



**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN
AUSTRALIAN SENATOR: FRASER ANNING'S
STATEMENTS**

A FINAL PROJECT

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the S-1 Degree
Majoring Linguistics in English Department Faculty of Humanities

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I am the writer of a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Australian Senator: Fraser Anning's statements*. I state truthfully confirm that this project is purely written by me without taking any result from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and diploma degree of any university. besides, I also ascertain that I do not take any material from other publications or someone`s work except for the references in this bibliography.

Semarang, 16 December 2020

Eva Mut Riana

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“And, when you want something, all the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it.” (Paulo Coelho)

*“Satisfaction lies in the effort, not in the attainment, full effort is full victory.”
(Mahatma Gandhi)*

*“When the world pushes you to your knees, you’re in the perfect position to pray.”
(Jalaluddin Rumi)*

“Strive not to be a success, but rather to be of value.” (Albert Einstein)

*I dedicate this project to my family and
everyone who supports me during my journey
to complete this project*

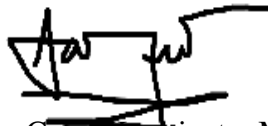
APPROVAL

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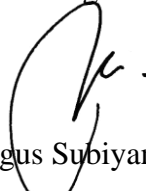
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I know that this project is still far from the perfect; previously, it will be glad if anyone gave criticism and suggestion to make this project better.

Finally, I hope this project will be useful for further linguistic learning

Semarang, 16th December 2020

Eva Mut Riana

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the kinds of illocutionary acts in Senator Fraser Anning's Statements. The goals of this study are to analyze the kinds of illocutionary speech acts that are dominantly used in Anning's speeches and why those speeches become controversy in the world. This study applied a descriptive qualitative approach because this is a social phenomenon. It used non-participant observation as a method of collecting the data. The writer also used purposive sampling for collecting the sample and *the padan* method by Sudaryanto (2015) to analyze the data. In this study, the writer used speech act theory by Yule (1996). According to the findings, the writer discovered 13 data that made Fraser Anning controversial. Concisely, in this study, the kinds of illocutionary act that found in Fraser Anning statements are 8 data as an expressive speech act, 2 data as a directives speech act, 2 data as representatives' speech act, and 1 data as commissives speech act. The results in those speeches are dominant with expressive speech act sub-kind of blaming and accusing. It is implied in Fraser Anning's statements. In his speeches, Fraser Anning wanted his audiences to have the same assumption and provoked the worse of Muslims.

Keyword: speech act, illocutionary act, Fraser Anning spe

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is not only a basic need for human beings, it also a process of delivering information from speakers to hearers. It can be defined to express the different perception in many things. As we know that language is important for people to communicate with each other to show their ideas, thoughts, feelings, and opinions with others. The interaction is found in a real-life conversation, television programs, debate, movies, and many other occasions. Every single word or sentence spoken has a different meaning depending on who is speaking and who the hearer is. So we should know the speech act to understand what is speaker or hearer means.

Speech acts can be found in the language of communication, Speech act is a product of an utterance under certain conditions, and the smallest of the communication language that determines the meaning of the sentence. As we know, communication is one of the human characteristics. The term of speech act has appeared because the speakers utter something not only stating speech but also having the intended meaning behind the utterance. The speech act consists of three acts which are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Illocutionary speech act is divided into five kinds which are representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative.

As we knew in March 2019, there was a shooting in the mosque of New Zealand. This is being the cynosure of the world. Many political figures commented

on that incident. Fraser Anning, senator of Australia, also commented on the shooting incident in the New Zealand mosque. He made very controversial opinions and comments. It is made one of the teenagers cracked an egg in Fraser Anning's head when Anning conducted an interview session with the media. From that moment, it becomes outstanding almost all over the world. Previously, his statements in his maiden speech in parliament also created a controversy. He blamed Muslim immigrants who came to Australia and had to make a final solution for them. This is an exaggeration for some people and Muslims themselves. As we knew the final solution was the Nazi plan for the genocide of Jews during World War II as a mass annihilation.

This issue interests the writer to discuss the controversial Fraser Anning's statements. The writer also wants to analyze these Anning's statements in types of Illocutionary act. This study used the theory of illocutionary act by Yule (1996) and explains why Fraser Anning's statements become controversial. The writer is also interested in those speeches as Fraser Anning tried to influence the hearers to trust what he said in it and criticized Muslim immigrant in his speeches

According to the phenomena, the writer took five previous studies about illocutionary act in these phenomena. The first previous study is Achmad and Emalia (2014). This study deals with kinds of illocutionary act in Barack Obama's speech. It used a descriptive qualitative method with Searle's theory. This thesis used data from five video scripts and video from Barrack Obama's speech. The purpose of this thesis

is to see how Obama persuades and influences the hearers to trust him. The result of this thesis showed that the dominant type of illocutionary is assertive, expressive, and directives. In this thesis, the writer just identified illocutionary act and agglomerated in the sub kinds of illocutionary act in the opening, body, and the closing of Barack Obama's speech. Although the writer gives an example of sentences that includes in the illocutionary act, it makes the reader easy to understand it. It is different from the writer's study because the writer just identifies some part of the controversies in Anning's speech.

The second previous study is Ahmad Syafi'i (2014). The writer identified the kinds of an expressive illocutionary act performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbot. He also identified how Prime Minister Tony Abbot performed expressive illocutionary act. In his thesis, it used Searle's theory with a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. It is different from the writer's thesis because the writer used theory by Yule. For collecting the data, it used data from Tony Abbot transcript. The result of this thesis showed that there are four kinds of expressive illocutionary acts, those kinds are expression of gratitude, wishes, satisfaction, and attitude. The writer uses Speaker's face and hearer's face in his study. It is good to make the readers more understanding from the two sides. The writer also discusses thoroughly about expressive that are used by Tony Abbot. The similarity is the writer also analyzes expressive speech act but for different in the object of study.

The third previous study is Anin and Nine (2015). This thesis dealt with the kinds and functions of illocutionary acts in Joko Widodo's speech. This thesis used descriptive qualitative method and Searle theory. For the collecting data, this thesis used data from the transcript in Joko Widodo's Speech. The result is the majority of kinds of illocutionary acts used by Joko Widodo were assertive. The majority function of the illocutionary acts is collaborative. In this thesis, the writer only agglomerates Jokowi's Speech into kind of illocutionary act. The explanation of each point in the kinds of illocutionary is less detailed. It is different from the writer's study because the writer's study is not only categorized the kinds of illocutionary act but also looked for the Anning's speech controversies.

The fourth previous study is Nura and Muhammad (2018). This study dealt with the kinds of illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's Inaugural Speech. It also used descriptive qualitative method and Yule theory. This thesis method and theory are similar to the writer. For collecting the data, the writer used data from video and script from Trump's speech. The results showed that representative speech acts are highly used in the whole text. In Trump's speech acts that were found in his speech are intended as statement of fact and assertion. Trump hoped that his audiences would be persuaded to act. In this study, the writer only classified Donald Trump's speech into kinds of illocutionary act without explaining what the meaning of Trump's speech is. It just makes a percentage of each kinds of illocutionary act. The structure of this thesis is organized.

The last previous study is Alexander, et al (2018). This study dealt with the kinds of illocutionary acts in Anies Baswedan political election. It used qualitative approach method similar to the writer method and John Searle's (1969) theory while the writer used Yule's (1996) theory. The result is Anies mostly used a representative speech act in his campaign speech. The representative built speaker's belief and can raise an emotional bond and gain trust. The controversial word *pribumi* is used only to stress speech and not intended to raise a racist campaign, but this thesis is too simple. This study has enough discussion about the controversy of *pribumi* in Anies Baswedan.

From the five previous studies above, it can be seen that there are various similarities and differences among writers. The similarities are in the descriptive qualitative approach and the use of illocutionary speech act in the study. The differences are the theory that the writer used, the writer used Yule's (1996) theory and the other used Searle's (1969) and the difference of this study with the previous studies is the writer only examined controversial utterances. Unlike the other studies that only classified all utterances according to Searle's theory or Yule's theory, the writer believes that this study is conducted differently and that it has never been discussed before.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The writer adopts illocutionary act theory from George Yule (1996)

2.1 Speech Act

This study used a theory that is related to the topic, the study problem, and the object to achieve in this study. The theory is taken from George Yule (1996) about speech act and illocutionary act. According to Yule (1996: 4), pragmatics is the study of the relationships between language meaning and the users of those forms (Yule, 1996: 4).

Pragmatics is a study about language uses that means it is used in a particular communicative context. Briefly, it helps the hearer to know the intentioned meaning of the spoken utterance (Levinson, 1983: 5).

Yule also stated that in speech acts there are three related acts. The first one is locutionary act which is the basic act of utterance, or utterances that are spoken, such as "This room is dirty". The second is illocutionary act which is the implied meaning in an utterance that is uttered by the speaker. The last one is perlocutionary act which is the impact that arises from the speech that is spoken (1996:48-49).

2.2 Kinds of Illocutionary Act

The writer uses five illocutionary acts adopted by Yule (1996:53-54). It classified speech act into five kinds of general-purpose categories:

- a. Representative state is what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The speech acts carry the values 'true' or 'false', i.e., they commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition such as assertion, reporting, fact, instruction, conclusion, description, etc.

For example: *The ball is round*

- b. Directive is speech acts that the speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. It is usually used to give order thereby causing the hearer to take a particular action, request, command or advice, order, and suggestions.

For example: *Don't touch that hat*

- c. Commissive explains what the speaker intends. Searle calls it "unexceptionable", for example: *I'll come tonight*

The obligation created in the word by commissives is created in the part of the speaker, not in the hearer, so they commit the speaker to some future actions, such as offering, threatening, promising, refusals, and pledges.

- d. Expressive is a statement of what the speaker feels. It expresses an inner state of the speaker, such as psychological states, and can be a statement of sorrow, joy, pleasure, pain, like, and dislike. They tend to be intrinsically polite as in greeting, thanking, congratulating, and others; and the reverse as in blaming and accusing.

For example: *This glass broke because of you*

- e. Declaration is the act that shows the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, such as resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, sentencing, and others.

For example: *I appoint you as a new manager starting this month*

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Method of Collecting Data

The writer used two data in this study from the maiden speech in parliament and the New Zealand mosque shooting in Fraser Anning's statements. This study used non-participatory observation. There are two techniques of collecting data; those are primary and secondary data. In this study, the writer used primary data as a technique of collecting data. The writer collected the data from the video and transcript. In this study, the source data come from Fraser Anning script that was taken from an Australian Journalist, Piers Morgan on Twitter on 15th-March-2019 <http://twitter.com/piersmorgan/status/1106457784810422272/photo/1>. For the video, the source was from YouTube in <https://youtu.be/FWQhz3RttzM>.

The procedures of the study are finding the data, classifying the data, and analyzing the data. For collecting the data, the writer gathered the transcript of Anning in the New Zealand mosque shooting and the video of the maiden speech in parliament. After getting the data, the writer skimmed it to get the controversial statements from Fraser Anning. Then, the writer wrote the controversial statements and identified the controversial statements to types in illocutionary act.

The populations in this study are all the words in transcript and video of statements Fraser Anning which makes a controversy.

This study used purposive sampling, with the criteria as follows: The object in this study used two of Fraser Anning's speeches. This study only analyzed the

statements of Anning that make a controversy. The reason why the writer chooses these controversial issues is based on the social criticisms from the public. It makes the writer interested in studying this issue.

3.2 Method of Analyzing Data

This study used descriptive qualitative study designed with a content analysis study. The writer also applied the method of analyzing data by Sudaryanto (2015). He stated that there are two kinds of techniques in analyzing data. They are *Padan* method and *Agih* method. The writer uses *padan* or referential method in analyzing the data, (Sudaryanto, 2015: 15) with referential sorting power (*daya pilah*) (Sudaryanto, 2015: 26).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Fraser Anning is a senator that taking office on 10, November 2017. On 14, August 2018, in his maiden speech in parliament, Anning gave a speech about the final solution for Muslim immigrants in Australia. We knew that the final solution is a Nazi plan for World War II as a mass annihilation. This statement made a controversy not only in the public, but this statement also made controversy in the parliament itself. One of them is from Alan Tudge @ alanTudgeMP on August 14, 2018; on his Twitter account which is said "*Fraser Anning's comments on immigration do not reflect the views of the government nor the views of fair-minded Australian. We will*

always maintain a non-discriminatory immigration program." and Jim Scuitto @ Jim Scuitto on his account Twitter uploaded on March 15, 2019, said " *just incredible: as 49 Muslim worshippers lay dead in New Zealand, a sitting Australian Senator blames " the immigration program which allowed Muslim fanatics to migrate to New Zealand"* from this comments we can conclude that Anning statements is controversial and interested to be discussed.

Based on the previous studies, there are three illocutionary acts found in Fraser Anning's statements. They are expressive, directive, and representative. In this research, the writer found thirteen controversial statements from two data. The dominant illocutionary acts in this study are expressive illocutionary act with sub-kinds of blaming and accusing. Directive illocutionary act consists of instructing, commanding, and suggesting. The last is representative illocutionary act with sub-kinds of concluding and asserting. The writer will explain how these kinds of illocutionary acts could be controversial:

4.1 Expressive Speech Act

Expressive is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels. Expressive speech act expresses an inner state of the speaker, such as psychological states. The statement can be sorrow, joy, pleasure, pain, like, and dislike. They tend to be intrinsically polite as in greeting, thanking, congratulating, and others; and reverse as in blaming and accusing. In this study, expressive speech act is the dominant

expression that Fraser Anning used. Expressive has applied to state the feeling of the speaker including the experience. In this study, Fraser Anning uses expressive of blaming and accusing.

This is the sentences that confirm expressive of accusing:

(1) “However, whiles this kind of violent vigilantism can never be justified, *what it highlights is the growing fear within our community, both in Australia and New Zealand, of the increasing Muslim presence*”

(2) “Let us be clear, *while Muslims may have been the victims today, usually they are the perpetrators.*”

(3) “*The entire religion of Islam is simply the violent ideology of a sixth-century despot masquerading as a religious leader, which justifies endless war against anyone who opposes it and calls for the murder of unbelievers and apostates*”

(4) “*We have black African Muslim gangs terrorizing Melbourne, we have Isis sympathizing Muslims trying to go overseas to fight for Isis, and while all Muslims are not terrorists certainly all terrorists these days are Muslims.*”

(5) “*In terms of ethnic culture language and values most readily do so historically, however, one immigration group here and in other country-western nations that have consistently shown itself to be the least able to assimilate any degree is Muslims.*”

(6) *“The record of Muslims who have already come to this country in terms of relates to crime welfare dependency and terrorism are the worst of any migrant and vastly exceed any other immigrant group”*

From point (1) it can be seen that this utterance reflects an expressive sub kind of accusing because an accusing is a word to accuse someone or something, and Anning accused that **Muslims presences** made growing fears in both of community in Australia and New Zealand. Anning thought that Muslim's presence gives a sense of insecurity in communities in Australia and New Zealand.

(2) From this utterance, Anning wanted to express his feeling that although today Muslims are victims of the shooting at the New Zealand mosque, usually Muslims was the perpetrator. In this utterance, Anning wanted to show that this is a general truth to the listener, that Muslims are always the perpetrators in terrorizing. It is true that so far people are known about Muslims is terrorism. But, not all terrorists come from Muslims, for example like what happened some time ago that the man who shooters in a mosque in New Zealand from the media it said he is not Muslim. In his statement, it is seen that Anning generalize that terrorist is always Muslim. Anning hoped that the listeners have the same feeling as him.

(3) This utterance is classified as expressive sub-point accusing. Anning would like to accuse the Muslim leaders that they teach ideology to the murder of unbelievers and apostates. Whereas, Islam is a peaceful religion and it never teaches

to murder anyone else. This is evident in his teachings, in the scripture or Qur'an is always taught about peace. Even in Islam itself, world peace is one of the god's names, namely as-Salam which means peace. Terrorists are some a handful of radicals or hard-line Muslims but have resulted in the entire Muslims in the world getting a negative stigma from the whole society. As evidenced by many people who hate and even afraid of Muslims due to their perception of Islam.

(4) This utterance reflects an accusation of Black African Muslims in Australia which caused chaos in Melbourne. "*We have black African Muslim gangs terrorizing Melbourne.*" In this statement, Anning supposes that all Black African Muslims are terrorists, but it is not been proven yet because not all Black African Muslims are terrorists and Anning is very racist in this statement. He also considers all Black African Muslims to be terrorist gangs in Melbourne.

(5) This utterance reflects that Anning accuses Muslims, he cornered the Muslim immigrants in Australia that they least able to assimilate with a new culture, country, and new places. A study reveals that Muslims experience acts of violence, especially Muslims in Sydney, Adelaide, Canberra, Melbourne, London, and Manchester. The reason why Muslims are least able to assimilate with other cultures is because of the position of Muslims who are exiled in the country. It is making a difficult situation for Muslims to assimilate with other cultures and new places. This is of course very concerning because Australia has a law about freedom. It was written in article 18 of the ICCPR, [15] which provides: "**Everyone shall have the right to freedom of**

thought, conscience, and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, observance, practice, and teaching.” We can conclude that all people are free to embrace their respective religions as long as they do not violate the law. But what happens is Muslims are much marginalized in there. In an interview a Muslim woman wanted to help cross an old woman, instead she was humiliated and reviled. Even for matters of clothes becomes an insult to other communities. This Anning statement is not reflecting the views of the government and the views of fair-minded of Australian.

(6) In this state, Anning would like to show the mistakes and the ugliness of Muslims to the audience. He also wanted to convince the public that the majority of Muslims are the same and crimes that must be destroyed. In an analysis of Islamophobia by Runnymede Trust (1997), it is observed that Islam is perceived as a threat. This hatred continues to fear and dislike the majority of Muslims and this is happening in several western countries. Over the past twenty years, this dislike has been seen to be more extreme and dangerous. Anning’s statement is added to the unrest of Muslims in Australia because a Senator has stated in his utterances. Then there will be more people who hate Muslims without knowing Muslims first. That is because when someone or the public is instilled in hatred and dislike of something, in

this case of Islam. It will create prejudice. This prejudice cognitively arises because of the misinformation and closed information about real Islam is.

It can be concluded that Fraser Anning hates Muslims, so whatever happens to Muslims, it is the fault of Muslims themselves. Anning also built public confidence that what he said is the truth. He hopes that the public or hearers have the same feeling as what Anning did.

Those sentences are confirmed as expressive blaming (7) *“The real cause of bloodshed on New Zealand streets today is the immigration program which allowed Muslim fanatics to migrate to New Zealand in the first place”*

(8) *“The truth is that Islam is not like any other faith. It is the religious equivalent of fascism and just because the followers of this savage belief we are not the killers in this instance, does not make them blameless.”*

In point number 7, it is seen that Anning blames the immigration program that allows Muslims to come to Australia. The “*bloodshed*” that Anning said in his speech is confirmed that Muslims are all the cause of problems in Australia. Indeed after the history of the 9/11 WTC tragedy in New York occurred, it making trauma from western countries against Muslims. This is what makes the Islamic community seen as the cause of all problems and always gets accusations. So in this statement Anning express that Muslims are the culprits of all the problems of terrorist, suicide bombings and others from then until now. This is because of the mistakes of some people who took refuge in Islam to commit suicide attacks. So they always feel

anxious if there are Muslims around them. However, not all Muslims are radicals only a handful. But makes all Muslims experience difficulties because of the negative stigma that has been attached for a long time. It is like a proverb '*one scabbed sheep is enough to spoil a flock*'

(8) Those utterances Anning blamed that Islam or Muslims is a religion of fascism. Anning wants to show his feeling that the audiences have the same feeling as him that Muslims are a fascist religion, that Muslims are a religion that teaches hatred to people who have different religions. Islam does not use fascist ideology because in Islam differences can unite. Islam does not tell people to do 100% according to what is taught. Islam makes it easy for people to do something. Based on tolerance the Quran firmly states that there is no compulsion in Islam (2:256) this verse is very central to the tolerance in Muslims also for the other religion. It because so far that happened is from radical Muslims has committed suicide bombings, terrorist, and any other crimes. It made all Muslims labeled the same as the terrorist in the sight of the world.

In this case, Fraser Anning uses expressive speech acts for emphasized expressive of accusing and blaming the Muslim Immigrants. Anning wants to show his feeling that he does not like the arrival of Muslim Immigrants to Australia and hopes that the audiences agreed with him that Muslim immigrants should not come to Australia.

4.2 Directive Speech Act

Directive is a kind of speech act that the speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. It is usually used to give an order. It is confirmed from this sentence.

(1) *“We just need a government that is willing to institute sustainable population policy and end Australian job stealing four five seven visas and make student visas conditional on foreign students returning to the country they come from. What we do need a plebiscite for is to decide who come here Whitlam didn't ask the Australian people whether they wanted wholesale, Non-Europe, European immigration or migration.”*

This sentence (2) *“He introduced it and neither has any subsequent government who we allowed to come here will determine what sort of nation we will have in the future, so therefore this isn't the right of anyone government to decide it's too important for that.”*

(3) *“Instead we need a plebiscite to allow the Australian people to decide whether they want wholesale non-English speaking immigrant from the third world and particularly whether they want any Muslims or **whether** they want to return to the predominantly European immigration policy of the pre-Whitlam consensus, life or one will be happy to abide by their decision.”*

In this statement is a request (1) Anning demand the government in a sustainable population policy and end job-stealing four five seven visas and make student visas

conditional on foreign student returning to the country they come from. Here Anning conveys an explicitly to direct his audience that he wants a vote to determine policy in Australia. Anning hopes that the audience will support what Anning said.

In statement (2) Fraser Anning commanding the audiences to change government policies for the sustainability of the nation in the future as seen in this statement, *“Neither has any subsequent government who we allowed to come here will determine what sort of nation we will have in the future.”* In this case, Anning wants to Audiences for doing it.

(3) Anning gives suggestions to the Audience. The Audience wants wholesale non-English speaking immigrants from the third world (they want any Muslims) or whether they want to return to the predominantly European immigration policy of the pre-Whitlam consensus. From this statement, it can be seen that Fraser Anning suggests the Audience to choose what is the speaker wants in their government policy. It is seen from the word “whether” that Anning suggests to the audience. Anning hopes that the audience can choose something according to his wishes by suggesting some choices.

4.3 Representative Speech Act

Representative is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The speech acts carry the values 'true; or ' false', for example, they commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition.

In this statement, Fraser Anning delivers representative sub-kind of concluding, as follows:

(1) “The more majority of Muslims in Australia of working age, do not work and live on welfare, *Muslims in New South Wales and Victoria are three times more likely and than other groups to be convicted of crimes.*” From this statement, he is convinced the public or hearer to join his belief in concluding that Muslims in New South Wales and Victoria were three times more convicted of crimes. New South Wales (NSW) and Victoria indeed have a high crime record. The majority of crimes motivated by race, ethnicity, or religion constitute 81% of all hate crimes reported to the police. But it should be underlined that Muslims often experience crimes there. So what Anning said it has not been proven yet that Muslims are more likely to be convicted of crimes in the State NSW and Victoria.

Fraser Anning also asserted in his statement, it confirms in this sentence (2) “*why would anyone want to bring more of them here, the final solution to the immigration problem, of course, is a popular vote. Of course, we don’t need the plebiscite to cut immigration numbers.*”

He states to the public that he hopes they have the same consideration to confirm that the final solution is something that must be done for Muslim immigrants. This is very excessive and controversial because the final solution is a Nazi plan for genocide jaws for World War II for a mass annihilation in that time.

Anning statements become controversial because Anning statements always concerning the Muslims. He said that Muslim presence made a growing fear to the communities in Australia and New Zealand, Anning Also states that all black African Muslims are terrorist gangs, and it is racist. Anning statements made people who do not know Muslim well, will hate Muslims. Whereas if islamophobia already lives close to the Muslims in there, they will realize that Muslims are not as scary as they think and the news is. It is because the news and the worst thoughts from the people make Muslim difficult to adapt to their new places. It is also making it the Muslim students in the entire world difficult to choose their universities in western countries because of the negative stigma from society.

5 CONCLUSION

There are 13 data from two of Anning's speeches or statements performing the kinds of speech act. There are three kinds of illocutionary acts that appear in this study. In this study, Anning frequently performs expressive speech acts. There are 8 data of expressive speech act. There are three data reflecting directive. Two data consist of representative. Then there are eight data including expressive such as blaming and accusing, three data of directive such as requesting, commanding, and suggesting, and two data of representative such as concluding and asserting.

Briefly, we can conclude that expressive point is the most common illocutionary act applied in this study. At this point, Anning wants to show his feeling in those statements and hope the audiences to have the same feeling. He wants to show his

dislike of Muslims and wants the audiences to have the same way and why the statements that Anning said became controversial. Anning statements show that he is hate and dislike Muslim presence to Australia. Anning accuses that the Muslim leader teaches ideology to murder unbelievers, apostates, and many more. Anning also discriminates against Muslims in New Zealand because whatever happens whether it is terror, suicide bombing, shooting, assault, the chaos that occurs in Australia is the fault of Muslim immigrants even though not all the bad things that happen are caused by Muslims. This can raise controversial statements. It makes many comments from fellow state officials. Furthermore, it becomes viral and controversial.

Finally, the theory of speech act has an important role to explain these phenomena that the writer found in Anning's statements. By using the kinds of illocutionary acts, the writer could analyze the illocutionary acts in Anning's statements, so the readers could know what is uttered in his statements. The writer realizes the shortcomings of this project. Hopefully, this project could be a reference for future research.

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APPENDIX

New Zealand mosque shooting and maiden speech in parliament

1. New Zealand mosque shooting

No	Locutionary /Statements	Type of Illocutionary
1.	However, while this kind of violent vigilantism can never be justified, what it highlights is the growing fear within our community, both in Australia and New Zealand, of the increasing Muslim presence	expressive (accusing)
2.	The real cause of bloodshed on New Zealand streets today is the immigration program which allowed Muslim fanatics to migrate to New Zealand in the first place	Expressive (blaming)
3.	Let us be clear, while Muslims may have been the victims today, usually they are the perpetrators. World-wide, Muslims are killing people in the name of their faith on an industrial scale	expressive (accusing)
4.	The entire religion of Islam is simply the violent ideology of a sixth century despot masquerading as a	expressive (accusing)

	religious leader, which justifies endless war against anyone who opposes it and calls for the murder of unbelievers and apostates	
5.	The truth is that Islam is not like any other faith. It is the religious equivalent of fascism. And just because the followers of this savage belief were not the killers in this instance, does not make them blameless	expressive (blaming)

No	Locutionary /Statements	Type of Illocutionary
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Speech in Parliament

1.	In terms of ethnic culture language and values most readily do so historically, however one immigration group here and in other country western nations that has consistently shown itself to be the least able to assimilate any degree is Muslims.	Expressive (accusing)
2.	The record of Muslims who have already come to this country in terms of relates of crime welfare dependency and terrorism are the worst of any migrant and vastly exceed any other immigrant group	expressive (accusing)
3.	The more majority of Muslims in Australia of working age do not work and live on welfare, Muslims in New South Wales and Victoria are three times more likely and than other groups to be convicted of crimes	representative (concluding)
4.	We have black African Muslim gangs terrorizing Melbourne, we have Isis sympathizing Muslims trying to go overseas to fight for Isis, and while all Muslims are not terrorists certainly all terrorist these days are Muslims	expressive (accusing)
7.	so why would anyone want to bring more of them here the final solution to the immigration problem, of course, is a popular vote, of course We don't need a plebiscite to	representative (assertion)

	cut immigration numbers.	
8.	We just need a government that is willing to institute sustainable population policy and end Australian job stealing four five seven visas and make student visas conditional on foreign students returning to the country they come from. What we do need a plebiscite for is to decide who come here Whitlam didn't ask the Australian people whether they wanted wholesale, Non-Europe, European immigration or migration	directive (instructing)
9.	He introduced it and neither has any subsequent government who we allowed to come here will determine what sort of nation we will have in the future, so therefore this isn't the right of any one government to decide it's too important for that	directive (commanding)
10.	Instead we need a plebiscite to allow the Australian people to decide whether they want wholesale non English speaking immigrant from the third world and particularly whether they want any Muslims or whether they want to return to the predominantly European immigration policy of the pre Whitlam consensus, life or one will be happy to abide by their decision.	commisive (offering)



Balasan



(Piers Morgan is a journalist who post about Anning speech in New Zealand mosque shooting)



(Alan Tudge is an Australian Politician who critics about Anning statements)



(This is a comment from citizen because a statement of Anning)



Senator Fraser Anning
Senator for Queensland

Date: 15 March 2019

New Zealand Mosque Shooting

Speaking following reports of multiple shootings at two Mosques in New Zealand earlier today, Senator Fraser Anning has responded with strong condemnation.

"I am utterly opposed to any form of violence within our community, and I totally condemn the actions of the gunman," he said.

"However, whilst this kind of violent vigilantism can never be justified, what it highlights is the growing fear within our community, both in Australia and New Zealand, of the increasing Muslim presence."

"As always, left-wing politicians and the media will rush to claim that the causes of today's shootings lie with gun laws or those who hold nationalist views but this is all clichéd nonsense."

"The real cause of bloodshed on New Zealand streets today is the immigration program which allowed Muslim fanatics to migrate to New Zealand in the first place."

"Let us be clear, while Muslims may have been the victims today, usually they are the perpetrators. World-wide, Muslims are killing people in the name of their faith on an industrial scale."

"The entire religion of Islam is simply the violent ideology of a sixth century despot masquerading as a religious leader, which justifies endless war against anyone who opposes it and calls for the murder of unbelievers and apostates."

"The truth is that Islam is not like any other faith. It is the religious equivalent of fascism. And just because the followers of this savage belief were not the killers in this instance, does not make them blameless."

"As we read in Matthew 26:52, 'all they that take the sword, shall perish by the sword' and those who follow a violent religion that calls on them to murder us, cannot be too surprised when someone takes them at their word and responds in kind," Senator Anning concluded.

This is a statement of FraseAnning in New Zealand mosque shooting