content. Thus, it is that the utterance can be an assertion of a complete proposition, even though the word or phrase uttered and recovered does not itself encode a proposition, even relative to a context. In short, on this approach, pragmatics fills the major gap between («) linguistically encoded content and (fe) what is conveyed by the speaker

These above arguments that linguist explained, and it sums that illocutionary force need some conditions or components. Power of speech capable influence the other through utterance when speaker tell something to the hearer. In this case at least I may add more opinion that motivational utterances is occur when a speaker uttering words which influences the hearer and give a sign such as smile, glum, cry etc.

Motivation Video “No Legs, No Arms, No Worry” by Nick Vujicic

a. Motivation

Motivation is movement from oneself to derive proper aim in live. According to Miner (2005, p.50), which power motivation is the essential ingredient for understanding and predicting managerial success, although such power needs must be couched in an appropriate motivational context to yield the desired results. He clarifies there are four stages the power of motivation, namely: Stage I, power motivation involves seeking to derive strength from others. Stage II, the source of strength shifts to the self, and a feeling of power is derived from being one self and “doing one’s own thing.” Stage III, power motivation does involve impact on other people, including dominating them and winning out over them in competitive endeavor. Also included at this stage is the satisfaction of power needs through helping behavior, which clearly establishes
the weaker status of the person, helped. Stage IV, the self-moves into the background, and a feeling of power is derived from influencing others for the sake of some greater good, such as corporate success.

b. Motivational Process

Miner (2005, p.377) noted that motivational processes have been proposed as acting to propel transformational behavior, and several have been shown to actually operate, and these motivational effects

1. People are not only pragmatic and goal-oriented but also self-expressive.
2. People are motivated to maintain and enhance their self-esteem and self-worth.
3. People are motivated to retain and increase their sense of self-consistency.
4. Self-concepts are composed at least partially of identities that include values and links to society.
5. People may motivated by faith, which is not the same as expectancies

Video as Text

As argued by Charles Poynton (2005, p.76)) that video involves much more than just pushing bits, but achieving the best possible image quality, accurate color, and smooth motion requires understanding many aspects of image acquisition, coding, processing, and display that are outside the usual realm of computer graphics.

At citation at www.infocrack.org/sign/p_413, video is Refers to recording, manipulating, and displaying moving images, especially in a format that can be presented on a television, refers to displaying images and text on a computer monitor, the video adapter, for example, and is responsible for sending signals to the display device. A recording produced with a video recorder (camcorder) or some other device that captures full motion.

In William and Brown (2009, p.114).) appended that entails writing down ‘what is said’, i.e. to write the words that were uttered in an interview, or to outline the actions that occurred in a video observation, data can be collecting from instant video or audio devices other materials, such as documents or photographs, can be easily used in the interview as a resource to aid discussion

In the research that relied the text of video as data of this research, text such as transcript trough filtered thoroughly by watching video. William and Brown (2009, p.111) revealed An important role for transcripts is as a resource to help. I find their way around their data, As
guides to data, transcripts can of course save a lot of time as re-playing recordings of interviews or videos of observation can be a lengthy process; reading is often faster than listening or watching.

The methodology of this article is qualitative descriptive. The data and source of the data on video “No Legs, No Arm, No Worry” by Nick Vujicic. Video has content utterances that have duration 

The video has content utterances that have duration #01:58:50. Each sorted of the sentence on video that picked up has concern motivational utterances illocutionary force. i use technique to collect the data watched the video and take field notes all utterances that contain motivational utterances are focus when the video is watch, I have twice in watching the video. Taking notes to collect the data and then each motivational utterance refer to illocutionary force was analyzed. I analyze the data from video, each utterance that sort interpretation by using Searle and Vanderveken theory that refers to elements of illocutionary force. There are: Illocutionary point, degree of strength of the illocutionary point, mode of achievement, propositional content conditions, sincerity conditions, degree of strength of the sincerity conditions, and preparatory conditions.

In this article I put my finding and analysis data. In this case, after identifying utterances I found 27 corpus from 324 utterances on video “No Arms, No Legs, No Worries” by Nick Vujicic. After identifying, then I interpreted them into seven elements illocutionary force, there are will be analyzed based on Searle and Vanderveken theory.

In this article, I found utterance that motivationl that refer to elements of illocutionary force by using classification of Searle and Vanderveken. Those are: illocutionary force, Degree of strength of the illocutionary, Mode of achievement, Propositional content conditions, Sincerity conditions, Degree of strength of the sincerity conditions, preparatory conditions.

Illocutionary point is the first of element of illocutionary force. The speaker makes the utterance base on the fact and description is to tell people how things are. In general, illocutionary point of a type of act and illocutionary point is internal to the type of illocutionary act (Searle and vanderveken 1985). However the speaker responsibility the statement that it made, the statement includes such as assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive.

Then, Degree of strength of the illocutionary point. The speaker uses a position of power or authority that he has over the hearer. There are different sources of different degrees of strength. For example, both pleading and ordering are stronger than requesting, but the greater
strength of pleading derives from the intensity, while the greater strength of ordering derives from the fact (Searle and Vanderveken 1985).

Furthermore, Mode of achievement. In this case, the utterance be successful the speaker most not only be in a position of authority, he must be using or invoking his authority in issuing the utterance. This is a special of mode of achievement that is specific to testimony. (Searle and Vanderveken 1985).

Next, Propositional content conditions. Speaker makes a promise; the content of the promise must be that the speaker will perform some future of action. (Searle and Vanderveken 1985).

Then, Sincerity conditions. Thus when one makes a statement one expresses a belief, makes a promise one expresses an intention, makes a command one expresses a desire or want. The speaker must to commit what it said and it wants or desires the hearer to carry out that action. (Searle and Vanderveken 1985).

Next, Degree of strength of the sincerity conditions. The speaker who make the statement then expresses the desire that the hearer do the act on his utterance, and he expresses a stronger desire than if the merely requests. (Searle and Vanderveken 1985).

The last, Preparatory conditions, In making a promise the speaker presupposes that he can do the promised act and it is in the hearer’s interest to do. A speaker must satisfy the preparatory condition of being in a position of authority before he can nondefectively issue an utterance with the mode of achievement of a command. (Searle and Vanderveken 1985).

After conduction this study, I realizes that this article has limitation. It refer to the theory of elements of illocutionary force. This study only focused on the seven elements that be discussed. It might be perfect if. I needed to interpret the motivational utterance to elements of illocutionary force, there are: illocutionary force, degree of strength of the illocutionary, mode of achievement, propositional content conditions, sincerity conditions, degree of strength of the sincerity conditions, preparatory conditions.

**Suggest and Conclusion**

After conducting this study, I interpreted the motivational utterance as object in this research referring to elements of illocutionary force. In this case, 27 corpuses that explained in this research because as the utterance sorted thoroughly. Those are eight utterances founded. Illocutionary point used to interpret the motivational utterances as identically by illocutionary
acts such as assert, expressive, commissive, and directive, thus speaker uttered that statement based on the fact or real.

Besides, the utterance included in degree of strength of the illocutionary point has twenty-one utterances had been found. In this case, the speaker makes the utterances invoking his position as a motivator on his the utterance.

Moreover, the range of motivational utterances in mode of achievement, there are twelve utterances used this term in mode of achievement as one of element illocutionary force. It was used by the speaker if make the utterance base on his testimony.

Furthermore, I have found four motivational utterances that refer to propositional content conditions. This term the speaker makes the utterances contains a promise or a plan to the hearer, the finally he/she will performs it.

Next, I have found thirteen corpuses the motivational utterances that referred to sincerity conditions. This strategy of the speaker makes utterance with performing the utterance a desire or a want.

Then, this article consist by twelve motivational utterances that I found that refer to degree of strength of the sincerity conditions. The speaker makes the utterance with the strength desire to influence hearer.

The last element of illocutionary force is preparatory conditions; I found twelve motivational utterances in this research. This strategy speaker uses on the utterance to make the utterance clear and successful.

My suggestion is for improving the excellence of study for the next research, there are some suggestions. I expect that the next I that dealing with expand of illocutionary force research. Moreover, I supposed that this article could enrich the readers’ knowledge about the seven elements of illocutionary force. Furthermore, this article may help the students of English Department who interested to learn about the seven elements of illocutionary force.
REFERENCES


Illocutionary point, eight utterances
There are corpus: #4 , #5, #9, #10, #20, #21, #25, #26 Degree
of strength of the illocutionary point, twenty-one utterances
There are corpus: #01, #02, #03, #05, #06, #07, #08, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #21, #22, #23, #24, and #27
Mode of achievement twelve utterances
There are corpus: #04, #06, #07, #08, #10, #11, #12, #15, #18, #23, #24, and #27.
Propositional content conditions four utterances
There are corpus: #01, #05, #16, and #
22 Sincerity conditions twelve utterances
There are corpus: #02, #04, #09, #10, #14, #19, #20, #22, #24, #25, #26, and #
27 Degree of strength of the sincerity conditions twelve
There are corpus: #01, #03, #05, #07, #08, #11, #12, #13, #15, #16, #17, #
21. Preparatory conditions twelve
There are corpus: #02, #03 #06, #09, #13, #14, #18, #19, #20, #23, #25, #26.