

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Socially, humans are born as social beings and every day they live side by side because they are considered as social creatures. When interacting, they need careful communication with their communities. From the very beginning of birth, until whole lives, communication is always the main activity, whether it is verbal or non-verbal. Communication is necessary for humans to convey desires and goals and in oral communication they convey messages to their audience. Two common elements in communication exchange involve the sender and the receiver. Communication in pragmatics plays a very important role in understanding human interaction. Communication can be defined as the process of sending information and mutual understanding from one person to another (Keyton, 2011). The word ‘communication’ comes from the Latin word, ‘communis’, which means ‘common’ (Benjamin, 2020)

When interaction is essential, humans need connecting tools, namely general language. With the diversity of cultures, social backgrounds, education, religion, and others, language turns out to be the medium used by almost all humans to interact. The linguistic meaning can be understood within a social group indicating the success of the interaction itself.

Language is the most important element influencing human life and culture and its existence becomes the main communication tool. Language is a communication tool that has functions, namely it is a means of communication and expression through a structured arrangement of sounds or a written form in larger units, such as morphemes, words, and sentences. Emanuele Mayagoita (2024)

argues 'language is the most powerful tool humanity has ever developed'. Besides, language is a form of social semiotics that is working within situational and cultural contexts, which are used both orally and in writing; all of which might include the functions of expression, information, exploration, persuasion, and entertainment (Chaer, 2014). According to Hutajulu and Herman (2019:29) "language is a tool of communication that plays an important role in communication, is one of the most crucial aspects of communication, and is utilized as a medium of exchange between nations all over the world; as a result, language is a set of spoken or written symbols that can be used to describe ideas, feelings, expressions, and experiences".

Linguistics as a field of language science is used by linguistic researchers, for example, to identify the commissive meaning of speech acts. The pragmatic approach refers to speech acts study in the relationship between language and the context of speech. Levinson, 1983) argues "Pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that is basic to an account of language understanding." Utterances by speakers can also be studied from various perspectives, such as from the theory of speech acts which is originally developed by Jhon L. Austin in 1962. Such theory explains how speakers with their speech expect listeners to take actions as expected and then how listeners interpret the meaning intended by the speaker. Searle (1969: 42) states "all linguistic communication involves linguistic action. All individuals can perform communicative actions, either as speakers producing speech acts or as listeners who can take actions as desired by the speaker." xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Speech act is an activity carried out in creating an utterance; likewise, Yule (1996) defines speech act as an activity performed through speech. This means that speech acts are a study of how speakers and listeners use language. Language is not

only used to provide information or describe something, but also to perform certain actions. The study of speech acts is important in learning how to perform these actions and recognizing them when others do so. Furthermore, by identifying the meaning and intention of the speaker in a particular context, we can avoid misunderstandings or miscommunications that often occur between speakers and listeners through speech acts. According to Yule (1996) speech act divided into three: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The illocutionary acts are spoken through the communicative power of speech, such as promising, apologizing and offering Yule (1996). As cited in Gea & Johan (2020), Searle divided types of illocutionary speech acts, they are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. This research focuses in commissive speech act.

Commissive speech acts aim to express intentions, make promises, take oaths, and are important as a communication language among humans to reduce misunderstandings and minimize the possibility of conflicts. Commissive speech acts are generally indicated by verbs that provide clear information, especially those related to development, debates, and dialogue discussions, so that people do not misunderstand. Inten Liestyorini (2017)' is a commitment for the speaker to be responsible toward his future action.' The reason for conducting the commissive speech act analysis is because the use of commissive speech acts in the novel *Gadis Kretek* is very productive, and there is interaction between the main characters. This refers to an act where the speaker commits to doing something; in this research, it is the main character's feelings of guilt in knowing the tobacco blend.

M.I Tursunove (2025) . 'Commissives are a type of illocutionary act in which the speaker commits to a future action'. Illocutionary act is a complete speech act, meaning that the speaker and listener have communicated and the message has

been conveyed with meaning to be understood by the listener. It is also defined as an action of doing something with a specific intent from the speaker, such as promising, stating, commanding, denying, predicting, requesting, confirming, and so on. There are five types of illocutionary acts, namely representational, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. For more clarity, we can discuss each type. communication. Hence, we can understand about the meaning of speech act clearly. According to Austin (1962:199) as cited in Herman (2015:43) defined that the utterances of the speaker can be divided into three meanings, they are Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

John R. Searle (1976). 'there are at least 12 dimensions of variation in which illocutionary acts differ from each other.'. The core or purpose of a type of illocution will be called the core of the illocution. The core of the illocution is a part of, but not the same as, the illocutionary force. So, for example, the core of a request is the same as the core of a command: both are efforts to make the listener do something. However, the illocutionary force is clearly different. In general, it can be said that the idea of illocutionary force is the result of several elements, of which the core of the illocution is only one, although it is the most important element Austin's (1968) said "the way truth and falsehood relate to statements, and the way what sentences mean relates to what speakers mean when they utter sentences" It's a notion of an illocutionary act I have found his corresponding notion of a locutionary act very unhelpful and have been forced to adopt a quite different distinction between illocutionary acts and propositional acts.

Leech (1983) maintains his original division of speech events based on their illocutionary function into four categories, aiming, in general, to explain illocutionary function as follows: 1. social (speaker and listener), 2. competitive

(the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal, for example, commanding, questioning, demanding, begging) which is subject to politeness, 3. convivial (the illocution coincides with the social goal, for example, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating) which is subject to post-politeness, 4. collaborative (illocutionary purpose is indifferent to social goals, for example, affirming, reporting, announcing, instructing) which means without any specific reason to involve politeness because the illocutionary purpose of the participants does not compete or contribute to social goals, 5. conflictive (for example, threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding) which means without any reason at all to be polite because the purpose of the speech event is to cause intentional violation.

Gadis Kretek by Ratih Kumala is a fictional story that combines elements of history, love, and tobacco culture in Indonesia. This novel depicts the journey of a family in the kretek industry, spanning from the colonial era to the modern period. The story centers on the Lejar family, where conflict arises when their father, Soeraja, mentions the name of a mysterious woman, Jeng Yah, in his final moments. Their three children then began a search to uncover who Jeng Yah was and his relationship with their family's past. This investigation led them through the long history of the kretek industry, political upheavals, and complex romantic relationships. This study analyzes the use of commissive speech acts and various illocutionary functions in the novel *Gadis Kretek* by Ratih Ibrahim through a pragmatic approach. Searle (1979) asserts that commissive speech acts commit to performing some actions in the future; for example, promising, swearing, and offering. This speech act tends to be friendly rather than competitive, carried out for the benefit of someone other than the speaker.

1.2 Problem Identification

From the background of the above research, the research found several problems that can be analyzed as follow:

1. What types of commissive speech acts are used by the protagonist in Ratih Kumala's novel *Gadis Kretek*?
2. What illocutionary function varieties are existed in the commissive speech acts in Ratih Kumala's novel *Gadis Kretek*?
3. How are commissive speech acts and illocutionary function varieties used by the protagonist in Ratih Kumala's novel *Gadis Kretek*?

1.3 Objectives

Based on the problem identifications above, there are 3 objectives of this study:

1. To find out the types of commissive act used by the protagonist in Ratih Kumala's novel *Gadis Kretek*.
2. To figure out the varieties of illocutionary functions found in commissive speech acts in Ratih Kumala's novel *Gadis Kretek*?
3. To analyze how commissive illocutionary act used by the protagonist in Ratih Kumala's novel *Gadis Kretek*.

1.4 Scope

The researcher focuses on researching defines problem limitation as follows:

1. Commissive acts: promising, threatening, offering, refusing, vowing, offering produced by the protagonist.

2. Variety of illocutionary functions that coincides with the social goal conviviais included offering, inviting, thanking, promising, vowing and condoling of protagonist.
3. Illocutionary Commissive: offering, inviting, thanking, promising, vowing and condoling used by the protagonist.

1.5 Significance

1. Theoretical Significant

This research has some purposes theoretically. First, the result of this research are expected to increase knowledge about pragmatic studies specifically commissive acts. Second, This research is intended as a guide for readers to enhance their knowledge about illocutionary acts.

2. Practical Significant

1. Students

This research is expected to give more information related to speech acts.

2. English Department

This research is expected to provide an understanding in studying discourse, especially data taken in legal cases and to be analyzed as teaching and learning materials.

3. Other researchers

This research is expected as a reference to conduct related to pragmatic analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Language is largely understood as a communication tool used by people to talk to each other for various purposes, namely: exchanging ideas, sharing opinions, explaining something, wanting something from the message conveyed, and so on. In using language, the participants who use the language, the speaker-listener or writer-reader, must cooperate for successful communication. Linguistics defines the meaning of a message from the speaker, also known as Pragmatics. Pragmatic knowledge is knowledge about various ways of using language in different settings and for different purposes. For example, how you would speak more casually with a friend compared to when you speak with your friend's parents. Speech acts are also interpreted as part of

pragmatics, where there is a specific purpose beyond the words or phrases when a speaker says something. Speech acts refer to the actions performed by the utterances produced. People can perform actions by saying something. The meaning of an utterance in a certain context is communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. Evizariza (2025) ‘The symbols of language have unique and complex properties, implying that every element in language, whether it is a word, phrase, clause, sentence, or discourse, always contains a certain meaning that is not only semantic but also pragmatic.’.

L Mey (1993:420) argued “The notion of pragmatic as a study of the condition of a human language use.” This is determined by the community context as social beings who interact with each other, with the meaning of the conversation in humans interacting according to the discourse, where and to whom they are speaking. Levinson (1983: 21) states that ”pragmatics is the study of language use, namely the study of the relationship between language and context that is fundamental to explaining language understanding that involves making inferences. Which will relate what was said, what was assumed, or what was said before. Therefore, it can be concluded that pragmatic is the study of how people use language to communicate. This relates to what is meant.”

Pragmatics interprets the meaning of language based on the speaker. How speech acts play a role in communication to achieve their goals. We explore contextual meaning between speakers and listeners in pragmatics. Listeners' understanding of what the speaker means when making a statement is influenced by the speaker's background knowledge, which should be shared by the speaker and listener. Deixis and distance, references and inferences,

biases and conclusions, politeness and interaction, speech acts and events, and other pragmatic aspects have been studied. Morris. in Tarigan (1990: 33) states that pragmatics is an analysis about “the relation between signs and interpreters.” Parker (1986:11) as quoted in Wijana (2009:4) states, “Pragmatics is distinct from grammar, which is the study of the internal structure of language. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate.” Peccei (1999:2) states “pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about the physical and social world.”

Naoko Taguchi (2023). ‘Pragmatics is a field of linguistics concerning linguistic forms and the meaning they produce in a social context’. Pragmatic is a field of science that studies the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Through this study, it is hoped that one can talk about the meaning that people mean, their assumptions, their intentions or goals, and the types of actions they take when they speak because pragmatics allows humans as language users into language analysis.” Leech (1982:1) explained that understanding words or sentences cannot truly comprehend the essence of language itself unless we understand pragmatics: how participation in communication is linked to the intent and purpose of the speaker. Just like the meaning of Pragmatics as a linguistic field is needed to explain the essence of language itself as a communication tool.

Michael Haugh (2012). ‘Speaker intentions made their way into contemporary pragmatics through three different but interrelated routes.’. It is also described by the author that in using language, speakers or writers may have motives or intentions in their minds that form the basis of what they say

or write. Pragmatics is also related to the background of the communication event, how the speaker's intent is conveyed so that the listener or reader can follow the flow of the message being delivered. J. Cutting (2002) describes that “Pragmatic is an approach to studying language relation to the contextual background features. “ In the speaker's opinion, the context of language use, which determines the use of the language itself, must be considered when we talk about pragmatics. .” Crystal in Barron: (2003:7) defines ”pragmatic as the study of language from the user’s point of view, especially the choices they make, the obstacles they face in swing language in social interactions, and the effect their use of language has on other participants in an act of communication.”.

Levinson (1983) ”there are several definition of pragmatic related to context: a) Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of language, b) Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that a basic to an account of language understanding, c) Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language user to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate. Mey (2001:6) says that “a truly pragmatic consideration has to deal with the users in their *social context*; it cannot limit itself to the grammatically encoded aspects of contexts, as the „grammaticalization requirement“ seems to imply”.

Gadis Kretek tells a story about tragedy and romance, where the love story of Raja and Jeng Yah becomes the central thread of the novel's narratives. Mr. Raja was so captivated by the kretek made by that woman. Jeng Yah's rolling technique became the secret ingredient of the popularity of

Gadis Kretek. The sweetness of Gadis Kretek was obtained from Jeng Yah's saliva, which served as the adhesive for the rolling paper of this tobacco and clove mixture product. Pragmatic as a clear meaning is illustrated by who the narrator explains the purpose and intent of this novel.

2.2 Speech Acts

As communication, language is used for various purposes such as requesting, persuading, sharing beliefs, promising, and others. The types of utterances spoken by people can be classified based on the form or purpose of the utterance itself, which is called speech acts.

To interact and communicate, speaking in a language is necessary, just as when people speak in a language, they perform an action. "Actions performed through speech are generally called speech acts" (Yule, 1996: 47). Then Austin (1975:3) states that speech acts are technical terms in linguistics and philosophy of language. Speech acts can be analyzed at three levels: illocutionary acts, the performance of a speech: the actual utterance and the meaning seemingly contained within it, encompassing phonetic, phatic, and rhetic acts corresponding to the verbal syntactic, and semantic aspects of a meaningful utterance; illocutionary acts: the semantic 'illocutionary force' of the utterance, thus its true meaning and intent; and in certain cases, perlocutionary acts' effect, not either. Besides that, Austin (1962:199) defines that the speaker's utterance can be divided into three types of meaning: namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

"A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. We perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint,

invitation, compliment or refusal. It is called acts of communication to express a certain attitude, for example, a statement expresses a belief, request expresses a desire, sad, sorrow and an apology expresses a regret” (Yule: 1996). Austin, 1962 draws his opinion “language can be seen as subpart of philosophy of action.” That means people when produce or use language actually perform some actions. Cruse (2011).” To communicate we must express propositions with a particular illocutionary force, and in so doing we perform particular kinds of action such as stating, promising, warning, and so on, which have come to be called speech acts.

Alif (2020) said This theory discusses how we achieve something that someone wants to accomplish using words by identifying what is necessary to make a statement successful or have an understood intention. According to Austin (1995:52) ”all sentences that appear in a conversation are included in speech acts as described by. The speech acts consist of propositional statements and the total situation of the utterance. Speech acts are not only focused conversational sentences but also in situation because a sentence has meaning when it is associated with a situation or context. Therefore, when people analyze speech acts, they cannot separate between activities, situations, and conversations” (Jhon L Austin, 1962).

Jhon Roger Searle (1969) has ever argued ” Speech act maintained that, when using language, people do not only make propositional statements about objects, entities, states of affairs and so on., but they also fulfil functions such as requesting, denying and introducing.” Schifrin (1994:49) ” sentences developed speech act theory from the basic belief that language is used to perform actions. Thus, its fundamental insights focus on how meaning and action are related to

language.” Searle (1969:17-18) ever stated ”the speech act or acts performed in the utterances of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence.’ The meaning of a sentence does not in all cases uniquely determine what speech act is performed in a given utterances of that sentence, for a speaker may mean what he actually says, but it is always in principle possible for him to say exactly what he means. Therefore, is it principle possible for every speech act of perform or could perform to be uniquely determined by a given sentence (set of sentences), given of the assumption that the speaker is speaking literally and that the context is appropriate.

Searle (1969: 16) stated that “the production or issuance of a sentence taken under certain conditions is a speech act, and speech are the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication. Speaking a language is performing speech acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions, asking promises, etc.” While another philosopher mentioned ”thus, viewing speech acts as the basic units of communication allows to explicitly associated speech act with the study of language (its productions, its interpretations) and meaning (both speaker meaning and linguistic meaning” Schifrin (1994:55).

Gadis Kretek follows the story of Raja, the owner of the Djagad Raja kretek factory who is dying. In his remaining time, Raja wants to meet Dasiyah or Jeng Yah, who was once his love in the past. Raja asks his youngest child, Lebas, to find the whereabouts of Jeng Yah. As Lebas’ child, she strives to fulfill her father's last wish: to find Jeng Yah. Jeng Yah is the daughter of the owner of the Merdeka cigarette factory. Her dream of creating a kretek sauce blend is very strong, even though she has to face a patriarchal culture where women are not allowed to enter the sauce room. All obstacles do not make Jeng Yah give up.

He managed to break the stereotype with his homemade sauce. From there, a new kretek cigarette brand called Gadis was created. The commissive speech acts conveyed by the main character, such as promises, apologies, gratitude, and condolences, are depicted in the dialogues of this novel.

This research will use Searle's perspective in Yuli, which analyzes commissive speech acts such as feelings of Pleasure, Pain, Like, Dislike, Joy, Sorrow, and Apologize, describing the expressions of emotions of the main character in the novel.

2.3 Classification of Speech Act

2.3.1 Jhon L. Austin

Jhon L Austin (1962: 108) Describing a speech involves a speaker performing three actions simultaneously in their communication. These actions are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary Act: The locutionary acts are acts of speaking in the constructions of speech , such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain sense and certain reference as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. Austin (1962:108) states that “Locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to the meaning in the traditional sense. This is in line with Levinson’s statements (1993:236)”The locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and

reference.” Meanwhile according to Yule (1996:48) “Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, this is the actual words that the speaker uses.”

Illocutionary Act: It is the act of using utterance to perform a function. When saying something, a speaker does not only produce utterance with no purpose. She or he form an utterance with some kind of function in mind “Illocutionary act is an utterance which has a certain force. It is an act performed in saying something.” (Leech, 1983:199) “The formulation of illocutionary act is saying X, S asserts that P refers to the proposition or basic meaning of an utterance, the example: I’ve just made some coffee. The speaker makes an offer or statement.” Yule (1996:48).

Austin (1975:3) ‘that there are three types of speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts’. It focuses to the illocutionary act which has five types, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarative (Searle in Leech, 1983:205). There will be various context found by the writer and the writer will use the context in order to find out the types of illocutionary acts in their daily communication.

Perlocutionary Act: According to Austin (1962: 108), “Perlocutionary act is the achieving of certain effects by saying something, it concerns the effect an utterance may have on the hearer. Put slightly more technically, a perlocutionary is the act by which the locution and illocution produce a certain effect is or exert a certain influence on the hearer”

2.3.2 Jhon Searle

Speech acts can be classified into five categories as Searle in Levinson (1983: 240) "states that the classifications are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations."

1. Representative

"Representatives speech act can be noted by some speech acts verb, such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, agree, claim, beliefs, conclude." Searle in Levinson (1983: 240). Representatives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to the truth. Of the expressed proposition. The utterance are produced based on the speaker's observation of certain things the followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. Therefore, testing a representative can be done by simply questioning whether it can be categorized as true or false." This is similar to Yule's definition (1996:53)"Representative state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." Representative Speech Acts: stating, boasting, complaining, claiming and reporting.

2. Directive

Directive speech act is one of its types where the directive speech act is used when the speaker wants the listener to do something for the speaker. The use of the term directive speech act consist of activities such as command, order, requesting, suggesting, questioning and inviting. Directive is an illocutionary ac which is used to make the hearer to do something in the future. This kind of illocutionary act has world to words directions of fit." Searle (1979:13).

Searle begins by pointing out that he will focus his examination on speech acts on what Austin called "Illocutionary Acts". Searle then describes this illocutionary act as "The production of the sentence taken under certain conditions and as the minimal units of linguistic communication. His final goal is to find rules for performing an illocutionary act. In order to do so, he first deals with the notion: rules, propositions and meaning." Jhon L Austin (1996: 110-111). Searle finally focuses on the illocutionary act of promising and tries to point out the necessary and sufficient conditions for the performance of this act (Searle: 1996:116). From those conditions he wants to derive a set of rules for "The use of the function – indicating device." Searle (1996:117). "Emphasizes that he did not satisfying succeed in doing so, due to the difficulties in defining the notion of a promise. A sincere promise and a grammatically well-formed sentences as a point of departure."

Yule (1996:54) explains "directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the hearer. It is commonly appear with some performative verbs such as: requesting, demanding, questioning, asking, proposing, advising, suggesting, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, ordering, and etc."

4. Commissive

Commissive is kind of speech act that used by the speaker to commit themselves to some future course action. They express the speaker's intention to do something on some future action. Searle (1979:14) "commissives as the illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course action." Yule (1996:54) "commissives commit the speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends such as promising, threatening, refusing,

pledging, offering, vowing and volunteering. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the word by the speaker". Commissives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future course of action, these include promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges. Searle in Levinson (1983). Commissive shows that the speaker undertake to do something by expressing an intention. The speaker become committed to act in the way represented by the propositional content. Commissives speech acts which result in an obligation to the speaker; that was, they commit the speaker to did something.

Commissive speech act is used by the speaker to commit themselves to some future course action. It expresses the speaker's attention to do something on some future action. Searle (1979:14) "commissives as the illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course action." Yule (1996:54) "commissives commit the speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends such as promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing and volunteering. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the word by the speaker".

Widdya Syafitri (2019) The commissive speech act is used by the shopping hosts to attract people's attention or to influence the people to buy the products. advertisement and its use are quite familiar to everyone. It is not a new thing in today's life. To some people, it has important roles and functions because it can be used to support and to increase their business or activity. The commissive speech act in that utterance is conveyed by using declarative mood (form). It is because the host would like to convey or to inform the fact about the product that is the fact about its strength, which cannot break if it is dropped

to the floor. Besides that, the intonation used by the host in uttering the utterance is flat and there is no response like 'yes' or 'no' given by another host toward the utterance.

Avinda S. Putri (2019) "Promising is a statement of telling someone that you will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another to do (or not to do) something in the future. " That means if you promise that you will do something, you are telling someone that you will definitely do it. Or you will explain that you will do or provide it by a certain deadline.

4. Expressive

Searle (1979:15) "Expressive speech act is a speech act is a speech in which the speaker expresses feeling and attitude about something such as asking for apology, thanking someone and congratulating someone. Expressive are illocutionary point used to express the psychological state of the speaker. The states what the speaker feels and can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy and sorrow." Yule (1996: 53) "In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). E.g.: a) I am really sorry, it is an expression to show sympathy, b) Congratulation, is used to congratulate someone, c) We really appreciate what you did for us. Can be used to thank or to appreciate someone.

"Expressive illocutionary acts are linguistic acts in which one can be said to do something, like stating, denying or asking. Statement which appear on the face of it to be endowed with cognitive meaning tur out to be used in fact to perform expressive or directive illocutionary acts. 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, dislike, joy and sorrow.” It might in line with Searle, and Vanderveken (1985)” Speech act whose illocutionary content is the expression of a psychological state about ourselves 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 expression, the speaker makes words fit of the feeling.

Expressives are speech acts that the utterances express a psychological state. These According to Yule (1996) expressives are kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow, apologize

5. Declaration

In relation to Searle’s (1979) speech act” a declarative is an utterance used by a speaker with the purpose of changing a situation in some way once the speech act has been uttered. Declarations can bring about a change in the world. For example: I now declare you husband and wife. Declaration effect immediate change in the institutional state of affairs that is they change the world via the utterance.”

Yule (1996) defines declaratives are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. As the example below, the speaker has to have special institutional role, in a specific context such as to pronounce, declare, baptize and sentence. The words that can be indicated into this type

are curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized.

2.3 Varieties of Illocutionary Function

2.3.1 Geoffrey N. Leech

Geoffrey N. Leech in *The Pragmatics of Politeness* explains that when communicating, people pursue two types of goals. One is called the illocutionary goal, which is what people want to do through linguistic communication, for example, asking for permission, giving advice, etc. Of course, it involves social goals, namely people want to maintain a good communicative relationship with others. The illocutionary and social goals can support each other or compete, and here the goal to be polite is very important to a certain extent. When the illocutionary purpose supports social goals, Leech calls it pos-politeness (for example, giving praise has a positive purpose to assess the high quality of others, and thus naturally helps maintain good communicative relationships). When the illocutionary purpose competes with social goals, we get negative-politeness such as a request having a negative purpose that is compensated by social goals intended to avoid humiliation by reducing the extent to which goal A is imposed on B.

Leech distinguishes between his conception of politeness as communicative altruism and genuine altruism, and outlines eight features or aspects of politeness: it is not obligatory, it can be graded, there is a normal sense of when and how to be polite, it is situation-dependent, it involves reciprocal asymmetry, it can be realized in recurring behaviors, it involves the occurrence of certain value transactions, but tends to maintain value equilibrium. “ It

presents a list of six important distinctions to be made: the first between bivalent and trivalent politeness. Leech (2014). The language conveying meaning is between bivalent politeness (two truth values that every meaningful statement is either true or false) and trivalent (having more than 2 meanings or more).

Leech presents his new model by starting with a restatement of the Politeness Principle, which he explains as "a boundary observed in human communicative behavior, which influences us to avoid conflicts or communicative violations, and maintain or enhance communicative harmony or alignment".

Leech maintains the original division of the events in his narrative based on their illocutionary functions into four categories:

1. Convival or Social goal that is actually reflecting the relationship between the Cooperative Principle (CP) and the Politeness Principle (PP). The Illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal. They are: offering, inviting, promising, thanking, vowing, condoling.
2. Competitive aims at an illocutionary goal of competing with social objectives, for example, commanding, requesting, demanding, pleading subject to negative politeness. The Illocutionary goal competes with the social goal, they are : ordering, asking, demanding, advising and commanding. It is called as being friendly explains illocution in line with social purposes, for example, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, giving congratulations subject to positive politeness.
3. Collaborative illocutionary aims do not concern social purposes, for example, asserting, reporting, announcing, giving instructions. There is

no particular reason to involve politeness because the participants' illocutionary goals neither compete with nor contribute to social objectives. they are: claiming, boasting, reporting, stating and complaining.

4. Conflict or conflictives (for example, threatening, accusing, condemning, reprimanding) there is absolutely no reason to be polite because the purpose of the speech event is to cause deliberate mistakes. Negative politeness and positive politeness should not be equated with positive and negative.

In the novel *Gadis Kretek*, the illocutionary communication to be analyzed from the speaker who conveys meaning is the Convivial or Social Purpose, which essentially reflects the relationship between the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle. The illocutionary purposes coincide with social purposes. They are: offering, inviting, promising, thanking, swearing, and expressing condolences.