Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act Used by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's Speech in Australian Parliament

THESIS

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Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana entitled *An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary act Used by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech over the Electronic Spying Scandal to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono* is my original work. It does not incorporate any materials written by another person, except which were identified in quotations and bibliography. Hence, I am responsible for authenticity of my thesis.

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MOTTO

"For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease. Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.

(Ash-Sharĥ, 5-6)"
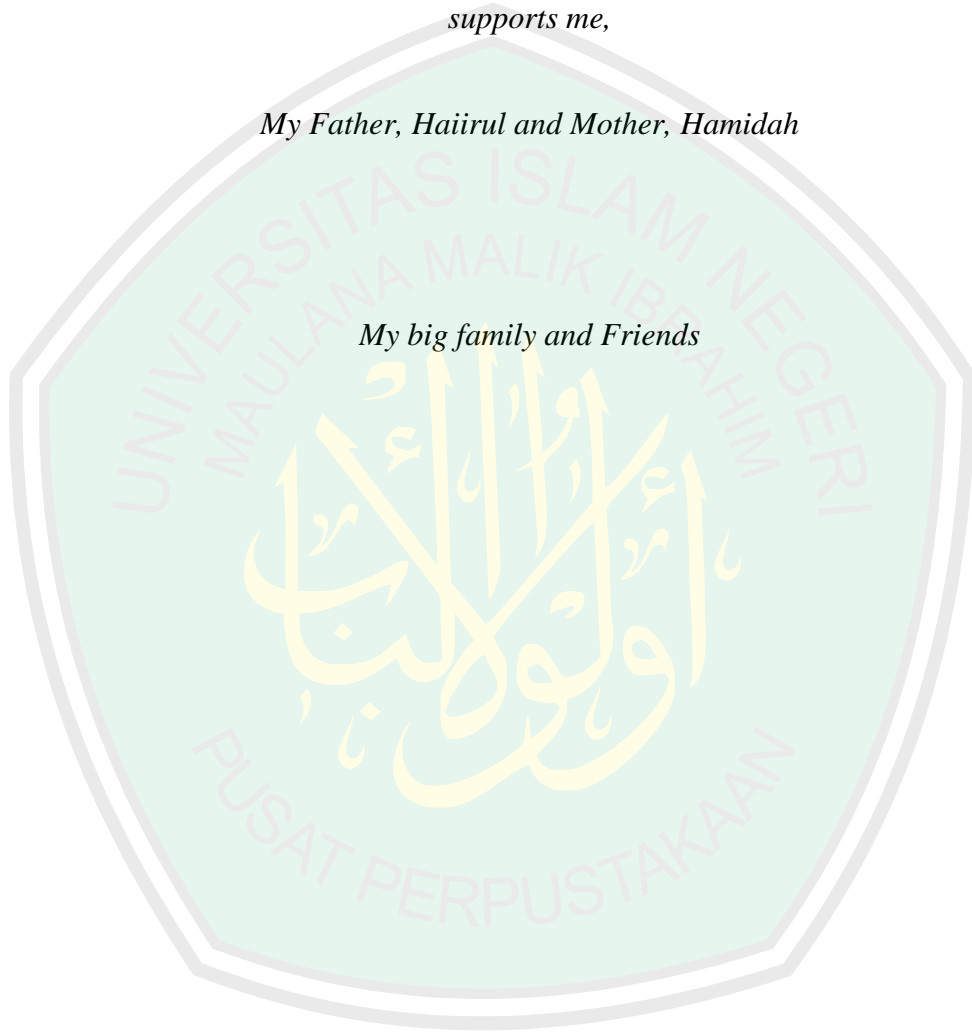
Life is a Journey (wondered, explored, and shared)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated for my beloved parents who always accompanies and

supports me,

My Father, Haiirul and Mother, Hamidah

My big family and Friends

ACKNOWLEDEMENT

ABSTRACT

In communication, sometimes people get difficulties in interpreting the messages. The utterances' meanings do not only depend on the literal meaning of one's word, but what one intends to do with them, the institutional and social setting in which the linguistic activity occurs. Expressive illocutionary act is the way to express psychological states such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker experience. The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The objectives of this study are to identify the types of expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott and how does Prime Minister Tony Abbott perform Expressive illocutionary act.
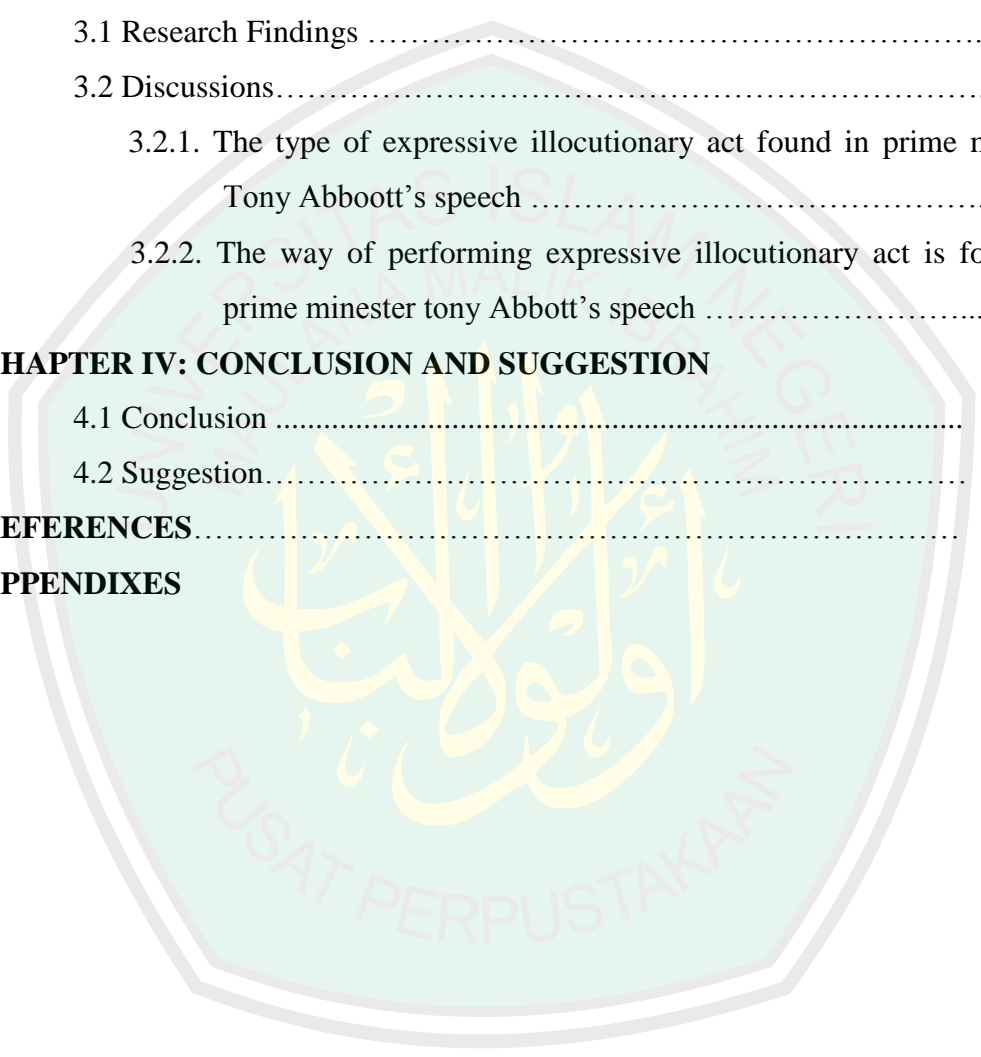
The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyse the data in this study. The data are presented descriptively because this study describes and explains expressive illocutionary act by Prime Minister Tony Abbott in his speech. Further, this research applies descriptive qualitative method which has a purpose to reveal a fact, situation, phenomena and on-going condition in research and served it as it is. It describes the types of expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott and how does Prime Minister Tony Abbott perform Expressive illocutionary act. The data were analysed by using Searle's theory of expressive illocutionary act.

The findings show that there are four kinds of expressive illocutionary acts. Those kinds are: expression of gratitude, expressive of wishes, expressive of satisfaction, and expressive of attitude. Another expressive illocutionary acts in Tony Abbott's speech are not found like Apologize, Greetings and etcetera. From the analysis above, it could be argued that Prime Minister Tony Abbott use expressive illocutionary acts because Tony Abbott showed his feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. It is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. From the utterances, Tony Abbott needs an utterance which is able to arouse the attention of the audiences. Besides that, it is considered as the way of Abbott to persuade the listeners to believe that spying is legal.

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ABSTRAK

Ahmad Syafi'i. 2014. *Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act Used by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's Speech in Australian Parliament.* Skripsi, Linguistics, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Dalam komunikasi, kadang-kadang orang mendapatkan kesulitan dalam menafsirkan pesan. Makna sebuah ucapan tidak hanya bergantung pada makna literal kata seseorang, akantetapi ada makna tersirat di balik semua itu, sebuah lembaga dan tindakan sosial di mana kegiatan linguistik terjadi. Expressive illocutionary act adalah cara untuk mengekspresikan keadaan psikologis seperti kesenangan, rasa sakit, suka, tidak suka, sukacita atau kesedihan. Hal ini dapat disebabkan oleh pembicara atau pendengar, tetapi tergantung dengan pengalaman masing-masing individu itu sendiri. Inti dari expressive illocutionary act ini adalah untuk mengungkapkan kondisi psikologis dalam keadaan tertentu. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis expressive illocutionary act yang dilakukan oleh Perdana Menteri Tony Abbott dan bagaimana Perdana Menteri Tony Abbott menyampaikan Expressive illocutionary act tersebut.

Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data dalam penelitian ini. Data disajikan secara deskriptif karena penelitian ini menggambarkan dan menjelaskan Expressive illocutionary act oleh Perdana Menteri Tony Abbott dalam sambutannya. Selanjutnya, Penelitian ini menerapkan kualitatif deskriptif yang bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan fakta, situasi, penomena, dan menyajikannya seperti kondisi yang sebenarnya. Ini menggambarkan jenis Expressive illocutionary yang dilakukan oleh Perdana Menteri Tony Abbott dan bagaimana Perdana Menteri Tony Abbott menyampaikan Expressive illocutionary act. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Searle tentang Expressive illocutionary act.

Temuan menunjukkan bahwa ada empat jenis Expressive illocutionary act. ungkapan rasa syukur, ekspresif keinginan, ekspresif kepuasan, dan ekspresif sikap. Expressive illocutionary act yang lain dalam pidato Tony Abbott tidak ditemukan seperti Minta maaf, Sapaan dan sebagainya. Dari analisis di atas, dapat dikatakan bahwa Perdana Menteri Tony Abbott menggunakan Expressive illocutionary act karena Tony Abbott ingin menunjukkan perasaannya kepada para pendengar. Hal tersebuat merupakan ekspresi dari keinginan pembicara dan mengharapkan untuk menjadi kenyataan. Dari ucapan, Tony Abbott membutuhkan ucapan yang mampu membangkitkan perhatian pendengar. Selain itu, dianggap sebagai cara Abbott untuk membujuk pendengar untuk percaya bahwa mata-mata adalah legal.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, research questions, objectives of study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, key terms, and also research method as follows:

1.1 Background of the Study

Spoken language deals with verbal communication where the speech as a form of action and words as instruments with which action can be performed (Renkema, 1993). Although this is a simple definition, when we think about how we may communicate the subject becomes a lot more complex. As Kreidler (1998) mention that 'we tell others what we know or think we know, we express our feelings, ask questions, make requests, protest, criticize, insult, apologize, promise, thank, say hello and goodbye'. Further, Grundy (1993) argues a proper understanding of 'verbal' in 'verbal communication' requires an understanding of certain characteristics of language. Therefore, Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place to another.

In communication, sometimes we get difficulties in interpreting the messages like in the dialogue. For instance, Listening does not simply mean hearing; it necessitates understanding another person's point of view. Those desired outcome or goal of any communication process is understanding. As

Cook (1989) states that dialogue is one of the fundamental structuring principles of all discourse written and spoken alike. Then, the theory of speech act is chosen because speech act is used to point thing in order to make clear what a speaker means.

Speech acts have been investigated and described from a variety of perspectives: Philosophical, social, linguistic and cultural, an effort has been made to identify universal norms of speech behaviour and to distinguish these from language-specific norms in order to better understand and evaluate interlanguage behaviour (Gass, 1995). Further, Paltrige (2006) argues that we use language to give orders, to make requests, to give warnings or to give advice; in other words to do things that go beyond the literal meaning of what we say. Moreover, Gies (1995) states that in uttering any sentence, a speaker necessarily perform a literal act which is conventionally associated with the type of sentence uttered. Again, Savas (1994) argues that a linguistic act, or speech act, is an intentional, meaningful act performed with an expression or expressions. So, speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication.

Austin (1962) began to distinguish what he called 'constative' and 'performatives'. A constative is simply saying something true or false while performative is doing something by saying. Moreover Austin (1962 cited in Renkema, 1993) also classifies in three kinds of speech acts; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act refers to literal meaning of actual word. Renkema (1993) states that locutionary act is simply uttering sound, syllables, word, phrases and sentence of language. Moreover, Yule (1996) argues that locutionary act which is the basic act of utterance.

Illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intention in uttering the word (Austin 1962 cited Paltrige 2006). Furthermore, Searle (1979) argues that Illocutionary act is the basic unit of human communication. Searle classifies illocutionary act to fives criteria: asertive, directive, commisive, experessive, and declarative. Yet, Austin and Searle have different types of illocutionary act. However, both of them give recognition that people use language to achieve a variety of objectives. Austin focused on how speaker realize their attention in speaking, while Searle focused on how listeners respond to utterance. Moreover, Coulthard (1985) argues that an illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something, the acts identified by the explicit performative. Illocutionary force is performed via the communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996).

Moreover, speaker usually uses words to enable listeners to identify someone or something in interpreting meaning. It calls perlocutionary act which is listeners consequently will respond the speaker's intention. As Yule (1996) states that perlocutionary act is depending on the circumstances, you will utter on the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended. If the illocutionary act is the internal to the locutionary act, perlocutionary is the

elements which define the act are external to the locutionary acts (Cruse, 2000). In short, perlocutionary act is as the effect of language on the listener.

In this study the researcher focus on Expressive Illocutionary act, the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. Expressive illocutionary acts are those kinds of speech act that what the speaker feel (Searle, 1979). Further, expressive illocutionary act is the way to express psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the word (of feeling). In short, an *expressive Illocutionary act* is a speech act, whose purpose is to express the speaker's attitude. So, It is very interesting to analyse using expressive illocutionary act because it kinds of human activities that it is to understand the speaker's intention.

Concerning with the use of speech acts for human activities, understanding the speaker's intention is essential to capture the meaning. In relation to this fact, the utterance which is produced by a president Tony Abbott is not merely to say something ordinary. It indicates that when he says something and implies some action behind it. For instance, Prime Minister Tony Parliament told Parliament he would not apologise, "Australia should not be expected to

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apologise for the steps we take to protect our country now or in the past, any more than other governments should be expected to apologise for the similar steps that they have taken" (*www.cnn.com/2013/11/19/word/asia/indonesia-australia-spy-row/*). In this speech, Prime Minister Tony Abbot told audiences about relations with Indonesia government especially to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, he refuses to apologise over spying. Further, Tony Abbot's speech generally contains electronic spying scandal to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono which is already having a very serious impact on bilateral relations.

The mainly reason selecting Prime Minister Tony Abbot's in Australian Parliament as the object being analysed. Firstly, Tony Abbot's speech seems to be considered as interesting current issue in the same manner as qualitative research. It also as linguistic phenomena, Tony Abbot's speech has special characteristics rather than other in terms of being a speaker. The characteristics are not only from his utterances or the way performing the speech which is able to influence all audiences, but also implied meaning which needs to be observed deeply. So, the researcher intentionally selects Prime Minister Tony Abbot's speech in Australian Parliament.

Study on Illocutionary Acts has been done by several researchers. The differences among those researches are the subject of the research and the theory used by the writer to analyse the data. Firstly, Azizah (2005) focuses on the

speech acts used by Aa Gym in his preach. The finding are Aa Gym's preaches have Illocutionary Acts in the forms of asserting, concluding, complaining, clamming, reporting, and suggesting.

The next researcher, M. S. Green (2009) focuses on "Speech Acts, the Handicap Principle and the Expression of Psychological States". He argues that One oft-cited feature of speech acts is their expressive character: Assertion expresses belief, apology regret, promise intention. The finding, expressive norms enable us to indicate how is to be taken and what would count as an appropriate reply.

Some other researchers are Aguert, M., Laval, V., Le Bigot, L. and Bernicot, J. (2010) study on "Understanding Expressive Speech Acts: The Role of Prosody and Context in French-Speaking 5-to 9-Year-Olds". They conclude that the results provide evidence of a developmental shift in the processing of expressive speech acts: driven at first by situational context (ages 5 and 7), expressive-interpretation processes start evolving at age 9, at which point prosody starts to carry as much weight as situational context.

Another relevant study, Munawaroh (2007) investigated the types of illocutionary act used in Kofi Annan's interview. Based on the finding of this research, illocutionary acts used by Kofi Annan's interview can be described as representative which focuses on suggesting become dominant aspect in this thesis.

Indeed, Hadi (2011) focus on illocutionary acts used by Barack Obama in the University of Indonesia finds five kinds of speech acts: assertive, directive, commisive, expressive, declarative. The speaker delivered messages though his speech explicitly.

At last, José María Gil (2012) focuses on Face-Threatening Speech Acts and Face-Invading Speech Acts: An Interpretation of Politeness Phenomena. This thesis leads us to the distinction between impolite and rude speech acts. Non-impolite speech acts (which are polite when involving at least one politeness strategy) always *threaten* the speaker's and the hearer's face. The writer finds that all of them the research on the types and function of speech acts. Then, this research will be focus on theory of expressive illocutionary act base on Jhon R, Searle.

It is important the researcher chooses "Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act Used by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's Speech in Australian Parliament" as the object being analysed. Firstly, Abbott has his own style when speak to audiences in diplomatic context with Indonesia government. Further, the actions of Australia have very much wounded the strategic partnership with Indonesia, a fellow democratic state. In this study also will completely analyse specific illocutionary act "expressive illocutionary act" Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech, not only focus on generally illocutionary act (for instance, three aspects of speech Acts; Locutionary, Illocutionary, perlocutionary). Then, the

writer gives deep explanation about the context of the utterances. The writer also tries to find out the way of performing Expressive illocutionary act. However, this study is relevant with the previous studies which studied data by using the illocutionary speech act studies.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the description on the background of the study above, this study is conducted to find out the answer of some problems in relation with the discussion above, as follows:

1. What are the types of expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament?
2. How does Prime Minister Tony Abbott perform Expressive illocutionary act in Australian Parliament?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning the problems mentioned above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the types of expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament?
2. To analyse how does Prime Minister Tony Abbott perform Expressive illocutionary act in Australian Parliament?

1.4 Significance of Study

This research is expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, it is to contribute as the source of speech acts

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theory, especially in expressive illocutionary acts. Further, this study broadens theoretical review on a study forms and function of expressive illocutionary act in social reality.

Practically, the students who study in university are expected to be able to apply expressive illocutionary act in order to convince other people such as in conversation to understand what speaker exactly mean. Then for lecturers, the results of this study are expected as an additional material for speech acts especially in expressive illocutionary act. Besides, it is expected to be a beneficial contribution for the next researchers who are interested in investigating the same field. They can use this result as reference to learn more about expressive illocutionary act theory which is proposed by some theorists. Therefore, it is able to be a model of speech act analysis for pragmatic learners and it is useful for the readers to enlarge their knowledge about expressive illocutionary act.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

This study is concerned with speech acts theory of the conversation in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament. This research observes expressive illocutionary act used by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech *in* Australian Parliament with different conversation to the audience and the communication in the diplomatic aspects. It will be investigated by using theory of speech acts that is proposed by Searle. Further, it focuses on discourse area, not semantic since it is not neatly to understand the meaning of the

speaker's utterance. So, the researcher will analyse the conversation that is spoken by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's Speech in Australian Parliament.

Methodologically of this study are speech acts normally concerns with communicative event which involves both speaker and hearer. Yet, the speaker normally sends messages constraining intentions while the hearer directly responds what has been said by giving verbal and nonverbal feedback, such as conversation. However, this research deals with a speech in which does not involve direct interaction between the speaker and hearer.

1.6 Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the terms which are used in this study, the definition of key terms is given.

Dialogue is a focused and intentional conversation, a space of civility and equality in which those who differ may listen and speak together.

Speech act is an act that speaker performs making an utterance.

Locutionary act is the statement itself, having grammatical structure and linguistic meaning.

Illocutionary act is speaker's intention of the utterance.

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance.

Expressive illocutionary act is an illocutionary act that expresses the mental state of the speaker about an event presumed to be true.

1.7 Research Method

This part contains the method employed in this study, such as: research design, research instrument, data sources, data collection, and data analysis:

1.7.1 Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative method because it is defined to understand a particular social or human problem, situation, events, role, or interaction base on building a complex, formed with words, and reporting detailed views of information. It is called descriptive qualitative because the setting in the data is naturally formed, and the writer as the main instrument. Further, The writer use descriptive qualitative approach because this study has soft data in form of utterances which provide rich description and analysis of the data. Descriptive means that in this research, the researcher describes the data from the words and utterances which are spoken by Tony Abbott's. Because the data are analysed and described as they are, namely utterance of Tony Abbott's speech, qualitative approach deals with the data which are in form of words and sentences, rather than numbers and statistics. By using this approach the writer expects to be able to explore the data which are suitable with theory. The core of qualitative analysis lies in these related processes of describing phenomena, classifying it, and seeing how our concepts interconnect (Ian, 1993). Then, the data are analysed descriptively base on the Searle's

theory to understand expressive illocutionary acts which are performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's Speech in Australian Parliament, the function of expressive illocutionary acts and also to understand how expressive illocutionary acts performed in Tony Abbott's speech.

1.7.2 Data Sources

The data of this research is taken from utterances of Tony Abbott's speech. The data source is from credible source, the official website of Prime Minister of Australia http:www.pm.gov.au/. To support the primary data, the data are also taken Tony Abbott's video which is downloaded from www.youtube.com. Besides, the researcher adds the data from article which is relationship with Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament. Therefore, the utterances in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech over The Electronic Spying Scandal to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono are classified and then analysed using expressive illocutionary act theory.

1.7.3 Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research. The main instrument of this study is the writer himself. In other word, it is writer himself as the main instrument to collect, identify and analyse the data. Therefore, the key instrument of this study is human

instrument because it is the only instrument which is capable of doing this task.

1.7.4 Data collection

To collect the data in this research, the following steps are done: first, the researcher gathers the transcript of "Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament" through downloading from the official website of Prime Minister of Australia. Secondly, after getting the data, the researcher skims it to get the general understanding of the data. Third, all of the taken data are read and then the writer comprehends the meaning of the words, phrases and sentences. At last, identify the words, phrases and sentences which are possible to be analysed by using expressive illocutionary act theory.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

This research will be focus on theory of expressive illocutionary act base on Jhon R, Searle (1991). Data analysis consists of some analysing steps after the data is obtained in preceding step. First, the writer categorized the utterances as the data based on kinds and types of expressive illocutionary acts. After finding the data and classify into a list of expressive illocutionary act, then starts to analyse the data. In other words, analysing data are analysing every utterance, analysing how expressive illocutionary act used in every utterance, and analysing the

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function of expressive illocutionary acts. At last, the researcher makes conclusion after discussion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter present the related literature which includes an overview of speech act theory, types of speech acts, and previous studies.

2.1 Overview of Speech Act Theory

Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech. In another word, descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The utterance has much interpretation depending on how the hearer interprets those utterances. Speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Both speaker and hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance. Thus, Grundy (2000: 48) argues that Speech Act is a language as an action.

Theory of speech act was originally introduced by Austin in 1955 "how to do things with words". He began by distinguishing between what he called *"constatives"* and *"performatives"*. *Constatives* is simply saying something true or false and then *performatives* is doing something by saying. For instance, one would be married by saying "I will" or "I do", while *Constatives* focus on true or false depending on the correspondence and *performatives* is mainly an action, which is depending on the action in question. While, Searle (1975) developed a hypothesis that it is not only performative verb which contains act meaning, but also all of utterances.

Then, Speech act theory as one of the most common discussed topics in discourse analysis which focuses upon the knowledge of production and interpretation of acts though words was originally brought by the philosopher Austin.

Moreover, Searle (1969) states that speaking a language is a matter of performing speech acts according to systems of constitutive rules. Constitutive rules are distinguished from regulative rules, as follows:

We might say that regulative rules regulate antecedent or independently existing forms of behaviour; for example, many rules of etiquette regulate interpersonal relationships which exist independently of the rules. But constitutive rules do not merely regulate, they create or define new forms of behaviour. The rules of football or chess, for example, do not merely regulate playing football or chess, but as it were they create the very possibility of playing such games. The activities of playing football or chess are constituted by acting in accordance with (at least a large subset of) the appropriate rules. Regulative rules regulate a pre-existing activity, an activity whose existence is logically independent of the rules. Constitutive rules constitute (and also regulate) an activity the existence of which is logically dependent on the rules (Searle, 1969, pp. 33-34).

In another venture, as Laurence R. Horn and Gregory Ward (2000:56) argue that Searle seems to accept the idea that potential by expression by means of *performative* sentence is a sufficient criterion for the recognition of Illocution. Searle develops speech Act theory as the theory of the rules for performing Illocutionary Act (with certain Illocutionary force and certain propositional content) consist in that Illocutionary Act. Those rules are four felicity conditions which are propositional content rules, which put conditions on the propositional content of the some Illocutionary acts; preparatory rules, which tell what speaker will imply in the performance of the Illocutionary

Act; sincerity rules, that tell what psychological state the speaker expresses to be in; and essential rules which tell us what the action consists in essentially.

However, that theory is a part of how speakers use language to communicate: likewise knowledge of how to identify that act is critical or another to listener understanding (Deborah, 2002: 57). In accordance this point, Yule (1994: 100) argues that this theory appeared from the basic insight that language is not merely used to explain the word, but also to perform an action. It means that each utterance conveys particular function depending on the context.

The utterance meanings is not only depend on the literal meaning of a single word, but also have what one intends to do with them, and the institutional and social setting in which the linguistic activity occurs. Utterances that are uttered by speakers will have many interpretations depending on how the hearer interprets those utterances. Again, using Speech Acts theory is made easier to know how that utterance are conveyed and know speakers intend us to interpret the function of what they say. As Yule (1985: 132) argues the use of term Speech Acts conversation such us requesting, commanding, questioning and informing.

2.2 Types of Speech Acts

The action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related areas Yule (1996: 48), they are:

2.2.1 Locutinary Act

Locutinary act is the act of uttering a sentence with a certain meaning. In the other word, speaker produces utterances to convey certain meaning to the listener. As Renkama (1993: 22) sates that locutionary act is the physical act of producing an utterance. It is an act that simply uttering sounds, syllables, words, phrases and sentences of a language. For instance, Jack uttered the words "*Give me some cash*" which is producing a meaningful linguistic expression as: 'Hand some money over to me', with me referring to Jack.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

In communicating, sometimes person utterances something to hearer, but the hearer cannot understand what a speaker intends to. It might possible for a speaker to state something successfully but it is still failed as communication. The reason for that perhaps the hearer does not know what the words mean. Thus, to be successful in communication, the hearer must identify what is speaker exactly means (state, order, ask, report, promise, etc.). That way illocutionary act is very important theory to know what definitely speaker mean.

Illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intention in uttering the word (Austin 1962 cited Paltrige 2006). Furthermore, Searle (1979)

argues that Illocutionary act is the basic unit of human communication. Searle classifies of illocutionary act to fives criteria; assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Here is Searle's classification for types of Illocutionary act*:*

a. Assertive: an illocutionary act that represents a state of affairs. E.g. stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, telling, insisting, suggesting, asserting, or swearing that something is the case.

b. Directive: an illocutionary act for getting the addressee to do something. E.g. ordering, commanding, daring, defying, challenging

c. Commissive: an illocutionary act for getting the speaker (i.e. the one performing the speech act) to do something. E.g. promising, threatening, intending, vowing to do or to refrain from doing something

d. Declarative: an illocutionary act that brings into existence the state of affairs to which it refers. E.g. blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, passing sentence, excommunicating.

e. Expressive: an illocutionary act that expresses the mental state of the speaker about an event presumed to be true.

An Expressive speech act occurs in conversation when a speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener. it expresses psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. It might in line with Searle and Vanderveken (1985) that speech acts whose illocutionary content is the expression of a psychological state

about oneself or the world. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but it is about the speaker experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit of the feeling.

According to Searle (1975, p.15) "the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed". As above mentioned, Searle thinks that this type of utterance has no direction of fit. However, people could reckon it as a kind of declaration. For example, when someone made fun of me by saying "Do you mean it really?" after I said him on some event "Congratulations!", then I might answer, "Yes, I mean it really". The fact that this utterance "Congratulations!" seems to be able to be asked about the truth of it means that the expressive utterance has a character of fitting words to the world (mind). Further, typical cases are when the speaker thanks, apologizes, or welcomes the listener. Expressive speech acts are common in message boards because writers often greet readers at the beginning of a post ("Hi everyone!") or express gratitude for help from the readers ("I really appreciate the suggestions.").

Alternatively, as in an argumentation, people might want to say that a given speech act can be viewed or re-interpreted through the various modes. This would mean that a proposition expressed by a speech act would itself not be understood linguistically, but be re-interpreted as a message with manifold aspects. Nevertheless, although the propositional content of an utterance could be different, it should be closely related either with the speaker or with

the hearer. Some expressive acts are thanksgiving, apologizing, wishing, congratulating, cursing, blessing, and etc.

Moreover, unlike the other illocutionary points, the expressive point has variable sincerity conditions. According to Searle (1975) that speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener. Another example of expression illocutionary acts which is showing a mental state of some psychological mode about the state of affairs:

Firstly, expressing gratitude is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. "Thank" is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. For example: *'Thank you so much for calling.''*. That force is called expressive for thanking which can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. It is a kind of utterance that will be expressed by someone to show that he or she is grateful for something that someone has been done.

Secondly, Apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing such as; acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing, defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning. There also some related terms of apologizing: alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, express regret, plead guilty, do penance and so on. For example: *"I'm sorry to waste your time.", "I really do apologize.", "I beg your pardon."*

Thirdly, expressive for congratulating shows the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer including the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer's luck, the feeling of honour toward the hearer's ability, and the feeling of compassion toward the hearer's sadness. Those show the speaker's sympathy to show what has been happening to the hearer. For example: *"Well done!", "I congratulate you for your success.", "Oh, poor little thing!"*

Next, greeting is an expression of welcoming. It is also the act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer. For example: *"Come in, young man!", "Good day to you!"*. Moreover, greeting is also an expression of welcoming and an act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer or for welcoming the visitors.

Then, expressive of wishing is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. For example: *"I wish I knew the cause.", "I hope you all have a marvellous holiday"*.

Further, expressive of attitude is an act that expresses the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude (Yule: 1996). It might about criticize, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude. Those expect the hearer to mull over the speaker's utterance. For example: *"That's no good.", "It's quite nasty.", "Nonsense, old son"*.

At last, Expressive of satisfaction is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because speaker have achieved something or got what

he/she wanted. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but it is about the speaker experience. For instance, *"I really like my new haircut"*, *"I'm completely satisfied with everything you've done for me* and *I am very satisfied"*

In addition, according to José María Gil (2012:407) varieties of illocutionary acts are:

a. Assertive speech acts commit Speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. Traditionally, it has been believed that "such illocutions tend to be neutral as regards politeness.

b. Directive speech acts express that Speaker wants Hearer to perform a future action.

c. Commissive speech acts commit Speaker to a future action.

d. Expressive speech acts count as the manifestation of S's psychological attitude to a state of affairs.

e. Declarations count as the institution of a correspondence between the propositional content and reality.

Face threat, the varieties of illocutionary speech acts in the tabe acoording to José María Gil (2012:407), the previous considerations can be reformulated as follows:

Type of illocutionay acts/ utterance	Type of threat			
	Speaker's face		Hearer's face	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Assertive	Speaker's commitment to the truth of a proposition is exposed to Hearer's valuation.	Speaker imposes himself an obligation: S has to be consequent with his/her own words.	Speaker has chosen a subject and has presented it in some particular way. Subject and mood may not be valuable for Hearer.	Speaker imposes Hearer a subject.
Directive	Speaker admits that he/she wants, prefers or even needs Hearer to do something.	Speaker imposes himself an obligation: Speaker has to be consequent with his/her own words, i.e., with his want, preference or even need.	Speaker makes an assumption about Hearer's capacities or even social condition.	Speaker imposes Hearer to do something.
Commissive	Speaker admits that he/she wants to do something in order to benefit Hearer.	Speaker imposes himself to do something in the benefit of Hearer.	Speaker makes manifest an assumption about Hearer's wishes or preferences.	Speaker imposes himself a future action that will certainly affect

	Speaker makes manifest an assumption about his/her capacities and even social position.		E.g., Speaker believes that Hearer wants Speaker to accomplish the promise.	Hearer.
Expressive	Speaker's feelings or emotions are exposed to Hearer's valuation.	Hearer imposes himself/ herself an obligation; Speaker will have to be consequent with the feelings or emotions he expressed.	Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs.	Speaker imposes Hearer his/her own valuation; i.e., Hearer is expected to be thankful or charitable with Speaker
Declarations	Speaker, an authorized individual, exposes something that must be institutionally legitimate.	Speaker imposes himself to give support to the new state of affairs that was generated, at least in part, by the declaration.	Involving conditions and rules, it is an strong assumption about Speaker's possibilities and social position.	Hearer is part of the institutional framework where the declaration is performed, and he/she must accept it.

Yet, Austin and Searle have different types of illocutionary act. However, both of them give recognition that people use language to achieve a variety of objectives. Wardhough (1986) Austin focused on how speaker

realize their attention in speaking, while Searle focused on how listeners respond to utterance.

The most crucial of Austin is illocutionary act. Coulthard (1985: 18) argues that an illocutionary act is performed in saying something, the act identified by the explicit performative. For example: in uttering "*I promise I'll be there*." (act of promising), "I'm sorry." (act of apologizing) and so on. Further, a person is not just saying something but also doing it at the same time if the condition is met the future (Wardhaugh, 1988: 275). So that, Illocutionary act is an utterance with some kind of function in mind.

The definition of Illocutionary Act has been defined before. It is performed via the communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996:48). However, Illocutionary acts have three important characteristics (Akmajian 1980, in Debora, 2005:21), they are:

a. Illocutionary acts can often be successfully performed simply by uttering the right explicit performative sentence with the right intention and believe and under right circumstances.

b. Illocutionary acts are the central to linguistic communication. Our normal conversations are composed in large part of statements, requesting, ordering, greeting and so forth. The performed acts are governed by rules.

c. The most important characteristic possessed by illocutionary acts used to communicative have the feature that one performs them successfully simply by getting one's illocutionary intention recognized. For example,

if you say, *"The book is the best books."* is not sufficient for me just to recognize your intention to persuade me. I must also believe what you say and I will prove it by reading the book.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is performed by saying something or act that produces effects to the hearer. It is an utterance with a function with intending it to have an effect. Further, it can be described in terms of effect of illocutionary act, on particular occasion of use. While, Cruse (2000:331) states that perlocutionary act are acts performed by means of language, using language as a tool.

Base on Austin's (1962) explanation saying something will often, or even normally, produce certain consequential effects upon the feeling, thoughts or actions of the audience, or the speaker: and it may be done with the design, intention or purpose of producing them. It is an utterance the speaker expects that the hearer will achieve an effect. Moreover, Yule (1996: 48-49) said that depending on the circumstances you will utter on the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended, for example, "*I have just made some coffee",* it might the speaker want to account for a wonderful smell, or to get the hearer to drink some coffee.

As Allan (1998) claim that there are several function of perlucotionary act; a) alerting listener by warning listener of danger, b) persuading listener to an opinion by stating supporting facts, c)

intimidating listener by threating, and d) getting listener to do something by means a suggestion.

2.3 Previous Studies

Azizah (2005) focuses on the speech acts used by Aa Gym in his preach. The finding are Aa Gym's preaches have Illocutionary Acts in the forms of asserting, concluding, complaining, clamming, reporting, and suggesting. For instance, "pokoknya bapak" has context: if we want to change other's behaviour, we have to be brave to brave to change our self. This utterance has the illocutionary act of commanding and advising as it contains advice about something should do.

Another relevant study, Munawaroh (2007) investigated the types of illocutionary act used in Kofi Annan's interview. Based on the finding of this research, illocutionary acts used by Kofi Annan's interview can be described as representative which focuses on suggesting become dominant aspect in this thesis. It means that the speaker is committed to the truth of proposition.

M. S. Green (2009) focuses on "Speech Acts, the Handicap Principle and the Expression of Psychological States". He agrues that One oft-cited feature of speech acts is their expressive character: Assertion expresses belief, apology regret, promise intention. The finding, expressive norms enable us to indicate how is to be taken and what would count as an appropriate reply. Such norms enable us to do that by enabling us to show the psychological state (belief, acceptance, belief as justified, etc.) from which the conversational contribution flows. One could also report the psychological

state from which the contribution flows, but for most purposes such explicitness is otiose as compared to the stunning power of speech acts to telegraph our states of mind.

Furthermore, Aguert, M., Laval, V., Le Bigot, L. and Bernicot, J. (2010) study on "Understanding Expressive Speech Acts: The Role of Prosody and Context in French-Speaking 5-to 9-Year-Olds". They conclude that the results provide evidence of a developmental shift in the processing of expressive speech acts: driven at first by situational context (ages 5 and 7), expressive-interpretation processes start evolving at age 9, at which point prosody starts to carry as much weight as situational context. However, when a situational context is available, these same children will use prosody as their first choice in determining the speaker's intention. Their study also offers further support for the recurring finding that situational context plays a major role in speech comprehension by young children, who consistently ignore prosodic cues.

Hadi (2011) focuses on though illocutionary acts used by Barack Obama in the University of Indonesia finds five kinds of speech acts: assertive, directive, commisive, and expressive. The speaker delivered messages though his speech explicitly. As well as conflictive which is one of the function of speech act (illocutionary acts), declarative is not found because the context of the utterances being conducted by Barak Obama in the University of Indonesia is not to bring about the change in the world even though the purpose of the speech is in the opposite.

At last, José María Gil (2012) focuses on Face-Threatening Speech Acts and Face-Invading Speech Acts: An Interpretation of Politeness Phenomena. This thesis leads us to the distinction between non-impolite and rude speech acts. Non-impolite speech acts (which are polite when involving at least one politeness strategy) always *threaten* the speaker's and the hearer's face. On the other hand, rude speech acts always *invade* the hearer's face and, consequently, the speaker's face. This analysis enables us to suggest that there are three general principles that take part in verbal communication.

In the previous studies mentioned above, it can be seen there are various similarities and differences between researchers. Azizah (2005); Munawaroh (2007); and Hadi (2011) focused on on though illocutionary acts. Even though with different approach and theory, the results of those researchers are almost similar; while M. S. Green (2009) who's observed on " expressive illocutionary acts,*"* focuses on the Handicap Principle and the Expression of Psychological States. Then, Aguert, M., Laval, V., Le Bigot, L. and Bernicot, J. (2010) study on "Understanding Expressive Speech Acts: The Role of Prosody and Context in French-Speaking 5-to 9-Year-Olds. At last, José María Gil (2012) focuses on Face-Threatening Speech Acts and Face-Invading Speech Acts: An Interpretation of Politeness Phenomena.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the analysis of the data is presented in line with formulated research question "What are the types of expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament? And How does Prime Minister Tony Abbott perform Expressive illocutionary act in Australian Parliament?". The findings are discussed based on types of expressive illocutionary acts in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament.

There are 34 data related to expressive of illocutionary act. The writer classifies the data description based on research problems by providing the findings of types of expressive illocutionary acts. The transcript of the interview is presented in the appendix page. The result of the study is discussed in the discussion section.

3.1 Research Findings

Findings section provides data description and the result of analysis done by the writer. The writer provides the findings of this study based on facts found in the data. In this finding, the utterances in each data are taken from Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament. The data analysis is directly presented under the data presentation. In determining expressive illocutionary act, the researcher only Analysis which part of the utterance shows the expression of

Tony Abbott's speech in Australian parliament. The transcript of the interview is analysed partially below:

Datum 1:

"Thanks everyone for giving up some of your Sunday afternoon to be here"

In this datum, it means an *expressive of gratitude* to audiences. It emphasizes on feeling gratitude which becomes the indicator of an *Expressive Illocutionary Act* one. Further, it is an innocuous attempt to express appreciation in a less manner than simply '*thanks*'. On the other hand, virtually any word or phrase can communicate something other than its dictionary meaning depending on tone. In this case, Abbott needs an utterance which is able to arouse the attention of the audiences. He intentionally select "*thanks everyone*" at the beginning of his speech. Besides that, it considered as the way of Abbott to persuade the listeners. Yet, it classified as *expressive of gratitude* because the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the promotional content.

Datum 2:

"I am very satisfied that what we have demonstrated over the last hundred days is a Government which is competent and trustworthy"

Datum 2 is included into *Expressive Illocutionary Act* because it expresses speaker's attitude and emotions. Abbott expresses his attitude and emotions by saying to the hearers directly that "*I am very satisfied*". In this case,

Abbott told the audiences that he very pleased with what his government have done in over the last hundred days. He explained that his Government is competent and trustworthy in doing their job as a government. In another words, he very pleasure that his society believe and thrush to his government. It is considered his feeling about the new government condition. So, datum 2 classified as *Expressive of satisfaction* which is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because Abbott has achieved something or got what he wanted. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but it is about the speaker experience.

Datum 3:

"We said we would repeal the carbon tax and that legislation are through the House of Representatives."

As well as the second datum, datum 3 indicates that kind of *Expressive of satisfaction*. It is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because Abbott has achieved something or got what he wanted. It clearly indicates *expressive of satisfaction* in the datum 3, when Abbott said *"the carbon tax and that legislation are through the House of Representatives"* as the indicator that Abbott has achieved something. In this case, he felt pleasure with what has been planned before. His governments progressed to repeal the carbon tax. Then, he said "*through the House of Representatives*". It means his governments dream came true. In different manner, it classified *Expressive of satisfaction* because

Abbott very pleased with his program to repeal the carbon tax. Indeed, the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. In this context, Abbott greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society.

Datum 4:

"We said we would repeal the mining tax and that legislation is through the House of Representatives".

Datum 4 is also *Expressive of satisfaction* because the speakers expresses psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about state affairs specified in the propositional content. Further, it is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because the speaker has achieved something. While, Abbott said that *"the mining tax and that legislation is through the House of Representatives"* as the indicator that Abbott has achieved something. In this case, he felt pleasure with what has been planned before. His government progressed to repeal the mining tax. Then, he said *"through the House of Representatives"*. It means his governments dream comes true. It classified *Expressive of satisfaction* because Abbott very pleased with his program to repeal the mining tax. Indeed, the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. In this context, Abbott greets to the listeners as the

relationships to the society. In this context, Abbott also greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society.

Datum 5:

"We said we would fully restore the Australian Building and Construction Commission and that legislation is through the House of Representatives"

As well as the previous datum 4, datum 5 also *Expressive of satisfaction* because the speaker's expresses psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about state affairs specified in the propositional content. It is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because the speaker has achieved something. Further, it expresses the speaker's attitude and emotion toward the audiences. While Abbott said "*we would fully restore the Australian Building and Construction Commission and that legislation*" as the indicator that Abbott has achieved something*".* In this case, he felt pleasure with what has been planned before. His government progressed to fully restore the Australian Building and Construction Commission. Then, he said *"through the House of Representatives"*. It means his governments dream comes true. So, it classified *Expressive of satisfaction* because Abbott very pleased with his program to restore the Australian Building and Construction Commission. Indeed, the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. In this context, Abbott greets

to the listeners as the relationships to the society. In this context, Abbott also greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society.

Datum 6:

"We said we would get the budget back under control and the Commission of Audit is well underway".

In this case, Abbott tried to viewed "the budget back under control" at the past comparing the present time. However, this is the way how Abbott interact his audiences in parliament, but inside of his speech he satisfied with something happened. While Abbott said that "*the budget back under control and the Commission of Audit is well underway*" as the indicator that Abbott has achieved something". He felt pleasure with what has been planned before. His government progressed to get the budget back under control. Then, Abbott said that "*well underway*". In other words, it means his governments' planned were still in progress, but he was very pleasure with that because it was one of his programs to budget back under control. Again, it classified *Expressive of satisfaction* because it is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure. Indeed, the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. In this context, Abbott greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society.

Datum 7:

"We said we would build the roads of the 21st century and planning for roads like WestConnex and the East West Link is now well underway".

Datum 7 is also *expressive of satisfaction* because the speaker's expresses psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about state affairs specified in the propositional content. It is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because the speaker has achieved something. Further, Datum 7 expresses the speaker's attitude and emotion toward the audiences. While Abbott said "*the roads of the 21st century and planning for roads like WestConnex and the East West Link is now well underway*" as the indicator that Abbott has achieved something*".* In this case, His government processed to build the roads of the 21st century were getting to finish. In other words, it means his government dream comes true. So, it classified *Expressive of satisfaction* because Abbott very pleased with his program to build the roads was in progress. In this context, Abbott greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society. In this context, Abbott also greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society.

Datum 8:

"We said we would stop the boats and Operation Sovereign Borders commenced immediately the Government took office, and the boats are stopping. They haven't entirely stopped, but they certainly are stopping".

Datum 8 is also classified as *expressive of satisfaction* because the speaker's expresses psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about

a state affairs specified in the propositional content. It is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because the speaker has achieved something. Further, the utterance [4] expresses the speaker's attitude and emotion toward the audiences. While Abbott said *"the boats and Operation Sovereign Borders commenced immediately the Government took office, and the boats are stopping. They haven't entirely stopped, but they certainly are stopping"* as the indicator that Abbott has achieved something*"*. In this case, His government progressed to stop the boats. Then, the boats were stopping by his government. Therefore, Abbott was very pleasure with that. So, it classified *Expressive of satisfaction* because it is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure. In this context, Abbott greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society. In this context, Abbott also greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society

Datum 9:

"We said there would be a Jakarta not a Geneva focus to our foreign policy and I'm pleased to say that the new two-way-street Colombo Plan will be operational next year".

Datum 9 *expressive of satisfaction* because the speakers' expresses psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. It is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because the speaker has achieved something. In this case, Abbott expressed his pleasure to the new two-way-street Colombo Plan will be operational next year. Further, in the force *"I'm pleased"* is the main indicator to

classify as *expressive of satisfaction*. It is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular, in realization of the politeness principle. *"I'm pleased" is* classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an *expressive of satisfaction* on the part of the speaker to the addressee.

Datum 10:

"We said we would accelerate free trade agreement negotiations and the agreement with Korea has now been finalised".

Datum 10 is classified as *expressive of satisfaction*. Abbott said that his plan accelerates free trade agreement negotiations and the agreement with Korea has now been finalised. The force "*the agreement with Korea has now been finalised*" indicates as *expressive of satisfaction* that Abbott was very pleasure to show what has been happening to the hearer's. yet, the force "*has now been finalised*" expresses the feeling of pleasure seeing the hearer's luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honour toward hearer's ability. It is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because the speaker has achieved something. In this case, His government processed to accelerate free trade agreement negotiations were getting to finish. he was very pleasure with those programs. It means his government dream comes true. In this context, Abbott greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society.

Datum 11:

"We said that Australia was under new management and open for business and since the election, Environment Minister, Greg Hunt has given environmental approval for some $180 billion worth of projects".

Datum 11 is also classified as *expressive of satisfaction*. Those show the speaker's sympathy to show what has been happening to the hearer. *Expressive of satisfaction* is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because the speaker has achieved something. Abbott said "*We said that Australia was under new management and open for business and since the election*" then the force "*has given environmental approval for some $180 billion worth of projects*" is indicated his pleasure to what has been happening. In this case, he explained that under new management as his government', he was successes in programs for business to get what government wanted. So, he was very pleasure to tell the audiences that his government got the goal under new management.

Datum 12:

"What this Government is on about is building a stronger and more prosperous economy, because a stronger and more prosperous economy means a better life for the individuals and families of Australia A stronger and more prosperous economy means that government services will be better"

Datum 12 shows speaker's feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. It indicates that kind of *expressive of wishes*. It is clearly as *expressive of wishes* in the utterance "*government services will be better*". In other word, Abbott said "*a stronger and more prosperous economy means a*

better life for the individuals and families of Australia" as the reason that what is Australian government's wanted in the future. In the other venture, it could be mean that Abbott wished a better life for the individuals and families of Australia. He wanted every family and individuals had better life like increasing economy, healthy, and etc. He wanted the audience knew that his progress to make every Australia society is better. So, it classified as *expressive of wishes* which is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. Furthermore, it is considered as *expressive of wishes* because the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content.

Datum 13:

 "So, I am very satisfied with what's been achieved over 100 days – we have made a good start".

Datum 13 is classified as *Expressive of satisfaction*. Abbott said that "*I am very satisfied"*. That utterance indicates as *Expressive of satisfaction* that he was very pleasure to show what has been happening to the hearer's. It is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure   because Abbott have achieved something or   got what he wanted. The force "*with what's been achieved"* expresses speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer including the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer's luck. Yet, it is said by Abbott to the audiences, and then he expresses his attitude and emotions by

saying to the hearers directly that *"I'm very satisfied"*. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but it is about the speaker experience. In this case, Abbott very satisfied with what's been achieved over 100 days – his government has made a good start. It considered his feeling about the new government condition which he faces the true condition.

Datum 14:

"There is pressure from the Commission One, which is the foreign affairs commission in parliament - from key members within that - and also from other members of the body politic who are trying to use this issue to pressure the government and paint the government as weak,"

Datum 14, it clearly expresses Abbot's dislike feeling. While Abbot said in first sentence *"There is pressure from the Commission One"*. Then in continues sentence, he said the reason why he dislike *"to pressure the government and paint the government as weak",* it is indicate for his criticizing about *"the body politic"*. In this case, Abbott intentionally told audiences the reason why he dislikes with the body politic who was trying to use issue to pressure the government and paint the government as weak. Those an act that Abbott expressed his disagrees with the body politic. Therefore it is called *expressive of attitude* which is an act that express the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude.

Datum 15:

"What was clear was that this is a Government which is rightly expected to keep its commitments, not just in the letter, but in spirit as well, and that's our intention; to keep our commitments in full, in letter and in spirit".

Datum 15 shows speaker's feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs. It is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. It indicates *expresses of wishes* in the utterance "*What was clear was that this is a Government which is rightly expected to keep its commitments, not just in the letter*". Abbott intentionally selected "*expected to keep its commitments*" that it is showing the way that Abbott wanted for Australians government. Yet, the force "*expected*" is indicated in the way that was planned or thought likely to happen. In this case, He explained to the audiences that he will keep his commitment as government. Then, he also hoped that every people to keep it. Furthermore, it is considered as expressive of wishes because the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. Therefore, it indicates that kind of *expressive of wishes*.

Datum 16:

"I do not believe that Australia should be expected to apologise for reasonable intelligence gathering operations, just as I do not expect other countries or other Governments to apologise for their reasonable intelligence gathering operations".

Datum 16 is categorized as *expressive of attitude*. It shows Abbott emphasizes on feeling of disagree or dislike with the force *"I don't believe that Australia should be expected to apologise for reasonable intelligence gathering operations expected to apologise"*. In this case, Abbott explained that his government should not be apologising to Indonesia. He said that intelligence is legal for all country like spying. Then, Indonesia could not receive with what Australia did; it is spying to other country. So, Abbott intentionally said that Australia should not apologize. In other word, he complained that what Australian did is the best way to protect his country. Therefore, he did spying to save Australian people. Yet, datum 16 indicates Abbott emotion while he delivered speech at parliament. Then, it becomes indicator that the datum 16 can be categorized as *expressive of attitude*. It might about criticize, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude.

Datum 17:

"The Indonesia policies of previous Australian governments have always been motivated less by the prospect of lucrative opportunities than by the fear that Indonesia could become an incubator for political and social instability and terrorism, and for various forms of illegal trade. It is vastly better now than it was a few months ago".

Datum 17 is categorized as *Expressing of gratitude*. Abbott intentionally said that *"Indonesia could become an incubator for political and social instability and terrorism and for various forms of illegal trade"*. In the fact¸

Australia will not be able to deal with these if Indonesia is part of the problem. Yet, Australia relationship with Indonesia is worth the trouble in spying issue and the asylum seeker issue. These factors are only going to get more intense in coming decades as Australia faces a vastly expanded set of problems. Then in continues sentence, Abbott told the audiences about new condition that his government relationships with Indonesian is vastly better now than it was a few months ago. The force *"It is vastly better now than it was a few months ago"* means an *expression of gratitude*. It means that Abbott emphasizes on feeling gratitude for the new condition with Indonesia government. That force is called expressive for gratitude which can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. *Expressing of gratitude* is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle.

Datum 18:

"The new government, for argument's sake, was never responsible for the live cattle ban disaster".

Datum 18 expresses in natural language by sentence mood. It is kind of *expressive of attitude*, it about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of dislike with the responds. In this case, Abbott complained that the new government, for argument's sake, was never responsible for the live cattle ban disaster. Yet, Abbott stated *"never responsible for the live cattle ban*

disaster", it would show that relationship between the two countries is in for a rough ride. Further, it means that Abbott captured relation with Indonesian government that his government never agree with Indonesia. In this context, Abbott considered his dislike feeling about the new government condition which is he faces the true condition with Indonesian government. So, it is indicated as *expressive of attitude*.

Datum 20:

"We do not comment on operational matters, but there have been reports in the press and based on the reports in the press, when did this so-called spying allegedly take place".

Datum 20, it clearly expresses Abbot's dislike feeling. While, he said in first sentence *"we do not comment on operational matters"*. Then in continues sentence, he said the reason why he dislike *"there have been reports in the press and based on the reports in the press",* which is indicated for his criticizing about operational matters. Moreover, Abbott dislike with the press report that when his government did (gather information in the other country), this so-called spying allegedly take place. In the other word, Abbott stated that gather information is nonsense if it is called spying as press report. Therefore, it is classified as *expressive of altitude* which is showing speaker dislike to something. As Yule (1996) states Expressive of attitude is an act that express the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude.

Datum 21:

"I will never say or do anything that might damage the strong relationship and the close co-operation that we have with Indonesia, which is all in all our most important relationship. All countries, all governments gather information".

Datum 21 is categorized as an *expressive of attitude*. In this case, Abbott complained that he will never say or do anything that might damage the strong relationship. It is showing his physiological state emphasizes on feeling in other countries do too. Further, Abbott complained that what his government did in spying was legal like the other countries did too. These were initially evident in the uncompromising responses of Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott and others in government – and in the conservative wings of the Australian media – to Indonesia's demands for an apology over the spying incidents, as the consequence he intentionally said that all governments gather information. So, it classifies as *expressive of attitude*. It is an act that expresses the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude (Yule: 1996). Those expect the hearer to mull over the speaker's utterance.

Datum 22:

"At the same time, we must assume that the government hopes the "shock" of the new policy will put a quick stop to the flow of asylum seekers across the region and into Indonesia itself, and that this on-going problem will just go away. That's hardly a surprise. It's hardly a shock."

Datum 22 shows Abbott's disliked because Indonesian claim that Australian government did in spaying is illegal. Abbott explained his dislike with

said "*the new policy will put a quick stop to the flow of asylum seekers across the region and into Indonesia itself*" then he called it is *"shock"*. Moreover, when he said *"That's hardly a surprise"* and *"It's hardly a shock"* it is clearly showing his unpleasant feeling with the responds. So, it classified as expressive of attitude because the speaker expresses his feeling dislike about the condition. *Expressive of attitude* is about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of dislike with the responds.

Datum 23:

"We use the information that we gather for good, including to build a stronger relationship with Indonesia and one of the things that I have offered to do today in my discussions with the Indonesian Vice-President is to elevate our level of information sharing because I want the people of Indonesia to know that everything, everything that we do is to help Indonesia as well as to help Australia".

Datum 23 shows speaker's feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs. It indicates that kind of *expressive of wishes*. It can be seen that it is *expresses of wishes* in the force "*to build a stronger relationship with Indonesia*". Then, Abbott said "*I have offered to do today in my discussions with the Indonesian Vice-President*" that it is showing the way that Abbott wanted Australians government have good relationships with Indonesian government. In other word, Abbott said "*to elevate our level of information sharing*" as the reason what is Australian government's wanted with Indonesian

government'. Yet, the force *"because I want the people of Indonesia to know that everything, everything that we do is to help Indonesia as well as to help Australia"* also indicates expresses of wishes. In this case, he wanted Indonesia understand, what he did was the best for its diplomatic context. He wanted Indonesia appreciated what his government did in spying was legal. In another venture, it was the best thing that his government did to save his country. So, it is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality.

Datum 24:

"Indonesia is a country for which I have a great deal of respect and personal affection based on my own time in Indonesia".

Datum 24 indicates a kindness sense of Abbott. Therefore, it is considered as another expressive one. It is considered as *Expressing of gratitude*. Yet, it is to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. In the force '*I have a great deal of respect*' shows Abbott's attitude and emotion toward the listener. Then, Hearer imposes himself/ herself an obligation; Abbott will have to be consequent with the feelings or emotions he expressed. In this case, it implies such an interaction between Indonesian government and Australian government. Moreover, he intentionally selected the force '*great deal of respect and personal affection*' people whom are from Indonesia in general. It is friendly way which is implied by Abbott to influence the listeners. In this context, Abbott greets to the listeners

about his relationship with Indonesian people. Alternatively, as in an argumentation, Abbott might want to say that a given speech act can be viewed or re-interpreted through the various modes. This would mean that a proposition expressed by a speech act would itself not be understood linguistically, but be re-interpreted as a message with manifold aspects.

Datum 25:

"I want nothing but the best for Indonesia and I certainly want, I certainly want the boats stopped and that is overwhelmingly in the interests of both our countries".

Datum 25 is classified as *expressive of wishes* because the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. It is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. Moreover, datum 25 expresses Abbott hoped to Indonesia government. Abbott said that he wanted nothing but the best for Indonesia and he certainly wanted. In continues sentence, he explained what is exactly his government wanted, he said that "*I certainly want the boats stopped and that is overwhelmingly in the interests of both our countries".* In this case, Abbott exactly wanted Indonesia understand with what Australian did. He wanted the boats which came from Indonesia was stopped. He respect with Indonesia territory, but he wanted before the boats arrived to his country it was stopped in Indonesia territory. So, it considered as *expressive of*

wishes because it is showing Abbott's desire that his government wanted have good relationships with Indonesian government.

Datum 26:

"The important thing is, what is done with the information and the Australian Government uses the information that we get, in the best interests of our country and in the best interests of our friends and our neighbours and Indonesia is a very, very good friend of Australia and we have to close cooperation with Indonesia and I want it to be closer in the years ahead".

Datum 27 shows a reason of its compliance with the manner purpose. Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs. Datum 27 indicates *expressive of wishes* because it is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. In the utterance "*we have to close cooperation with Indonesia*" shows Abbott wanted with Indonesia government. In other word, Abbott said "*in the best interests of our country and in the best interests of our friends and our neighbours and Indonesia is a very, very good friend of Australia and*" as the reason that what is Australian government's wanted have good relationships with Indonesia. In this case, abbot wanted his government have to close cooperation with Indonesia, and then he told the audiences that in the future his government relationship with Indonesia should be closer. It can be seen in the force "*I want it to be closer in the years ahead*". In addition, he stated by using "*our friends and our neighbours*" which brings understanding to listener that Australia as friendly friend with Indonesia.

Datum 27:

"I regard President Yudhoyono as a good friend of Australia".

Datum 27 is included into *expression of gratitude* because it is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. Abbott intentionally selected "*regard*" which is become dominant indicator of expression of gratitude. Further, the force "*regard*" is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. In this case, while he did not apologise, he expressed his regarding that President Yudhoyono as a good friend of Australia. So, that force is called expressive for regretting which can be defined as an expression of gratitude.

Datum 28:

"Indeed, as one of the very best friends that we have anywhere in the world".

As well as previous datum, datum 28 is included into *expresses of gratitude* because it expresses speaker's emotion. It considered being one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. This utterance is said by Prime Minister Tony Abbott to giving a report to hearer. It is shown in the force "*very best friends that we have*". In other word, Australia has deep respect for its near neighbour. In this context, Abbott intentionally selected "very best friends" which bring understanding that his government have deep respect to Indonesia. On the other side, he selected

"very best friends" could be categorize as expressing gratitude because Abbott expressed his grateful by saying the very best friends that we have anywhere in the world. Therefore, datum 28 is classified *as Expressing of gratitude.* It is a kind of utterance that will be expressed by someone to show that he is grateful for something that someone has been done.

Datum 29:

"Our objective is to increase economic growth, but to increase economic growth you have got to get taxes down, you have got to get regulation down, you have got to get productivity up and obviously, if we are going to get taxes down we have got to get spending under control".

Datum 29 shows speaker's feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs. Abbott said that *"to increase economic growth you have got to get taxes down, you have got to get regulation down, you have got to get productivity up and obviously"* that it is showing the way that Abbott wanted Australians government to increase economic growth. In this case, Abbott wanted to build a high growth economy. He explained to the audiences that his programs to increase economy. Increasing economy meant better life for each family and individual in Australia. Therefore, he told the audiences that it is important because a high growth economy will be good for getting the budget under control. So, it is considered as *expressive of wishes* which is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality.

Datum 30:

"And in the end, we are a Government which wants to see private business succeed and flourish, because it is individuals and businesses which build the prosperity of nations".

As well as datum 29, datum 30 is also *expressive of wishes*. It shows speaker's feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs. In the force *"a Government which wants to see private business succeed and flourish"*, it indicates expresses of wishes. In this case, Abbott wanted to see private business succeed and flourish. He also told the audiences that it is important because in the end it was not governments which build the prosperity of nations, it is individuals and businesses which build the prosperity of nations. Therefore, it is considered as *expressive of wishes* which is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality.

Datum 31:

"There is no doubt that the suspension of co-operation by the Indonesian authorities has been unhelpful; it is been singularly unhelpful. And given that people smuggling is a crime in Indonesia, just as it's a crime in Australia, I think it is high time that that resumption, that that co-operation was resumed. But, I accept that in the end, what Indonesia does is a matter for Indonesia and what Australia does is a matter for Australia".

Datum 31 shows emphasize on feeling dislike with the hearer's attitude or uncomfortable. It expresses the mental state of the speaker about an event presumed to be true. Yet, it is indicated Abbott's reason that he has been

explained about 'spying' before. He said *"There is no doubt that the suspension of co-operation by the Indonesian authorities has been unhelpful; it is been singularly unhelpful"* as the main reason that he intentionally expresses his dislike. In addition, he selected the force "*given that people smuggling is a crime in Indonesia, just as it's a crime in Australia*" which is also indicated as the reason Australian government faces in diplomatic context with Indonesian movement. In another venture, he explained that what he did the best thing to save the country from people smuggling. Whatever, it took the risk to stop the crime in Australia like people smuggling. He should do that even though got a crash with Indonesia. So, It shows Abbott emphasizes on feeling of disagree or dislike with the force *"Indonesian authorities has been unhelpful"*. That force shows Abbott dislike on Indonesian authorities. So, it considered as expressive for attitude, it is an act that expresses the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude.

Datum 32:

"We absolutely respect Indonesia's sovereignty. We expect Indonesia to respect our sovereignty. As far as we are concerned these illegal boats that are coming to Australia are a sovereignty issue and so we stand by all the policies that we took to the election and we will stop the boats".

Datum 32 shows speaker's feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs. While, Abbott said that "*We expect Indonesia to*

respect our sovereignty". He intentionally selected "*expect*" that it is showing the way that Abbott's wanted for Australians government. Yet, the force "*expect*" is indicated the way that was planned or thought likely to happen. In this case, Abbott concerned to illegal boats that are coming to Australia is a sovereignty issue and he will stop the boats. Then, Abbott expected Indonesia to respect his government sovereignty. He also told the audiences that his government absolutely respect Indonesia's sovereignty. Further, while Datum 32 indicates as *expressive of wishes* because it is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality.

Datum 33:

"But nevertheless, I want to ensure that as far as is humanly possible, everything that Government does is directed towards making it easier, not harder for this iconic project to go ahead".

As well as datum 32, datum 33 also shows speaker's feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs. It is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. In the utterance "*I want to ensure that as far as is humanly possible, everything that Government does is directed towards making it easier, not harder for this iconic project to go ahead"* is showing Abbott expectation. Yet, Abbott intentionally selected "*want*" that it is showing the way that Abbott wanted for Australians government. He wanted respect for humanities that were become dominant issue in his country. He

explained that everything government did is the best thing for humanities. So he wanted every other people to respect with government project. Furthermore, it is considered as *expressive of wishes* because the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content.

Datum 34:

 "Thank you".

Datum 34 describes an expression of gratitude to somebody. It emphasize on feeling gratitude which is considered as an expressive one. In this case, Abbott ends his speech by saying *"thank you"*. Besides, it also being a device to arouse the attention the audience and it is merely intended to all the audience in the parliament. In other side, datum 34 shows Abbott's gratefulness to the audience. He just gives simple phrase *"thank you"* to end his speech. So, it describes how the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. Therefor it classified as *expressive of gratitude* which is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle.

3.2 Discussion

Based on data finding, an expressive speech act occurs in conversation when a speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener based on Jhon R, Searle's theory. In this part, the researcher discusses the findings regarding on the research question about the types of expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament And How does Prime Minister Tony Abbott perform Expressive illocutionary act in Australian Parliament.

3.2.1 The types of expressive illocutionary act found in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech.

Concerning with the first research focus that is to identify the types of expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament, there are four types involving *expression of gratitude, Expressive of satisfaction expressive of wishes,* and *expressive of attitude.*

In this research, the researcher found that Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament applied all of the steps in the Searle *expressive illocutionary act* theory. In the *expression of gratitude,* due to the opening of his speech, he expressed of welcoming and an act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer and to draw the audiences' attention.

For instance, in datum 1, that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. The next part of expressive illocutionary act which is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. Even though it was the same *expression of gratitude* but, the speaker delivered it in different ways. In datum 1, the speaker intentionally select "*thanks everyone*" at the beginning of his speech. Besides that, it considered as the way of Abbott to persuade the listeners. It was stated in the first sentence which says "*Thanks everyone for giving up some of your Sunday afternoon to be here*". However, in the next datum, he drew the audiences' attention by saying "*very best friends*" which bring understanding that his government has deep respect to Indonesia. He selected that force could be categorize as expressing gratitude because Abbott expressed his grateful by saying very *best friends that we have anywhere in the world*. In this context, besides being a device to arouse the attention the audience, it is merely intended to all the audience in the parliament. In other side, it describes how the speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. Moreover, *expressing of gratitude* is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle.

The most dominant type of Expressive Illocutionary Act which is used by Prime Minister Tony Abbott is *Expressive of satisfaction*. He expresses his feeling of happiness or pleasure because Abbott have achieved something or got what he wanted. Then, it can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but it is about the speaker experience. It is mentioned in datum 13 which is said that, "*So, I am very satisfied with what's been achieved over 100 days – we have made a good start*". In this context, the speaker very satisfied with what's been achieved over 100 days – his government has made a good start. It considered his feeling about the new government condition which he faces the true condition.

Another type of expressive illocutionary act be long to *expressive of wishes*. The expressive illocutionary act of this point is expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. It shows a reason of its compliance with the manner purpose. Speaker makes an assumption about Speaker's wants, preferences or even needs. For instance, in datum 32 which is Abbott said that *"We expect Indonesia to respect our sovereignty. As far as we are concerned these illegal boats that are coming to Australia are a sovereignty issue and so we stand by all the policies that we took to the election and we will stop the boats"*. In this case, Abbott expects Indonesia to respect his government sovereignty. He also told the

audiences that his government absolutely respects Indonesia's sovereignty. Therefore, it considers as *expressive of wishes*.

The last type of expressive illocutionary act deals with *expressive of attitude* which shows the speaker's the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude. It might about criticize, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude. This part can be identified in datum 20 which is expressed Abbot's dislike feeling. For instance, in the force "*We were never responsible for the 'Oceanic Viking' fiasco. We were never responsible for the East Timor detention canter disaster*". In this context, Abbott expresses his dislike about *'Oceanic Viking'* or in other word *'the East Timor detention centres disaster'*. He stated that his government were never responsible for the 'Oceanic Viking' fiasco and never responsible for the East Timor detention centre disaster*.* Abbott stated about *'Oceanic Viking'* it means that Abbott captured relation with Indonesian government.

3.2.2 The way of performing expressive illocutionary act is found in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech.

This part deals with the second research focus that the way of performing expressive illocutionary act in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament.

From the analysis above in *Expressive of satisfaction,* Abbott expresses his feeling of happiness or pleasure because Abbott have achieved something or got what he wanted. For instance, in datum 2 he said "*I am very satisfied*". He intentionally selected "*I am very satisfied*" to convince people that he got what he wanted. Besides, he greets to the listeners as the relationships to the society. Yet, it can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but it is about the speaker experience. Further, Abbott considered his feeling about the new government condition which is he faces the true condition. It is an expression for a feeling of happiness or pleasure because Abbott have achieved something or got what he wanted. These indicate that *Expressive of satisfaction* apparently appear at the beginning, and the middle of the speech.

Moreover, Prime Minister Tony Abbott in his speech use *expressive of wishes* because Tony Abbott shows his feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. He makes an assumption about his wanted, preferences or even needs. For instance, in datum 30 the force "*a Government which wants to see private business succeed and flourish*", it indicates expresses of wishes. In this case, Abbott wanted to see private business succeed and flourish. He also told the audiences that it is important because in the end it was not governments which build the

prosperity of nations, it is individuals and businesses which build the prosperity of nations. These indicate that *expressive of wishes* appears from the middle and to the end of the speech. It is the expression of Abbott's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. In other word, Abbott expresses *expressive of wishes* as the reason that what is Australian government's wanted in the future.

In *expressive of attitude,* Tony Abbott clearly shows his unpleasant feeling. For instance, in Datum 20 Abbott's said *"there have been reports in the press and based on the reports in the press",* which is indicated for his criticizing about operational matters. He disliked with the press report that when his government did (gather information in the other country), this so-called spying allegedly take place. In the other word, Abbott stated that gather information is nonsense if it is called spying as press report. Therefore, it is classified as *expressive of altitude* which is showing speaker dislike to something. Moreover, it initially appears from the middle, and the end of the speech. Therefore, it is kind of expressive attitude, it about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of dislike with the responds.

In *expression of gratitude,* it is apparently appear at the beginning, the middle, and the end of the speech. He needs an utterance which is able

to arouse the attention of the audiences. In datum 1, he intentionally select "*thanks everyone*" at the beginning of his speech. Besides, it considered as the way of Abbott to persuade the listeners. The context Abbott usually responds to an appreciative comment in a discussion whose overall purpose is different. From the utterances, Abbott needs an utterance which is able to arouse the attention of the audiences. Besides, it considered as the way of Abbott to persuade the listeners.

Relating with the previous study in this research, there are several points to discuss. First, even though this research and Azizah (2005) focuses on the speech acts used by Aa Gym in his preach. In this research the object of the study is expressive illocutionary act performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament which is different with the previous study who investigated in the object of the speech acts used by Aa Gym in his preach. Moreover, the difference among this research is the subject of the research and the theory used by the writer to analyses the data. The finding are Aa Gym's preaches have Illocutionary Acts in the forms of asserting, concluding, complaining, clamming, reporting, and suggesting.

Second, this research and Munawaroh (2007) investigated the types of illocutionary act used in Kofi Annan's interview. Based on the finding of this research, illocutionary acts used by Kofi Annan's interview can be

described as representative which focuses on suggesting become dominant aspect in this thesis, but, this research is more specifically focused on expressive illocutionary act, while the previous study is applied in illocutionary act only.

The third, this research with M. S. Green (2009) has similarity in Expression of Psychological States and focused on expressive character but, this research focused in spoken analysis. Indeed, Hadi (2011) focus on illocutionary acts used by Barack Obama in the University of Indonesia, but, this research focused in expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament. In short, Study on Illocutionary Acts has been done by several researchers. The differences among those researches are the subject of the research and the theory used by the writer to analyse the data.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter present the conclusion from the findings and discussion. In addition, it drawn base on the formulated research problem, while the suggestion is expected to give information for the next researcher who are interested in conducting in the same field.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are four expressive illocutionary acts founded in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament; *expression of gratitude, Expressive of satisfaction, expressive of wishes,* and *expressive of attitude*. Another expressive illocutionary act which occurring psychological state in tony Abbott's speech is not found like *Apologize*, *Greetings*, *congratulation,* and etc.

From the finding and discussion, it could be argue that Prime Minister Tony Abbott mainly use *Expressive of satisfaction*. He expresses his feeling of happiness or pleasure that he has achieved something or got what he wanted. Further, in *expressive of wishes,* Tony Abbott shows his feelings or emotions that it is exposed to Hearer's valuation. Besides, in another utterance, Tony Abbott shows his unpleasant feeling, showing his physiological state emphasizes on

feeling. Therefore, it is called as *expressive of attitude* that it is about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of dislike with the responds. Further, *"Expression of gratitude"* the context is usually that the speaker's responding to an appreciative comment in a discussion whose overall purpose is different. Over all, Tony Abbott needs an utterance which is able to arouse the attention of the audiences.

After conducting the analysis on expressive illocutionary acts in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament", the researcher understands expressive illocutionary acts deeply base on Searle's theory. Further, the utterance meanings depend on literal meaning, producing a meaning full linguistic expression (Yule, 1996). The utterances are directly and literally performed by the speaker to make the hearer easier to get the intended meaning of the speaker's utterances. Furthermore, the researcher is also able to understand the way of performing expressive illocutionary, such us one utterance might have two ways of performing illocutionary act and also understand how people express illocutionary act thought speech. So that, utterances that are uttered by speaker will have many interpretations depending on how the hearer interprets those utterances.

4.2 Suggestion

This part deals with suggestion for the next researcher who is interested to research in the same field as this study. It is suggested for the next researchers to analyse such as conversation or dialogues in terms of investigating illocutionary act theory. Then, for linguistic lectures especially those who teach in Discourse Analysis should give more lectures about speech act theory especially in expressive illocutionary act. It is useful to the students to enrich their knowledge about illocutionary act theory in the speech not just in form of communication. Moreover, it suggested using another theory of illocutionary acts or other objects, so that different result might be found. By using Searle's expressive illocutionary act' theory, in interpreting the messages, people do not only depend on the literal meaning of one's word, but people also know what one intends to do with them, the institutional and social setting in which the linguistic activity occurs by applying expressive illocutionary act proposed in the theory. In political context, the speaker used an utterance which is meaningful act performed with an expressions. At last, analysing expressive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament is needed a skill to understand the expression of meaning.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

THE EXPESSIVE OF SATISFACTION

Datum 2:

I am very satisfied that what we have demonstrated over the last hundred days is a Government which is competent and trustworthy

Datum 3:

We said we would repeal the carbon tax and that legislation is through the House of Representatives.

Datum 4:

We said we would repeal the mining tax and that legislation is through the House of Representatives.

Datum 5:

We said we'd fully restore the Australian Building and Construction Commission and that legislation is through the House of Representatives.

Datum 6:

We said we'd get the budget back under control and the Commission of Audit is well underway.

Datum 7:

We said we'd build the roads of the 21st century and planning for roads like WestConnex and the East West Link is now well underway.

Datum 8:

We said we'd stop the boats and Operation Sovereign Borders commenced immediately the Government took office, and the boats are stopping. They haven't entirely stopped, but they certainly are stopping.

Datum 9:

We said there'd be a Jakarta not a Geneva focus to our foreign policy and I'm pleased to say that the new two-way-street Colombo Plan will be operational next year.
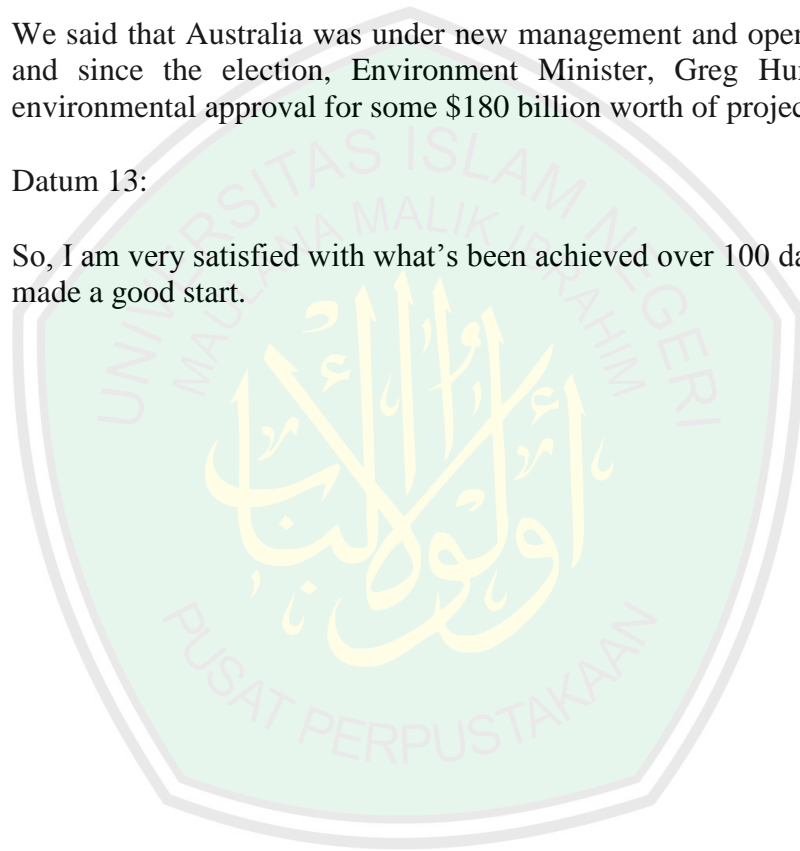
Datum 10:

We said we would accelerate free trade agreement negotiations and the agreement with Korea has now been finalised.

Datum 11:

We said that Australia was under new management and open for business and since the election, Environment Minister, Greg Hunt has given environmental approval for some $180 billion worth of projects

Datum 13:

So, I am very satisfied with what's been achieved over 100 days – we have made a good start.

APPENDIX 2

THE EXPESSIVE OF WISHES

Datum 12:

What this Government is on about is building a stronger and more prosperous economy, because a stronger and more prosperous economy means a better life for the individuals and families of Australia A stronger and more prosperous economy means that government services will be better

Datum 15:

What was clear was that this is a Government which is rightly expected to keep its commitments, not just in the letter, but in spirit as well, and that's our intention; to keep our commitments in full, in letter and in spirit.

Datum 23:

We use the information that we gather for good, including to build a stronger relationship with Indonesia and one of the things that I have offered to do today in my discussions with the Indonesian Vice-President is to elevate our level of information sharing because I want the people of Indonesia to know that everything, everything that we do is to help Indonesia as well as to help Australia.

Datum 25:

I want nothing but the best for Indonesia and I certainly want, I certainly want the boats stopped and that is overwhelmingly in the interests of both our countries.

Datum 26:

The important thing is, what is done with the information and the Australian Government uses the information that we get, in the best interests of our country and in the best interests of our friends and our neighbours and Indonesia is a very, very good friend of Australia and we have close cooperation with Indonesia and I want it to be closer in the years ahead.

Datum 29:

Our objective is to increase economic growth, but to increase economic growth you have got to get taxes down, you have got to get regulation down, you have got to get productivity up and obviously, if we are going to get taxes down we have got to get spending under control.
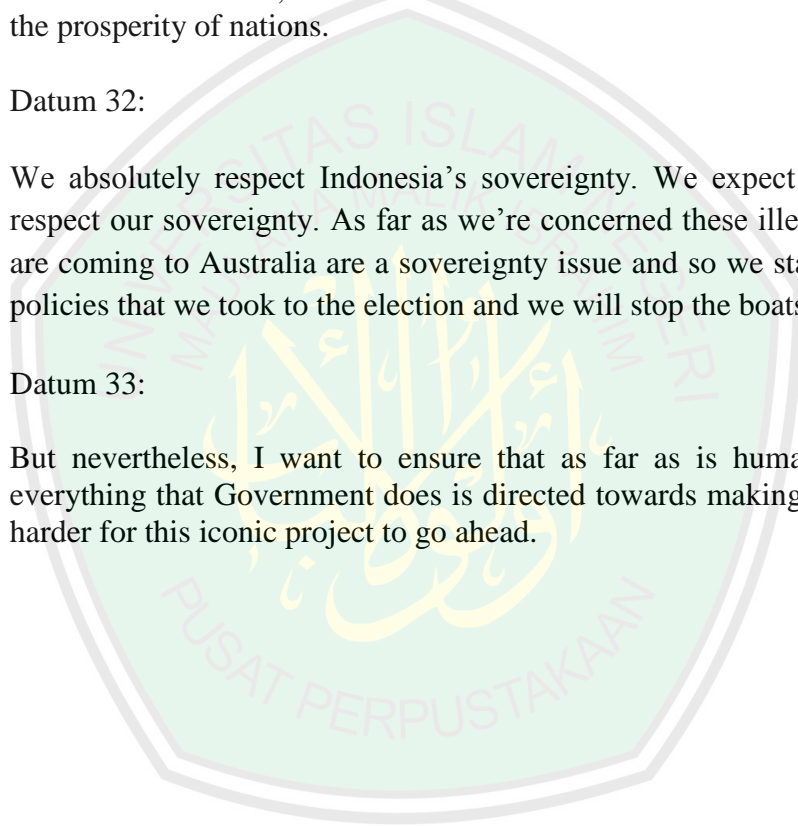
Datum 30:

And in the end, we are a Government which wants to see private business succeed and flourish, because it is individuals and businesses which build the prosperity of nations.

Datum 32:

We absolutely respect Indonesia's sovereignty. We expect Indonesia to respect our sovereignty. As far as we're concerned these illegal boats that are coming to Australia are a sovereignty issue and so we stand by all the policies that we took to the election and we will stop the boats.

Datum 33:

But nevertheless, I want to ensure that as far as is humanly possible, everything that Government does is directed towards making it easier, not harder for this iconic project to go ahead.

APPENDIX 3

THE EXPRESSIVE OF ATTITUDE STEP

Datum 16:

I don't believe that Australia should be expected to apologise for reasonable intelligence gathering operations, just as I don't expect other countries or other Governments to apologise for their reasonable intelligence gathering operations.

Datum 19:

We were never responsible for the 'Oceanic Viking' fiasco. We were never responsible for the East Timor detention centre disaster.

Datum 20:

We don't comment on operational matters, but there have been reports in the press and based on the reports in the press, when did this so-called spying allegedly take place.

Datum 21:

I will never say or do anything that might damage the strong relationship and the close co-operation that we have with Indonesia, which is all in all our most important relationship. All countries, all governments gather information.

Datum 22:

At the same time, we must assume that the government hopes the "shock" of the new policy will put a quick stop to the flow of asylum seekers across the region and into Indonesia itself, and that this on-going problem will just go away. That's hardly a surprise. It's hardly a shock.

Datum 31:

[32] There's no doubt that the suspension of co-operation by the Indonesian authorities has been unhelpful; it's been singularly unhelpful. And given that people smuggling is a crime in Indonesia, just as it's a crime in Australia, I think it's high time that that resumption, that that co-

operation was resumed. But, I accept that in the end, what Indonesia does is a matter for Indonesia and what Australia does is a matter for Australia**.**

APPENDIX 4

THE EXPRESSIVE OF GRATITUDE STEP

Datum 1:

Thanks everyone for giving up some of your Sunday afternoon to be here.

Datum 17:

It's vastly better now than it was a few months ago.

Datum 24:

Indonesia is a country for which I have a great deal of respect and personal affection based on my own time in Indonesia.

Datum 27:

I regard President Yudhoyono as a good friend of Australia.

Datum 28:

Indeed, as one of the very best friends that we have anywhere in the world.

Datum 34:

Thank you.