

ILLOCUTIONARY AND PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON MAIN CHARACTERS DIALOGUES IN JOHN MILNE'S NOVEL: "THE BLACK CAT"

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Abstract

This article describes the types of illocutionary acts and the impact of perlocutionary acts on main characters' dialogues in John Milne's Novel: The Black Cat". This study used descriptive qualitative design. Data of this study were dialogues in the "The Black Novel". The study revealed that the dialogue possesses five types of illocutionary acts i.e. *declaratives, assertives, expressive, directives, commissives* and the impact of perlocutionary act. Readers can broaden and enrich the knowledge of speech acts especially *Illocutionary, perlocutionary acts*; understand what the speaker intends and know the sequence of events in speaker utterances; practice strategies of speech act in their daily life, and use literary works to learn language naturally.

Keywords: illocutionary, perlocutionary acts, dialogues, the Black Cat Novel

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is used to create a meaningful communication among human being. In other words, communication is the main function of language. Communication is impossible without shared knowledge and assumptions between speakers and hearers (Stubbs, 1983:1). In its various usages, language has specific meaning in each context. Studying meaning within a situational context is what Pragmatics deals with it. As Gadzar (1979:2) in Levinson (1983:12) defines that pragmatics has its topic those aspects of the meaning of utterances which cannot be accounted for by straightforward references to the truth conditions of the sentence uttered,; *PRAGMATICS = MEANING –TRUTH CONDITIONS*". In other words, pragmatics as a subfields of linguistics which studies the way in which context contributing the meaning. It studies the transmission of meaning depend on not only in linguistics knowledge (e.g. grammar, lexicon etc) of the speaker and hearer, but also on the context of the utterance.

The pragmatic approach seems to be the most appropriate to describe the speech act in the dialogues "*The Black Cat by John Milne*" because pragmatics is a branch of linguistics deals with the study of relationship between linguistics form and the human being who use these forms. (Murcia, 2000:19). It is concerned with people's intention, assumptions, beliefs, goals, and the kinds when they are using language. All those speech acts include 1) Locution is the physical act of producing an utterance; 2) Illocution is the act which is committed by producing an utterance,

it is showing what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence, and; 3) Perlocution is the effect of locution and illocution which can be found in the novel "*The Black Cat*" by John Milne such as in the utterances of Inspector Salahadin el Nur "*I want to speak to Mr. Pearson*", actually, Mr. Salahadin does not just want to talk to Mr. Pearson but more than the real intention to get the form of information; where Mr. Pearson is.

Several relevant studies that are related to the analysis of speech act especially illocutionary acts exactly have relation to give contribution explaining about speech act. Dira (2014) investigated a study entitled Directive Illocutionary Acts Used by Main Characters in Alice in Wonderland Movie Script. She has found that in uttering something, the clause pattern is not always constructed grammatically as normal basic structure in English, S+V+O but using Directive Illocutionary acts analysis, the sentence can be analogically analyzed and perform a clear meaning. Suryaningsih (2014) has conducted a study about The Directive Illocutionary Acts in "*To Kill A Mockingbird*" Screenplay by Horton Footefour and found types of directive illocutionary acts include: tell,ask,advice and invite. She has found that Nine data indicating directive acts in the screenplay were classified based on theory of Leech "*Principles of Pragmatics*". Sumponogati (2015) has investigated illocutionary acts and speech function of the main characters in Khaled Hosseini's novel "*A Thousand Splendid Suns*" and found that the utterances produced by the main characters in part one of the novel are mostly using directive, commissives and representatives but rarely expressives. Based on his findings, the most illocutionary type used by the main characters in that novel is directive. The main characters use the directive when he or she ask something that needs responding from the hearer, and the rarely one is expressives acts. Those studies have some relevancies on the research of illocutionary act on the main characters' dialogues of the Novel the Black Cat by John Milne.

In accordance with the explanation presented above, this study focuses on what *are the types illocutionary acts performed by the main characters' Dialogues of the Novel the Black Cat "by John Milne"*; *what are the impact of perlocutionary acts performed by the main characters' Dialogues of the Novel the Black Cat "by John Milne"*. By doing so, the readers understand what the speaker intends and what the hearer understands.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Speech act is a kind of verbal communication and it is a subdivision of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996), speech act is a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. Bach (1979) explains that an action in verbal communication has message in itself so the communication is not only about language but also with action. Speech act is the utterance that occurs and act refers to an action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. In addition, Austin in Brown and Yule (1983:231) states that while sentences can often be used to report states of affairs, the utterance of some sentences must be treated as the performance of an act. For example; *Come to the Museum. The new room is going to be opened tomorrow at ten o'clock.*. The utterance especially for Mr. Salahudin and His friends and utterance "*The new room is going to be opened tomorrow at ten o'clock*" can be used the librarian to assert the visitors.

Speech act theory influences the relationship between form and function because it focuses on the question of what people are doing when they use language. It is the type of act performed by speaker in uttering a sentence. Austin stated that all expressions of language must be viewed as act. He distinguishes three kinds of action within each utterance; they are locutionary acts (which incorporates phonetic, phatic and rhetic) illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts (Rankema, 1993:22).

2.1 Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the act of saying something; producing a series of sounds, which mean something. This is the aspect of language, which has been the traditional concern of linguistics. Rankema (1993:22) states that locutionary act is the physical act of producing an utterance. Further, Coulthard (1985:18) in Mursyid et.al. say that locutionary act is the act of saying something. In addition, Sari (1988:24) defines locutionary act is the act of simply uttering a sentence from a language; it is a description of what the speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expression, such as "*Mr. Pearson is dead*" the referring expression is "*dead*"

2.2 Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the act, which is committed by producing an utterance (Rankema 1993:22). It is performed in saying something and includes acts such as betting, promising, denying and ordering. The illocution in speech act theory is the focus of attention. The philosopher Searle (1969) formulates four felicity conditions which illocutions must meet and it will be illustrated using the illocution "to promise" they are:

- a. The propositional content: it means that the act must be a future act and it can't be spoken for doing something that has already been done.
- b. The preparatory condition: this promise must be advantageous for addressee and it does not promise something that is solely disadvantageous.
- c. The sincerity condition: the speaker must honestly fulfill the promise.
- d. The essential condition: the speaker must be responsible for carrying out the act stated.

In addition, Sari (1988:25) states that illocutionary act is what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence, such as; *Perhaps there really was a gold cat. Perhaps tomb robbers stole the real cat thousands of years ago. Then they put this wooden cat into the tomb.* The intend of the speaker shows the prediction about the "*Black Cat*". The illocutionary act is one ordering. Beside of the act of ordering as in the previous example, there are the other examples of illocutionary act, namely; stating, threatening, commanding, apologizing, promising, predicting, ordering, and requesting.

2.3 Perlocutinary Act

Perlocutionary act is producing some effects on hearers. Persuasion is a perlocutionary act; one cannot persuade someone of something just by saying, "I persuade you". Coulthard

(1985:18) in Mursyid et.al. states that perlocutionary act is the act performed by or as a result of saying. Brown and Yule (1983:232) say that perlocutionary act is the effect which the illocutionary act is the production of an effect through locution and illocution, such as; the execution of an order by the addressee (Rankema, 1993:22). In addition, Sari (1988:25) defines that perlocution act is the effect on the hearer of what the speaker says. Perlocutionary act would include such effects as; persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, and inspiring the hearer. For example: the Librarian says to Mr.Salahadin and his friends to visit the museum in the next month, "*Come back in November. Then you I'll see the Black Cat in its right place*". The illocutionary act might be one of urging but the perlocutionary act is likely to be one of *persuading*.

There are several classifications of speech acts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Searle (1969) in Murcia (2000:25) categorize the most basic category of illocutionary act. The classification is based on to how they affect the social interaction between speaker and hearers. It consists of five different types, 1) representative, 2) directive, 3) expressive, 4) declarative, and 5) commissive.

2.3.1 Representative (assertives)

Representatives (assertives) are speech acts that enable the speaker to express feelings, beliefs, assertions, illustrations and the like. An example of such a representative speech act would be statement made by a speaker in the dialogues of the Black Cat "*Borkman's dead and Jusef is caught. The Ba'albek Gang is finished. The police are waiting are waiting for you at Venice*". The utterances kinds of assertives, informing act.

2.3.2 Directives

Directives are speech acts that enable speakers to impose some action on the hearer. Through directives the speaker can express what s/he wants and then expect the hearer to comply. The utterance commands, orders, advice, recommend and requests are kinds of directives. Look at this example, "*Can you phone Beirut airport? Find out the time of the first plane to Athens. I want to get there as soon as possible*". This utterance included in directives act; advised act.

2.3.3 Commisives

Commisives are speech acts that enable speakers to commit themselves to future action. Promises and refusals are commissives. By definition these are speech acts where by the speaker taken on or refuse some responsibility on the speaker. The use of performatives verbs makes such speech acts more explicit. In the case of a promise, the choice of the verb "promise" makes the statement a stronger commitment, which is more costly to the speaker but advantageous to the hearer. For example "*I'll send you a telegram from Athens tomorrow*". The utterance which can be categorized as Commisives act is Promising.

2.3.4 Expressives

Expressives are among the most important speech acts. These speech acts express psychological states of the speaker or the hearer. Apologizing, complaining, complimenting, and

congratulating are kinds of expressives. For example *"I'll see you later. Thanks for your help. Good bye"*. This utterance included in thanking expression.

2.3.5 Declaratives

Declaratives are speech acts that "change the world" as a result of having been performed. The examples of such declaratives speech acts are *"No one is allowed into the hotel"*.

2.4 Novel

Novel is literary work told about sequence of life of the characters inside. It is an imaginative piece of fiction around a plot, enacted by several major and minor characters, at several locations, in a social context, where the interchange between characters enables them to express their characters in terms of their relationship with others and the existing circumstances. Moreover, Jones (1986:82-86) states that novel deals with truths, problems and conflict. It aims to entertain and to inform the readers. The elements of structure of a novel are as follows: (1) Title; the title of a novel may name the chief character, some significant object, name of place, or indicate the nature of the story; (2) Point of view; point of view is the way an author permits the reader to observe the story. Point of view may be first person, third person, dramatic or omniscient; (3) Dramatic conflict; dramatic conflict is a kind of action in a novel. Conflict appeals to the emotions of reader. It may be physical, social, psychological, or it may be a combination of these; (4) Theme; theme of a novel is its underlying idea or wisdom that the author is presenting; (5) Plot; plot is the action of the story or the sequences of events involving the character or characters. It may be simple or complex. A novel usually uses complex plot. Complex plot has several groups of characters; the story deals with one, takes up another, return to first, then takes up another; (4) Characterization; characterization is the depicting of clear image of a person. There are two methods of characterization: the dramatic and the analytic. In the dramatic we form our opinions of the characters from what they do and say, from their environment, and from what other character think of them. In the analytic method the author comments upon the characters, explaining their motives, their appearances, and their thought; (5) Situations; situation is what gives background to the story. It shapes the action and provides the tone through setting and description; (6) Styles; style is the way in which an author selects, arranges, and presents his words. It is his manner of expression.

In short, novel as a kind of literary work is a good source for those who intends to find and analyze pragmatic phenomena. It is known that novel is a kind of literary work which the readers can learn the true secret of life.

2.5 Dialogue

Dialogue is conversation done by the characters of literary works. Such as novel and play that explain what the characters do, and the dialogue build the plot of the story. Similar with Kosasih (2008:85-86) dialogue must meet two demands. First, the dialogue must demonstrate the motion behavior of the characters. Dialogue should be used to reflect what happened before the story was, what was going on outside the stage as the story progresses, and can reveal the thoughts and feelings of the characters who played a role on stage. Secondly, the dialogue is

spoken on stage should be sharp and orderly than in everyday speech. No word should be thrown away. The figures should speak clearly and to the point. The dialogue should be delivered in a reasonable and natural.

There are two meaning of dialogues. The first meaning of dialogue is spoken or written conversation and the second one is a discussion between two people in which opinions are exchanged (Mulyana 2005:53). This study uses the first meaning since the subject of the study are dialogues of the main characters in the novel "*The Black Cat*" by John Milne. The dialogues present conversations among the characters in the novel and represents idea, thought, desire, or feeling of the characters trough their utterances. Dialogues play important role in building the plot of novel.

3. METHOD

The study belongs to descriptive qualitative design. The descriptive qualitative design doesn't intend to find a new theory but find a new evidence to prove a theory. According to Cresswell (2001), qualitative research is descriptive in that the researtcher is interested to investigate the process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures. This study used this method because it attempts to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the novel. It focussed on the utterances of illocutionary and perlocutionary Acts on the main characters' dialogues of the novel "*The Black Cat*" by John Milne. Furthermore, the utterances were analyzed descriptively to be described and explained in detail phenomena based on speech act theory.

The subjects of the study are the dialogues in the novel "*The Black Cat*" by John Milne and in order to make the dialogues make sense and analyzable, it also takes the situation as the context of the dialogues. The data were taken from the novel "*The Black Cat*" by John Milne. The novel is originally published under the title *The Black Cat* by Macmillan Publisher Limited of Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 6XS, United Kingdom. It uses the elementary novel although the novel is still elementary level but the content of the novel is more interesting to be analyzed. The primary data are the dialogues of the novel "*The Black Cat*" by John Milne. It is assumed to contain the illocutionary act are found and the impact of the perlocutionary act. The secondary sources of the research are books, and articles that related to this research.

This study conducts documentary technique in collecting the data. The data are taken from the dialogues of the novel "*The Black Cat*" by John Milne by following stages; (1) Reading and understanding the novel; (2) Selecting the dialogue of the novel containing illocutionary acts and the impact of perlocutionary acts.

Conducting descriptive qualitative method (Nasution, 2003:54), this study constructs the data and examines its parts in order to make the data intelligible. This study conducts data analysis by conducting some steps; (1) reading the novel of the black cat; (2) understanding the novel and identifying dialogues containing speech acts; (3) categorizing the dialogues into illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts; (4) drawing a conclusion.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Synopsis of the Novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne

The Black Cat is a science-fiction novel by John Milne. The novel first published in 2003. In the novel, the first character is Inspector Salahadin El Nur. He is an Inspector in Egyptian police. His job is to protect Egyptian antiquities. An antiquity is something which very old. There are many antiquities in Egypt. Most of them are valuable. Many of them are in museums in Cairo or in Europe. But there are many others which have not yet been found these antiquities are buried under the sands, in tombs or in pyramids. There are many archeologists working in Egypt. Archeologists study ancient cities and tombs. Sometime they found antiquities. They must give all these antiquities to the Egyptian Government. But, some archeologists try to keep them. Salahadin's job is to stop this happening. Salahadin has studied history at Cairo University and the University of London. He has visited many museums in Cairo and in Europe.

Yesterday morning, an archeologist was found dead in a Nile Hotel. The archeologist was called Pearson. He had been in Egypt for six months. Pearson had been looking for antiquities. The police are making enquiries. Salahadin as inspector in the Egyptian police looked for the Pearson murderer. He sent out a police message on Radio Cairo. Then, Inspector Salahadin got the information about the Pearson murderer in Beirut. In Beirut Salahadin meets his friend. His name is Fuad. Fuad helps Salahadin to find Pearson's Murderer. They were looking for the man that has characteristics as Salahadin's writing in his notes. Salahadin found the man. His name is Borkman but he said that Black Cat was saved by Peterson.

When Salahadin found the Black Cat, he lifted the box down on the bed and started to open it but something had gone wrong. There was a noise and the door of cabin 22 suddenly opened. There was a man in the doorway. It was Peterson and he had a gun in his hand. The gun was pointing at Salahadin. Suddenly Peterson lifted his gun. At the same moment, a large wave shook the side of the ship. Peterson was thrown against the rail and the gun fell onto the deck. For a second, both men looked at the gun, then at each other. The wind pressed hard against them. Neither of them moved forward. Peterson was the first to move. He tried to pick up the gun and Salahadin ran straight at him. He held Peterson round the neck and pushed him over the rail. Peterson fell backwards over the rail and disappeared into the angry sea below.

Finally, Salahadin went with Leila and Fuad to the Cairo Museum. They took the Black Cat with them. They met a friend called Faisal who worked in the museum. Salahadin gave the Black Cat to Faisal and told him the story. Finally, the Black Cat of Ankunten was given by Salahadin El Nur.

4.2 The Illocutionary Act in the Novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne

The first research problem is to know the illocutionary acts found in the dialogues of the novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne.

Illocutionary acts are the making of a statement, offer, promise, etc. In uttering a sentence by virtue of the conventional force associated with it. Meanwhile, John R. Searle classified

speech acts into: 1) Assertive act; 2) directive act; 3) expressive act; 4) commissive act; and 5) declarative act.

Since the subject of the study is the dialogues of the novel, it takes the illocutionary which occurred in the dialogues according to Searle's classification of speech acts. The researcher uses the narration of the dialogues to make the dialogues make sense. The types of illocutionary acts are presented as follows.

Assertive Illocutionary Acts

1. Informing act; a) Mr. Pearson is dead.
2. Stating act; a) He was working in the south and leaving Egypt soon; b) that's the man; c) the Italian police are waiting for you at Venice; d) I'll not disturb him until Venice; e) I'll not disturb him until lunch; f) I told them about the cafe in Ba'albek and about Jusef. Then they believe me; g) It isn't valuable;
3. Claiming act; a) You're wrong; b) He spoke Arabic, but he was not an Arab. Perhaps he was Swedish; c) He concludes that Pearson's murderer has gone to Beirut;
4. Reporting act; a) it's more dangerous hanger up. People are often killed up there;
5. Suggesting act; a) You're wearing summer clothes; b) You can have lunch first; c) You need a rest.

Directive acts consist of:

1. Requesting act; a) can I have a cabin, please? b) I need your help; c) Bring Salahadin back here. Leila said to Fuad; d) Go to Ba'albek. Go to Jusef's cafe. Ask for Jusef;
2. Commanding act; a) You can send out a police message on Radio Cairo; b) No, we won't do that. We're not really certain; c) Don't move; d) Put your hands behind your back and come out into the corridor;
3. Ordering act; a) Let's follow him; b) Can you phone Beirut airport? Find out the time of the first plane to Athens;

Commissive Acts consist of

1. Offering act; a) Can I help you?; b) I'm going to make a coffee. Do you both want some?
2. Promising act; a) I'll telephone you immediately; b) I'll send you a telegram from Athens tomorrow; c) I'll call you; d) Came back in November. Then you'll see the Black Cat in its right place; e) Oh...of course. I'll be there;

Expressive Acts consist of six acts:

1. Welcoming act; a) Hello Salahadin. It's nice to see you again';
2. Thanking act; a) I'll see you later. Thanks for your help. Goodbye; b) Thanks you. I enjoyed it very much;
3. Praising act; a) That's an idea. I'll eat here;
4. Refusing act; a) You're telling lies; b) No, thank you;
5. Apologizing act; a) I'm really sorry;
6. Blaming act; a) It's my fault.

Declarative Acts consist of:

1. You can't go through the gate without a ticket;
2. He's decided to go to Venice. But cabin 23 is empty. You can go there;
3. I'm sorry, 'said policemen. "No one is allowed into the hotel;
4. Oh no... he spoke like a Lebanese;
5. I'm inspector in the Egyptian police. I've followed you from Beirut. The Italian police are waiting for you at Venice;

4.3 The Perlocutionary act Found in the Novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne

The second research problem is to know the perlocutionary act found in the dialogues of the novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne.

To analyze the dialogues, this study takes the dialogues with the narration so the dialogues can be intelligible. It underlines the utterances containing illocutionary act and perlocutionary act to avoid misunderstanding of the analysis. The data presentation and discussion are presented as follows.

4.3.1 Assertive Acts

Assertive act is kind of illocutionary act represent a subjective state of the speaker's mind. The examples of assertive acts are: stating, claiming, informing, suggesting, and the like.

- [1] MA : I'm sorry. You can't speak to Mr. Pearson, sir (1)
SA : 'Why not?' (2)
MA : Mr. Pearson is dead, he was found dead in his room this morning. Mr. Pearson was murdered. (3)

Illocutionary: The utterance (3) kinds of assertives, informing act. The Manager gives information to Salahadin. By stating 'Mr. Pearson was dead' he concludes that Salahadin want the information.

Perlocutionary: Mr. Salahadin as the hearer looking for the cause of Pearson dead.

[2] AH: Why are you interested in this man? 'Do you know him?' (4)

SA: His name is Pearson, he's an archeologist. He was working in the south and leaving Egypt soon and I wanted to see him.' (5)

Illocutionary: The utterance (5) contains assertives, stating act. In utterances, the speaker's state for the hearer that the person was dead is Pearson.

Perlocutionary: Inspector Ahmed as the hearer helps Salahadin to find Pearson murderer.

[3]PR: Wait a moment. You're wrong. There were seven boxes. You and I carried three. (6)

AH: But that makes six boxes, not seven. You can't count'. (7)

PR: I can count. There were seven boxes. Mr. Pearson carried one into the room himself. It was a heavy box, it smaller than the others. (8)

Illocutionary: The utterance (6) contains assertive act. The speaker claiming that the boxes not six as the first porter said, but seven boxes and one of them is hidden by Pearson.

Perlocutionary: Inspector Ahmed and Salahadin as the hearer decides that the seventh boxes are missing became a guidance to find the murderer of Pearson. So, they will find the murderer through the seventh boxes.

[4] SA : And what did he look like? (9)

TD: He was tall with broad shoulders. He had fair hair. He spoke Arabic, but he was not an Arab. Perhaps he was Swedish. (10)

Illocutionary: The utterance (10) contains assertive act. The speaker claims about the man as Swedish people not an Arab people.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer got some important thing about this information. So, he decides to go to Beirut and find the Pearson's murderer with a characteristic as taxi driver.

[5] SA: We must phone Alexandria, said Salahadin to Ahmed.
Salahadin picked up the telephone and talk with police in Alexandria.
After that, he concludes that Pearson's murderer has gone to Beirut.
I'm sure of that. He said to Ahmed. (11)

Illocutionary: The utterance (11) also states the speaker's idea; he claims the Pearson's murderer stay in Beirut.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer to go to Beirut after he gets information from police in Alexandria.

[6] SA : This road is dangerous. (12)
FU : You're right. And it's more dangerous hinger up. People are often killed up there. (13)

Illocutionary: The utterance (13) contains report act (assertive). The speaker tells about the people that killed in the road toward Beirut.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer will take care when he passed the street again.

[7] SA : It's getting cold. (14)
FU : Yes. You're wearing summer clothes. This is not Cairo. It's cold here in the mountains. It's cold sometimes even in summer. I'll get you a warm coat. You'll need it later. (15)

Illocutionary: The utterance (15) contains the assertive act. The speaker suggests the hearer to uses the coat.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer following Fuad suggestion to use the coat.

[8] SA: Do you see that black car over there? The one with two men in the front. (16)
FU: Yes, And there's a fat man sitting in the back seat. I know him. He's interested in antiquities. He often comes to the museum. (17)
SA: There he is. The man on the gangway! He is tall. He has fair hair and broad shoulders. That's the man. (18)

Illocutionary: The utterance (18) contains an assertive act that stating. The speaker states the hearer about the man that carrying out the black cat.

Elocutionary: Fad as the hearer concludes that the man who interested in antiquities and often visits the museum is the Pearson's murderer.

[9] PE : I don't believe you. How do you know this? Who are you?'(19)
SA : I'm inspector in the Egyptian police. I've followed you from Beirut. The Italian police are waiting for you at Venice. (20)

Illocutionary: The utterance (20) contains assertive act that is stating. The speaker states the hearer about himself.

Elocutionary: Peterson has an idea to kill Salahadin because he knows about his crime.

[10] Do Not Disturb.
ST: Mr. Peterson's put the "Do not disturb" notice on his door. Perhaps he's sick. I'll not disturb him until Venice.'(21)

Illocutionary: The utterances (21) indicate that speaker gives state to anyone. Who can't disturb him. This act included in assertive act.

Perlocutionary: The hearer will find out what's going on toward Peterson rooms.

[11] SA: When do we arrive in Venice? (22)
ST: We're early today. We'll be there in two hours. But you don't need to get off the boat immediately. You can have lunch first. (23)

Illocutionary: The utterance (23) contains assertive act that is suggesting. The speaker states her idea and suggests Salahadin to have a lunch first.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer will receive advice from the speaker.

[12] SA: What about Mr.Pearson? (24)
ST: He still has the notice on his door. I'll not disturb him until after lunch (25)
SA: That's a good idea. Can you bring me some coffee, please? (26)

Illocutionary: The utterance (25) contains assertive act that is stating. The steward as the speaker states her mind that she doesn't disturb Peterson until lunch.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer thought that it saves for him to see Mr. Pearson later.

[13] LE: Then you can have a holiday. You need a rest. Perhaps you'll show us round Cairo. (27)
SA : That won't be a rest. But it's good idea. (28)

Illocutionary: The utterance (27) contains assertive act that is suggesting. Leila as the speaker suggests the hearer to get holiday and need a rest.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer will take a rest for a while.

[14] SA: Did they believe you? (29)

FU: Not at first. Then I told them about the Black Cat. I gave them the Borkman message. I told them about the cafe in Ba'albek and about Jusef. Then they believe me. (30)

Illocutionary: The utterances (30) included in assertive act. Fuad as the speaker states for the hearer about the actual occurrence.

Perlocutionary: The hearer believes about Fuad story.

[15] FA: It's very old. But it's not made of gold and there are no diamonds. The eyes and collar are made of stone. The cat is made of a heavy kind of wood. (31)

LE: So. It isn't valuable. Seven men have died for a piece of Wood (32).

Illocutionary: The utterances (31) included in assertives act. Leila as the speaker states her idea that she boasts with the black cat itself.

Perlocutionary: Leila as the hearer believes that black cat is valuable.

4.3.2 Directive Acts

Directive acts is kind of illocutionary act that embody an effort of the speaker to the hearer to do something. The example of directive acts are: ordering, requesting, commanding, begging, and the like.

[1] SA : I've just got on the boat. Can I have a cabin, please? (33)

OF : You're travelling first class sir... (34)

Illocutionary: The utterance (33) is kind of a directive, requesting act. Salahadin as the speaker does an act of requesting to the officer as the hearer. He asks the officer to have a cabin on the boat.

Perlocutionary: The hearer immediately to go to the cabin.

[2] AH: How can we find the seventh box? (35)

SA : I need your help. (36)

Illocutionary: The utterance (36) contains a directive act that is advising. The speaker asks request for the hearer to help.

Perlocutionary: The hearer will help the speaker to find the seventh boxes.

[3] AH: That's possible, and you want to find that tai. But, how can I help you?(37)
SA: *You can send out a police message on Radio Cairo.* (38)

Illocutionary: The utterance (38) contains a directive act. This is the kind of command. The speaker commands for the hearer to send a message.

Perlocutionary: The hearer does action like what the speaker said.

[4] SA : Pearson's murderer has gone to Beirut. I'm sure of that. (39)
AH : Then we can send a message to the boat. (40)
SA : No, we won't do that. We're not really certain. Many men have fair hair and many men carry heavy boxes. I must meet him. I must speak to him (41).

Illocutionary: The utterance (41) contains a warning act (directive). Salahadin as the speaker, gives warn to the hearer that he can't send out the message.

Perlocutionary: The hearer rejects his idea to send a message.

[5] FU : I'll take you there in my car. (43)
LA : Bring Salahadin back here. Leila said to Fuad. Our house more comfortable than a hotel. He must stay here tonight. Salahadin thanked to Leila and stood up. (44)

Illocutionary: The utterance (44) contains the requesting acts (directive) from the Leila. She requests the hearer, to take Salahadin in their house.

Perlocutionary: The hearer will bring Salahadin.

[6] FU : Let's follow him, (45)
SA: Wait a moment. Watch the black car. (46)

Illocutionary: The utterance (45) contains an act of ordering (directive). The speaker orders the hearer to follow the man as a borkman.

Perlocutionary: The hearer follows the man as the speaker assumes that he is the Pearson's murderer.

[7] BM: Will you help me? (47)
FU: Yes. What do you want? (48)
BM: Go to Ba'albek. Go to Jusef's cafe. Ask for Jusef. Tell Jusef...'
Borkman was silent again. (49)

Illocutionary: The utterances (49) contain the directive act that is requesting act. The speaker directs the hearer to go in Ba'albek and invites Jusef.

Perlocutionary: The hearer goes to Ba'alben and invite Jusef to talk about the message.

[8] Can you phone Beirut airport? Find out the time of the first plane to Athens. I want to get there as soon as possible. (50)

Illocutionary: The utterance (50) contains directive acts that are ordering. Salahadin as the speaker, orders the hearer to call Beirut airport for schedule to Athens.

Perlocutionary: Fuad as the hearer phoned the airport and check the schedule departure.

[9] PE : Don't move... (51)

Peterson came into the cabin and shut the door. Salahadin stood still in front of the bed.

PE : Who are you? And what are you doing in my cabin? (52)

SA : Borkman sent me, he said. I have a message for you.(53)

Illocutionary: The utterance (51) contains the directive act that is commanding. Peterson as the speaker gives command to the hearer in this case Salahadin should be silent.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer calm down himself.

[10] PE: Put your hands behind your back and come out into the corridor. (54)

Illocutionary: The utterance (54) contains directive act that is commanding. Peterson as the speaker gives command the hearer to follow this instruction.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer came out of the cabin and walked slowly up the stairs to the top deck.

4.3.3 Commisive

Commisive acts is kind of illocutionary act that is operated by means of creating an obligation on the speaker. The example of commissive acts are: promising, offering, and the like.

[1] RE: Nile Hotel, said a voice. 'Can I help you?' (55)
SA: Can I speak to the manager, please... (56)

Illocutionary: The utterance (55) contains a commissive act. The speaker offers the hearer to ask for help.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer directly conveys the aim of speaking.

[2]SA : Most taxis have radios. Perhaps a taxi driver will remember a man with heavy box. (57)
AH : I'll telephone you immediately. (58)

Illocutionary: The utterance (58) contains the commissive act that is promising. The speakers promise for the hearer to call him immediately.

Perlocutionary: Ahmed as the hearer sends out a police message on Radio Cairo.

[3]FU: Take care. Six people have already died because of his Black Cat. Send us a telegram from Athens. (59)
SA: I'll send you a telegram from Athens tomorrow. (60)

Illocutionary: The utterance (60) contains the commissive act. The speaker promises the hearer to send a telegram tomorrow.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer will take care of himself. When, he goes to Athens.

[4]ST: When do you want breakfast, sir? (61)
SA: I feel tired. Don't wake me in the morning. When I breakfast. I'll call you. (62)

Illocutionary: The utterance (62) contains the commissive act. The speakers promise to call a steward to have a breakfast.

Perlocutionary: The hearer thought that Salahadin was busy.

[5] LE: I'm going to make coffee. Do you both want some? (63)
SA: Yes, please... I want some coffee. (64)

Illocutionary: The utterance (63) contains a commissives act. Leila as the speaker offers the hearer a cup of coffee.

Perlocutionary: The hearer answers directly about her offering a coffee.

[6] FA: Come back in November. Then you'll see the Black Cat in its right place. (65)
LE: And we'll come back too. Fuad has been working too hard. He needs a real holiday. We'll come back to Cairo for two weeks in November. (66)
FA: That's a good idea. I'll see you all then. (67)

Illocutionary: The utterance (65) contains commissives act. The speaker promises the hearer to give a right place for the black cat.

Perlocutionary: The hearer thought that Leila and Fuad will visit the museum and work hard for they work.

[7] FA: To come to the Museum. The new room is going to be opened tomorrow at ten o'clock. (68)
SA : Oh...of course. I'll be there. (69)

Illocutionary: The utterance (69) contains commissives act. The speakers promise the hearer to go to in Museum immediately.

Perlocutionary: The hearer is wait Salahadin's come to Museum.

4.3.4 Expressive Acts

Expressive acts is kind of illocutionary act that expresses an inner state of the speaker. The examples of expressive acts are: welcoming, refusing, thanking, apologizing, and the like.

[1] LE : Hello Salahadin. It's nice to see you again' (70)

Illocutionary: The utterance (70) contains expressive act that is welcoming. Leila as the speaker expresses her welcome for Salahadin as the hearer.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer thought that Leila was happy to see him again.

[2] AH: That's a good idea. You can meet this man on the docks at Beirut.(71)
SA: And now I must go. I've lot to do. I must book a seat on the aero plane and get a ticket. I'll see you later. Thanks for your help. Goodbye. (72)

Illocutionary: The utterance (72) contains an expressive act that is thanking. The speaker expresses their feeling.

Perlocutionary: The hearer goes to visit the dock and finds the murderer.

[3] SA: Where do people usually eat? (73)
ST : In the dining room, but you can have dinner in your cabin? If you want. (74)
SA: That's an idea. I'll eat here. (75)

Illocutionary: The utterance (75) contains an expressive act. The speaker praises the hearer that he can have a dinner in his cabin.

Perlocutionary: Steward as the hearer thought that Salahadin was busy to have a dinner out of his room.

[4] SA :Borkman sent me. I have a message for you. (76)
PE : You're telling lies. There's something on his bed. Stand back. (77)

Illocutionary act: The utterance (77) contains an expressive act. The hearer refuses the information of the speaker.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer moved back to avoid Peterson.

[5] ST : I hope that you enjoyed your dinner, sir...(78)
SA : Thanks you. I enjoyed it very much.... (79)

Illocutionary: The utterance (79) contains an assertive act. The speaker expresses thanks for the hearer.

Perlocutionary: Steward as the hearer was enjoy because Salahadin like the dinner.

[6] ST : You can have lunch first. (80)
SA : No, thank you. I want to get off the boat as soon as possible...(81)

Illocutionary: The utterances (81) contains assertives act. The speakers refuse the hearer opinion because he wants to get off.

Elocutionary: Steward as the hearer leaves Salahadin room and makes a coffee for his request.

[7] FU&LE: We arrive this morning. We were worried about you. You didn't send a telegram. We thought that something had happened. (82)
SA: Of course, the telegram. I forgot to send you a telegram. *I'm really sorry*. (83)

Illocutionary: The utterances (83) contains expressives act. The speaker expresses his apologize for the hearer that he cannot send a telegram.

Perlocutionary: Fuad and Leila as the hearer were happy when Salahadin came.

[8] FU: We phoned the police here in Cairo. No one knew anything about you. We were very worried.(84)
SA: It's my fault. (85)

Illocutionary: The utterance (85) contains expressives act. The speakers state the blaming for the hearer.

Elocutionary: Fad gives apologize for Salahadin.

4.3.5 Declarative acts

Declarative act is kind of illocutionary act which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs.

[1] PO : You can't go through the gate without a ticket. (86)

Illocutionary: The utterance (86) contains declarative act. The speaker declares the hearer that he can't join in the gate without a ticket. It indicating that, the utterances are produce by the speaker to change the situation.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer should have a ticket to go in the cabin.

[2] SA : I've just got on the boat. Can I have a cabin, please? (87)
OF: You're travelling first class sir. You can go into cabin 22. It's just under the top deck. The officer turned to get the key for cabin 22. Wait a moment said the officer, I'm sorry. I've made mistake. Cabin 22 isn't empty. Mr. Peterson's in cabin 22. He's decided to go to Venice. But cabin 23 is empty. You can go there. (88)

Illocutionary: The utterance (88) contains declaratives act. The utterance of police officer "You can go there" make a change the place from cabin 22 toward cabin 23.

Perlocutionary:The official gives Salahadin other cabin.

[3] PO : I'm sorry, 'said policemen. "No one is allowed into the hotel"(89).
Salahadin showed the policemen his identity card.

Illocutionary: The utterance (89) contains declaratives act. The utterance of police officer "No one is allowed into the hotel", gives indicating that anyone can not join to the Nile Hotel. It makes change the situation.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin show his identity card to go into the Nile Hotel.

[4] SA : Did he speak Arabic like an Egyptian? (90)
TD : Oh no... He spoke like a Lebanese. (91)

Illocutionary: The utterance (91) contains declaratives act. The utterance of taxi driver “*Oh no... He spoke like a Lebanese*” changes the opinion of Salahadin that the people speak Arabic not like an Egyptian, but also like Lebanese.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin as the hearer concludes that Pearson's murderer as Swedish people.

[5] SA : Borkman's dead...And Jusef is caught. The Ba'albek Gang is finished. The police are waiting for you at Venice. (92)
PE: I don't believe you, how do you know this....? Who are you?(93)
SA: I'm inspector in the Egyptian police. I've followed you from Beirut. The Italian police are waiting for you at Venice. (94)

Illocutionary: The utterance (94) contains declarative act. The utterance of Salahadin's “*The Italian police are waiting for you at Venice*” declare that the police in Italian waiting Peterson because of Salahadin statement.

Perlocutionary: Peterson feel fear and he had an idea to kill Salahadin.

[6] SA : Did they catch the leader of the gang? (95)
FU: Jusef was the leader. He's now in prison with the others. (96)
SA: Jusef's in prison. Borkman's dead and so is Peterson. That's the end of the Ba'albek gang. (97)

Illocutionary: The utterance (97) contains declaratives act. The utterance of Salahadin “*That's the end of the Ba'albek gang*” declares that the gang was finished. So, the utterance changes the existence of Ba'albek gang itself.

Perlocutionary: Fuad as the hearer agrees with Salahadin's statement.

[7] FA : Can we have it for our museum? (98)
SA : Of course you can. This is the right place for it.(99)
FA : Come back in November. Then you'll see the Black Cat in its right place. (100)

Illocutionary: The utterance (100) contains declaratives act. The utterance of Faisal “*Then you'll see the Black Cat in its right place*” gives the indicating that black cat on right place. So, its utterance changes the position of the black cat.

Perlocutionary: Salahadin gives the Black Cat to the Museum.

By studying speech acts, the readers can take the point that the idea of speech as action is one thing that is very important because a person is not just saying something but also he is actually doing something. Furthermore, the readers can understand what the speaker intends and know the sequence of events in speaker utterances.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, the dialogues of the novel *The Black Cat* contains all illocutionary acts as follows:

- 1) Assertive act that is speech act that enables the speaker to express feelings, beliefs, and the like. The illocutionary acts based on assertive act consist of: (a) Act of stating, (b) Act of complaining, (c) Act of suggesting, (d) Act of informing, (e) Act of claiming.
- 2) Directive act is speech act that enables the speaker to compose some actions of the hearer. The illocutionary acts based on directive act consist of: (a) Act of ordering, (b) Act of requesting, (c) Act of commanding.
- 3) Commissive act is speech act that commits the speaker to some future actions. The illocutionary acts based on commissive act include: (a) Act of promising, and (b) Act of offering.
- 4) Expressive act is speech act which functions to express the psychological state of the speaker. The illocutionary acts based on commissive act include: (a) Act of welcoming, (b) Act of refusing, (c) Act of praising, (d) Act of thanking, (e) Act of apologizing, and (f) Act of blaming.
- 5) Declarative act is speech act which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs.

Indeed, in addition to possess a wide range of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts, the result of this study sheds a light understanding on how many types of illocutionary acts are found in the dialogues of John Milne's novel *The Black Cat* and what are the impacts of perlocutionary acts found *declaratives, assertives, expressive, directives, commissives* and the impact of perlocutionary act - to achieve their understanding how the communication does only focus on the form but also the context of utterance. Accordingly, it is suggested that to practice strategies of communication in daily life, the readers are supposed to broaden and enrich the knowledge about Pragmatics, especially speech act. Moreover, the students, learning language can be learn not only from teaching learning process but also from literary works, one of them is novel. Since this study only focuses on Illocutionary and perlocutionary acts with a relatively small number of dialogues in one novel, further researcher is suggested to conduct a study with bigger number of dialogues selected from various novels levels to get more comprehensible speech acts of what are found.

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APPENDIX: DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1 Dialogues of illocutionary act (assertive)

No	Kinds of Illocutionary act	Dialogues	The example Of assertives act
1.	Data 1	MA: I'm sorry, you can't speak to Mr. Pearson, sir... (1) SA: 'Why not?' (2) MA: <i>Mr. Pearson is dead, he was found dead in his room this morning. Mr. Pearson was murdered.</i> (3)	Informing act
2.	Data 2	AH: Why are you interested in this man? 'Do you know him?' (4) SA: <i>His name is Pearson, he's an archeologist. He was working in the south and leaving Egypt soon and I wanted to see him.</i> (5)	Stating act
3.	Data 3	PR: <i>Wait a moment. You're wrong. There were seven boxes. You and I carried three.</i> (6) AH: But that makes six boxes, not seven. You can't count'. (7) PR: I can count. There were seven boxes. Mr. Pearson carried one into the room himself. It was a heavy box, but it was smaller than the others.(8)	Claiming act
4.	Data 4	SA: And what did he look like? (9) TD: <i>He was tall with broad shoulders. He had fair hair. He spoke Arabic, but he was not an Arab. Perhaps he was Swedish.</i> (10)	Claiming act
5.	Data 5	SA: <i>We must phone Alexandria, said Salahadin to Ahmed.</i> <i>Salahadin picked up the telephone and talk with police in Alexandria. After that, he</i>	Claiming act

		<i>concludes that Pearson's murderer has gone to Beirut. I'm sure of that. He said to Ahmed. (11)</i>	
6.	Data 6	SA: This road is dangerous. (12) FU: <i>You're right. And it's more dangerous hinger up. People are often killed up there. (13)</i>	Reporting act
7.	Data 7	SA: It's getting cold. (14) FU: <i>Yes. You are wearing summer clothes. This is not Cairo. It's cold here in the mountains. It's cold sometimes even in summer. I'll get you a warm coat. You'll need it later. (15)</i>	Suggesting act
8.	Data 8	SA: Do you see that black car over there? The one with two men in the front. (16) FU: Yes And there's a fat man sitting in the back seat. I know him. He's interested in antiquities. He often comes to the museum. (17) SA: <i>There he is. The man on the gangway! He is tall. He has fair hair and broad shoulders. That's the man. (18)</i>	Stating act
9.	Data 9	PE: I don't believe you. How do you know this? Who are you?' (19) SA: <i>I'm inspector in the Egyptian police. I've followed you from Beirut. The Italian police are waiting for you at Venice. (20)</i>	Stating act
10.	Data 10	<u>Do Not Disturb.</u> ST: <i>Mr. Peterson's put the "Do not disturb" notice on his door. Perhaps he's sick. I'll not disturb him until Venice. (21)</i>	Stating act
11.	Data 11	SA: When do we arrive in Venice? (22) ST: We're early today. We'll be there in two hours. But you don't need to get off the boat	Suggesting act

		immediately. <i>You can have lunch first.</i> (23)	
12.	Data 12	SA: What about Mr. Pearson? (24) ST: <i>He still has the notice on his door. I'll not disturb him until after lunch...</i> (25) SA: That's a good idea.Can you bring me some coffee, please?(26)	Stating act
13.	Data 13	LE: Then you can have a holiday. <i>You need a rest.</i> Perhaps you'll show us round Cairo. (27) SA: That won't be a rest. But it's good idea. (28)	Suggesting act
14.	Data 14	SA: Did they believe you? (29) FU: Not at first. Then I told them about the Black Cat. I gave them the Borkman message. <i>I told them about the cafe in Ba'albek and about Jusef. Then they believe me.</i> (30)	Stating act
15.	Data 15	FA: It's very old. But it's not made of gold and there are no diamonds. The eyes and collar are made of stone. The cat is made of a heavy kind of wood. (31) LE: So. <i>It isn't valuable.</i> Seven men have died for a piece of Wood. (32)	Stating act

Table 2 Dialogues of Illocutionary act (directives)

No	Kinds of Illocutionary act	Dialogues	The example Of assertives act
1.	Data 16	SA: I've just got on the boat. <u>Can I have a cabin, please?</u> (33) OF: You're travelling first class sir... (34)	Requesting act
2.	Data 17	AH: How can we find the seventh box? (35) SA: <u>I need your help.</u> (36)	Requesting act
3.	Data 18	AH: That's possible, 'and you want to find that tai. But, how can I help you? (37) SA: <u>You can send out a police message on Radio Cairo.</u> (38)	Commanding act
4.	Data 19	SA: Pearson's murderer has gone to Beirut. I'm sure of that. (39) AH: Then we can send a message to the boat. (40) SA: <u>No, we won't do that. We're not really certain.</u> Many men have fair hair and many men carry heavy boxes. I must meet him. I must speak to him. (41)	Refusing act
5.	Data 20	FU: I'll take you there in my car. (43) LA: <u>Bring Salahadin back here. Leila said to Fuad.</u> Our house more comfortable than a hotel. He must stay here tonight. Salahadin thanked Leila and stood up. (44)	Requesting act
6.	Data 21	FU: <u>Let's follow him.</u> (45) SA: Wait a moment. Watch the black car. (46)	Ordering act
7.	Data 22	BM: Will you help me? (47) FU: Yes. What do you want? (48) BM: <u>Go to Ba'albek. Go to jusef's cafe. Ask for Jusef. Tell jusef...</u> Borkman was silent again. (49)	Requesting act
8.	Data 23	<u>Can you phone Beirut airport? Find out the time of the first plane to Athens.</u> I want to get there as soon as possible. (50)	Ordering act

9.	Data 24	PE: <i>Don't move...</i> (51) Peterson came into the cabin and shut the door. Salahadin stood still in front of the bed. PE: Who are you? And what are you doing in my cabin? (52) SA: Borkman sent me, he said. I have a message for you.(53)	Warning act
10.	Data 25	PE: <i>Put your hands behind your back and come out into the corridor.</i> (54)	Warning act

Table 3 Dialogues of Illocutionary act (commissives)

No	Kinds of Illocutionary act	Dialogues	The example Of assertives act
1.	Data 26	RE: Nile Hotel, said a voice. ' <i>Can I help you?</i> ' (55) SA: Can I speak to the manager, please... (56)	Offering act
2.	Data 27	SA: Most taxis have radios. Perhaps a taxi driver will remember a man with heavy box. (57) AH: <i>I'll telephone you immediately.</i> (58)	Promising act
3.	Data 28	FU: Take care. Six people have already died because of his Black Cat. Send us a telegram from Athens. (59) SA: <i>I'll send you a telegram from Athens tomorrow.</i> (60)	Promising act
4.	Data 29	ST: When do you want breakfast, sir? (61) SA : I feel tired. Don't wake me in the morning. When I breakfast. <i>I'll call you.</i> (62)	Promising act
5.	Data 30	LE: <i>I'm going to make coffee. Do you both want some?</i> (63) SA: Yes, please... I want some coffee. (64)	Offering act
6.	Data 31	FA: <i>Come back in November. Then you'll see the Black Cat in its right place.</i> (65) LE: And we'll come back too. Fuad has been working too hard. He needs a real holiday. We'll come back to Cairo for two weeks in November. (66) FA: That's a good idea. I'll see you all then.	Promising act

		(67)	
7.	Data 32	FA: To come to the Museum. The new room is going to be opened tomorrow at ten o'clock. (68) SA: <i>Oh...of course. I'll be there.</i> (69)	Promising act

Table 4 Dialogues of Illocutionary act (Eexpressive)

	Kinds of Illocutionary act	Dialogues	The example Of assertives act
1.	Data 33	LE: Hello Salahadin. It's nice to see you again' (70)	Welcoming act
2.	Data 34	AH: That's a good idea. You can meet this man on the docks at Beirut.(71) SA: And now I must go. I've lot to do. I must book a seat on the aero plane and get a ticket. <i>I'll see you later. Thanks for your help. Goodbye.</i> (72)	Thanking act
3.	Data 35	SA: Where do people usually eat? (73) ST: In the dining room, but you can have dinner in your cabin? If you want. (74) SA: <i>That's an idea. I'll eat here.</i> (75)	Praising act
4.	Data 36	SA:Borkman sent me. I have a message for you. (76) PE: <i>You're tellinglies.</i> There something on the bed. Stand back.(77)	Refusing act
5.	Data 37	ST: I hope that you enjoyed your dinner, sir...(78) SA: <i>Thanks you. I enjoyed it very much....</i> (79)	Thanking act
6.	Data 38	ST: You can have lunch first. (80) SA: <i>No, thank you.</i> I want to get off the boat as soon as possible...(81)	Refusing act
7.	Data 39	FU&LE: We arrive this morning. We were worried about you. You didn't send a telegram. We thought that something had	Apologizing act

		happened. (82) SA: Of course, the telegram. I forgot to send you a telegram. <i>I'm really sorry.</i> (83)	
8.	Data 40	FU: We phoned the police here in Cairo. No one knew anything about you. We were very worried.(84) SA: <i>It's my fault.</i> (85)	Blaming act

Table 5 Dialogues of Illocutionary act (declaratives)

No	Kinds of Illocutionary act	Dialogues	The example Of assertives act
1.	Data 41	<i>You can't go through the gate without a ticket.</i> Said Police officer (86)	Declaring act
2.	Data 42	SA: I've just got on the boat. Can I have a cabin, please? (87) OF: You're travelling first class sir. You can go into cabin 22. It's just under the top deck. The officer turned to get the key for cabin 22. Wait a moment said the officer, I'm sorry. I've made mistake. Cabin 22 isn't empty. Mr. Peterson's in cabin 22. He's decided to go to Venice. But cabin 23 is empty. <i>You can go there.</i> (88)	
3.	Data 43	I'm sorry,' said policemen. "No one is allowed into the hotel". (89)	Declaring act
4.	Data 44	SA: Did he speak Arabic like an Egyptian? (90) TD: <i>Oh no... He spoke like a Lebanese.</i> (91)	Declaring act
5.	Data 45	SA: Borkman's dead...And Jusef is caught. The Ba'albek Gang is finished. The police are waiting for you at Venice. (92) PE: I don't believe you, how do you know this...? Who are you? (93) SA: <i>I'm inspector in the Egyptian police. I've followed you from Beirut. The Italian police are waiting for you at Venice.</i> (94)	Declaring act

6.	Data 46	SA: Did they catch the leader of the gang? (95) FU: Jusef was the leader. He's now in prison with the others. (96) SA: Jusef's in prison. Borkman's dead and so is Peterson. <i>That's the end of the Ba'albek gang.</i> (97)	Declaring act
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