

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH AND THOUGHT PRESENTATION IN ISLAMIC PREACH BETWEEN ZAKIR NAIK AND SYEIKH KHALID YASIN

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### Abstract

Through stylistics analysis, there are several stylistics devices which can be used by the linguists in order to develop that study whether in fiction or non-fiction text. In this paper, the theory of speech and thought presentation which is introduced by Leech and Short (1981) is used in analyzing the Islamic preach of two different speakers, Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin. Moreover, there are two research questions which come in this research (1) What are the modes of speech and thought presentation used in the Islamic preach of Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin and (2) what are the differences and similarities of speech and thought presentation modes used by this two different speakers? Therefore, the purpose of this reserach is to find out the modes of speech and thought presentation used by Zakir Naik and Khalid Yasin, and also to find out the similitaties and differences between them. This is a comparative qualitative study because it is not in statistical data and it compares the modes of speech and thought presentation in eight video transcriptions to see the similarities and differences between two Islamic preachers. The results of the study show that (1) the modes of speech and thought presentation used by this two preachers is mostly similar in which the high number occurance is narrator's presentation of voice and (2) it is found that Zakir Naik mostly used speech presentation rather than Khalid Yasin.

**Key words:** Speech and thought presentation, Stylistics, Islamic preach, Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin

### A. INTRODUCTION

Speech and thought presentation is one of the topic discussion in stylistics. This theory is firstly used by Leech and Short (1981) in *Style in Fiction* that is mainly based on the analysis of literature. Speech and thought presentation is the techniques of reporters or narrators used to represent other people's speech, thought or writing. Since stylistics that is the linguistic study of style is recently being discussed in literary works or fiction texts such as narrative texts and

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poems; there is only a few researcher that analyzed the language style through stylistics approach in non-fiction text like speech, debate, advertisements, letter, talk show, and student's essay. Fairclough (2003), states the concept of style focuses on appropriateness not on literary ornamentation. It means that as a linguistic student, it is our obligation to do the research in various areas of language. In stylistics, the work is currently focused on the literary works. However, in actual fact, the range of discourses has been expanded including the non-fictional form. There are several stylistics devices that can be used to analyze the non-fiction texts. That is why the researcher in this study would try to figure out the language devices of stylistics in speech and thought presentation.

In this research, the theory which is used by the researcher is the speech and thought presentation theory in analyzing the Islamic preach of two speakers spoken in English: Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin. The researcher wanted to see the use of representing speech or discourse presentation in their utterances while delivering messages in the preach because these two preachers come from different country. Zakir Naik is indian Islamic preacher while Syeikh Khalid Yasin is an american convert from Christianity to Islam who lives in Manchester, England. Syeikh Yasin is from American that is English spoken country, meanwhile Zakir Naik comes from non-English spoken country. Preach as one of the religious speech or presentation discourse has their own way in conveying the messages in order to be understandable by the audiences. It is possible to find the use of speech and thought presentation theory which occur in the utterances of the Islamic preach. Thus, the problem that the researcher wanted to figure out is 'what are the types/modes of speech and thought presentation delivered by Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin in their Islamic preach' which became two research question (1) What are the modes of speech and thought presentation used in the Islamic preach of Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin and (2) how are they different?

In addition, this study aims to see the language style, especially the speech and thought presentation which consist of several modes (Leech & Short, 2007) such as direct and indirect speech, free direct speech, free indirect speech, narrator's presentation of speech acts, narrator's presentation of voice, and so on in thought presentation. This theory is firstly used by Leech and Short in 1981, but it is mainly based on the analysis of literature. Then Semino and Short in 2004 extend this model by not only making a distinction between speech, thought and writing presentation, but by also introducing new parallel categories on each scale which result from their analysis of a corpus of twentieth-century narrative fiction, autobiography and newspaper reports.

The modes of speech and thought presentation is a principle that can be transferred to other varieties and genres (Toolan, 2006). In fact, it has been applied to journalism, parliamentary debates and magazines. Because the presentation of other people's speech seems to be most pervasive (and easiest to understand), it makes sense to begin with some examples from this mode of discourse presentation to illustrate in general what it entails if other people's speech is presented. Fortunately, the model of speech and thought presentation is quite similar. The differences between speech and thought presentation is

identified in the predicator or verbal word used in the utterance. Here are the modes of speech presentation: direct speech (DS), indirect speech (IS), free direct speech (FDS), free indirect speech (FIS), narrator's presentation of voice (NV) and narrator's representation of speech acts (NRSA). Meanwhile, the modes of thought presentation are direct thought (DT) and indirect thought (IT), free direct thought (FDT), free indirect thought (FIT), narrator's presentation of thought (NT), and narrator's representation of thought acts (NRTA).

One of the modes of speech presentation is direct and indirect speech. Direct speech (DS) differs semantically from indirect speech (IS) in the extent of faithfulness. In the mode of direct speech, the reported clause which tells us what was said, is enclosed within quotation marks, while the reporting clause (which tells us who did the reporting) is situated around it. For example, the reporting can be either put in front of or placed after the quoted material as is common: *She said, "I'll come here tomorrow."* or *"I'll come here tomorrow", she said.* Meanwhile, the indirect speech stands in contrast to an altogether more remote form of reporting for example, *She said that she would go there the following day,* in which it includes several linguistic grammatical changes.

Due to the fact that the research of stylistics mostly occurs in the narrative fiction, therefore the researcher is highly interested to analyze it in the non fiction text. There are six main modes of speech presentation: direct speech, indirect speech, free direct speech, free indirect speech, narrator's representation of speech acts, and narrator's representation of voice. Then, also six modes of thought presentation which are similar in their formal features.

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

This is a comparative qualitative study because the data would be compared to determine the differences and similarities that were related to the particular tendencies of two groups as the data (Richardson: 2018). The source of data is the videos of Islamic preach delivered by Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin. The videos were taken from *youtube* randomly. The data of the research is clauses that contain the modes of speech and thought presentation which were transcribed from the utterances in videos delivered by two Islamic preachers. The data were analysed in this paper is not only to find out the style of language used in speech and thought presentation by this two speakers but also to see the differences and the similarities between them.

There were three steps done in order to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher downloaded four videos for each preachers from *youtube.com* randomly. Secondly, the researcher transcribed the data into the written form in order to be analysed one by one based on the representing of speech and thought theory. Third, after transcribing each video, the researcher read it carefully and determine which clauses would be the data analysis. After collecting the data, the researcher analysed the data based on three steps. First, the researcher classified the types of each indicators; direct speech, free direct speech, direct thought, free direct thought, indirect speech, free indirect speech, narrative report of speech act, narrator's representation of voice, indirect thought, and free indirect thought based on their occurrences in the collection of clauses from eight transcribed videos

between two speakers. Then, the researcher grouped the occurrences of each indicator in each of two preachers into tables. Next, the researcher compared and classified the group of data in the tables by counting frequencies and by representing the occurrences in percentage in order to find significant similarities and differences in the occurrences of speech and thought representing expressed by two speakers. After classifying and comparing the data, the last step of techniques data analysis is making the conclusion by showing the result of data analysis.

## **C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Research Findings**

#### **a) The Modes of Speech and Thought Presentation Used by Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin**

After analyzing the data, the findings of the modes of speech and thought presentation are obtained. To answer the first research question, it is found that the modes of speech and thought presentation in both Zakir Naik and Khalid Yasin are variety. The highest rate for both speakers are narrator's presentation of voice or it is also known as NV or N only and they are different variatively in using another modes.

Based on four videos of each preacher's performance, between direct and indirect speech, it is found that the highly modes of speech presentation used by Zakir Naik is friest form of indirect speech or it is called as FIS. In spite of this spoken data is non-formal communication, therefore it looks like daily conversation, careless to the grammatical of the utterances

The modes of speech and thought presentation are very similar formally. Based on four videos of Zakir Naik's Islamic preach performance, between direct and indirect speech, it is found that the highly modes of speech presentation used by Zakir Naik is freest form of indirect speech (FIS). In spite of this spoken data is non-formal communication, therefore it looks like daily conversation, less of grammatical features.

After the free indirect modes as the most frequently occurs in the Zakir Naik's video performance, the second highly occurrence is narrator's presentation of voice. Zakir Naik as the preacher is also as the narrator who develops the content of the messages by means of by adding some informations about anything since he does not represent other's opinion.

On the other hand, the occurrence of thought presentation is not as much as speech presentation. It was found a few number of thought presentation: two utterances for each NT and NRTA; zero for IT; and only one for each FIT, DT, FDT. Table 1 below shows the number of speech and thought presentation occurrence in the Zakir Naik's and Khalid Yasin's preach.



**Table 1. The Number of Speech and Thought Presentation Between Zakir Naik and Syekh Khalid Yasin**

Speech and Thought Presentation	Zakir Naik		Khalid Yasin	
	F	%	F	%
Narrator's representation of voice (NV)	16	22%	25	32.5%
Narrator's representation of speech acts (NRSA)	6	8.2%	4	5%
Indirect speech (IS)	5	7%	1	1.2%
Free indirect speech (FIS)	15	20.5%	9	11.7%
Direct speech (DS)	8	11%	16	20.7%
Free direct speech (FDS)	11	15%	12	15.5%
Narrator's representation of thought (NT)	2	2.8%	2	2.5%
Narrator's representation of thought acts (NRTA)	2	2.8%	2	2.5%
Indirect thought (IT)	0	0%	0	0%
Free indirect thought (FIT)	1	1.3%	0	0%
Direct thought (DT)	1	1.3%	1	1.2%
Free direct thought (FDT)	6	8.2%	5	6.5%
$\Sigma$	73	100%	77	100%

The table above shows that both speakers used large numbers of narrator's presentation of voice (NV) in the modes of speech presentation. They are 22% found in Zakir Naik and 32.5% in Khalid Yasin. Meanwhile, in the modes of thought presentation, the high frequently number is free direct thought (FDT) which is 8.2% found in Zakir Naik and 6.5% in Khalid Yasin. The rest of the thought presentation modes is a minimum of occurrence. It is shown in table above that all modes of thought presentation is 1% in approximately appearing in video transcription of both preachers.

**b) The Comparison of Speech and Thought Presentation Between Zakir Naik and Syekh Khalid Yasin**

In order to answer the second research question that is to find out the similarities and differences on both Zakir Naik and Syekh Khalid Yasin video transcriptions, the table of the number of speech and thought presentation occurrence above is created into the following graph.

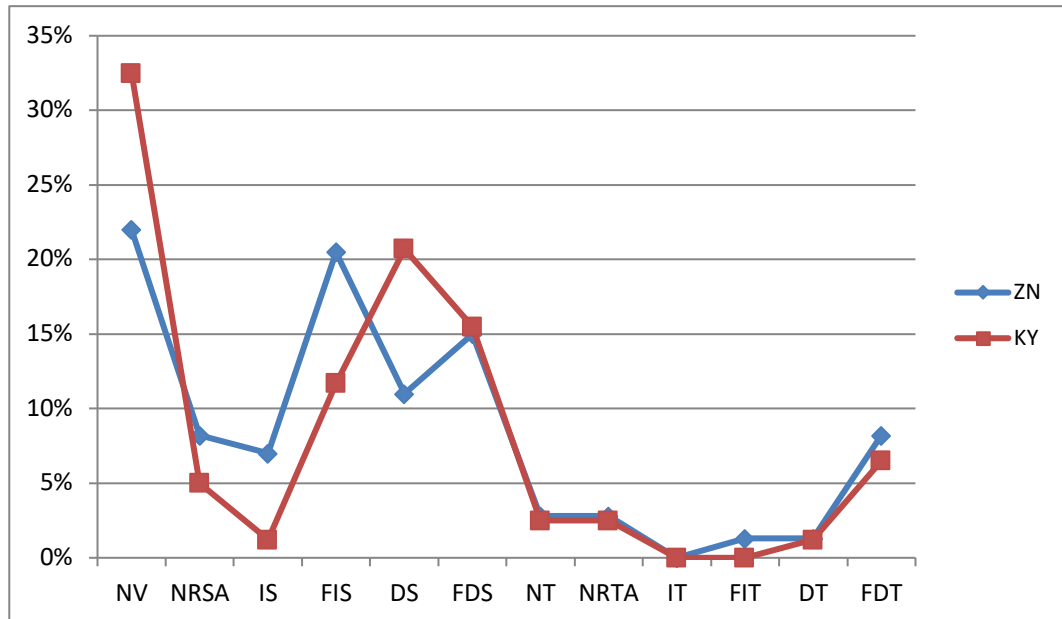


Figure 1. The comparison of speech and thought presentation between Zakir Naik and Khalid Yasin

Based on the result of the data analysis, both preachers used high number of narrator’s presentation of voice in their performances. Then, it is followed by free indirect speech and free direct speech as the second and the third high number of occurrence on both preachers. However, for the next level of data number is different. In the Zakir Naik analysis, the next level is direct speech, narrator’s representation of speech acts and narrator’s representation of voice in sequence. Meanwhile, in the Khalid Yasin analysis, these three modes is in the same level.

The graph above shows that the modes of thought presentation is rarely used by both speakers in each performance. These modes is indicated by the using of the verb of thinking, sensing (perception) and emotion which marked as thought presentation. It is shown in table 1 and figure 1 that all modes of thought presentation is minimum appear in video transcriptions of both Zakir Naik’s and Khalid Yasin’s preach.

## 2. Discussion

The findings on analysis of eight videos’ trancription of Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin’s preach show how the use of speech and thought presentation in non-fiction text and also the similarities and the differences between these two different preachers. Based on their cultural background of the speakers, we can see the differences of the language style used by these both two preachers because they are form different regions. Zakir Naik is an Indian while Khalid Yasin is an Amarican. These differences in the cultural background must affect style in delivering information. Simpson said that in this world, no two speakers use language in exactly the same way. Human being have their own way

or language style linguistically. The findings are related to literatures so the assumption can be shaped objectively.

Recently, the speech and thought presentation is commonly discussed in narrative text which is related to style and point of view of the characters involved. This sub-chapter discussed and compared the results of two research questions in this study related to other researches about the same topic. Thus, the comparison among these studies obtained from the findings are discussed in the next following paragraphs.

In addition, the analysis in this research is taken from spoken data, therefore the data transcription which is the content of the preach are the verbal speaking of the preacher. The researcher found that the most highly frequency of speech and thought presentation modes in the video's transcription of Islamic preach by Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin is narrator's presentation of voice and follow by free indirect speech because the speaker or preachers tend to represent other's speech. Meanwhile, there is a study that discussed speech and thought presentation is succeeded in the analysis of evaluative discourse in the Biblical (Riyadh and Sadiq, 2018). It was conducted to test the validity of the hypothesis that the targeted modes of speech and thought are almost internally/externally evaluated by the narrator or are evaluative in respect to the quotative modes. It showed that different modes of speech and thought are exploited in building narrative genres. Because the Bible is the scripture that is written by almighty God and four honorable persons, therefore almost all the content the reported clause is in the quotation marks. The researcher found that the Biblical reportive modes are often evaluative in respect to the quotative ones (direct speech).

Related to Semino's idea (2004) which analyzed and demonstrated the explanatory potential model of speech, writing and thought presentation in the narrative fiction prose written by Julian Barner, the result of the analysis claims about its peculiar characteristics and potential effects. The analysis aimed to show how Barner's linguistic choices might affect readers' perceptions and potential empathy with the characters involved. Therefore, the use speech and thought presentation in the analysis of fiction text is to show the characteristics of the writers in expressing the characters in that story. In daily communication, it is used to represent other's people speech, thought or writing. Moreover, in this study, it is found that the way how speaker represent others is relative same, it is only differs in the context of situation whether in formal or casual environment

To sum up, from the analysis of speech and thought presentation used by Zakir Naik and Syeikh Khalid Yasin in their Islamic preach, it showed that this theory which belong to stylistics approach in literary works can be also discussed in non literary text such as preach. The same theory is not limited only to the fiction but also in the non-fiction text. The results of the data analysis can be compared with the relevant previous researches that studied in the same points in order to get better understanding on it.

#### **D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the findings of analysis on video transcriptions of Islamic preach performed by Zakir Naik and Khalid Yasin, it has led to some conclusions. First, the analysis of speech and thought presentation is similar in fiction and non-fiction text. It only differs in the object or source of the data. Certainly, in analysing the data the researcher referred to the Leech and Short theory (2007). In the non-fiction text, especially from video transcriptions or spoken data are little bit difficult in order to determine or classify it in each types. It was a challenging for the researcher in doing this research. It needed a full understanding in classifying the each types of speech and thought presentation.

In order to compare this two different speakers, it can be concluded that both speakers share more similarities than differences in the use of speech and thought presentation because they were using the same references (holy books) in their preach. Hence, the differences in style are affected by the differences in the cultural background of the speakers which lead to the different ways of delivering the preach, the different ways of starting the preaching, and the different ways of quoting the scriptures and others' opinion. The preacher, in delivering their messages, they use some references to support their explanation. The most reference used is Quran then another kitab like hadith, Bible, and also science and people's experience. Therefore, almost all of reported clauses in the speech and thought presentation is what these references said about.

This study which have primarily studied the use of speech and thought presentation in the transcription of Islamic preach videos and also identifying their similarities and the differences still has some deficiencies. This research only showed and compared the similarities and the differences between two Islamic preachers in order to discover the use of speech and thought presentation in the non-fiction text. Thus, to obtain a more comprehensive study result, a deeper research in another subject or source of data is necessary. Probably, the next researcher can analyze the speech and thought presentation in another fiction text such as news, advertisents, (auto)biography and others types of texts. Moreover, this study just showed it in the English spoken data. It may be also analyze in another language, local language for instance. Furthermore, it is suggested that the future researcher will study the speech and thought presentation from other genres of texts or in different languages to be compared with this research in order to give more understanding about speech and thought presentation.

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