

Commissive Speech Act patterns in two selected novels “Color Purple and to the light House Socio-pragmatic studies.

Teiseer Mohammed Abid & Profesor.Dr.Ishraqa Basheer

^{1,2} College of Arts, Department Of English and Scientific Research Al-Neelain University
Ministry of Higher Education, Iraq

Abstract

The term ‘sociopragmatics’ was coined by Leech to describe (the study of) the ways in which pragmatic meanings reflect ‘specific “local” conditions on language use’ (1983: 10), a sub-field of pragmatics that he distinguished from the study of more ‘general’ pragmatic meaning. In making sociopragmatics and, more particularly, ‘how communication of pragmatic meaning involves speakers’ presentation of their identities’ (p. 159) its central concern, Pragmatics for Language Educators offers a refreshingly different perspective from the mainstream approach to ‘general’ pragmatics taken by Leech and subsequently followed by the authors of most pragmatics text books. Within present study sociopragmatics is implemented to investigate sociopragmatics aspects of commissive verbs within two novels “The color purple by Alice Walker and To the light house by Virgina Woolf”.

Keywords: Sociopragmatics, Language, Discourse.

Introduction:

Socio-pragmatics denotes social aspects of language use; its conditions are deriving from the social norms and situations that internalized within the mind of the addresser. It is focusing on investigation of both forms and functions of language within presented social context. It imports on sociopragmatic competence of language in order to use it appropriately and politely within the context through the messages that are involved to guide language users within speech community. Socio-pragmatics goes hand in hand within a lot of related terms

such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and pragmalinguistics and others because there is close relationship between pragmatics and social factors(inter woven elements). Both sociolinguistics and pragmatics help us to realize the type of language use within social norms of speech community and how it can be predicted through different contexts.

Scio-pragmatics aspect of literature includes the description of the use of linguistic forms and the chronological order as well as the emergencies of new forms in relation to modernization and standardization of the language, moreover, unstable states within society leading to variation in use of these linguistic forms. It deals with everyday lives; how language employed in our current conversations and the media we are exposed to. Sociopragmatics focuses on societal norms, policies, and laws which are presented within the language in order to let addresser and addressee get interested in language and the knowledge it concerned. Through sociopragmatics we can view the world differently to test or examine aspects within the range of language use of speech community such as regional dialects, multilingualism, language policy and non-sexist language. Speech community denotes group of people who are in habitual contact with each other, they hold language variety and social conventions or sociolinguistic norms about language. In addition for that, it deals with social behavior to reformulate it to deal or tackle literary aspects in order to show how bits of language denotes a lot of things.(Herk;2012:1).

1.1 Language , Context and Discourse

There is close relationship between language and context which is the main factor for the domain of pragmatics as well as the area of discourse analysis. Moreover, it seeks the ways in which people perform speech acts in spoken and written discourse and why we resort to use special type of speech act in a different way. The ways in which people perform speech acts across different cultures. Widdoson(2004:39) defines discourse analysis as the main factor for the comprehension of language as an act of communication. It can be considered as the norm that via it we can understand values, assumptions that reformulate addresser's social and individual reality, not only individuals define themselves but speech community and the patterns of its communication reformulate its culture.

Discourse analysis is very difficult to define or examine because it is very broad discipline that encountered with range of types of data analyses. It can be used in a very broad sense in order to cover many ways in which language use is employed; it is compatible in order to combine a lot of disciplines such as pragmatics and discourse analysis although it is narrower than them and it is not in accordance with them through a number of significant ways. The development of this field was sprung out during 1960s and 1970s in order to fulfill linguistic analysis on stretches of real linguistic use that spread out beyond sentences. According to these trends there was dissatisfaction of chomskyan approach that was dominant within main stream analysis of language.

Early pioneers of DA confirm that it is not valid to deal or tackle linguistic data which has not attested occurrence within the applicable language use and to focus on single sentences rather than whole texts when language was normally used in much

longer spoken or written texts .The main goal behind DA is that, sentences are structured and patterned ,these sentences can be investigated and analyzed to longer stretches of texts present patterns and structures that occur across sentences. A is highly concentrating on assigning distinctive linguistic features the structural patterns and functions of normally occurring of language within context (Chapman;2011:181).

1.2 Context in Context

Within this domain context consists of multilayered of different perspectives of entities that involved within other entities , such as frame content that delaminates context as well adjacent pairs and the connectedness between these frames is called a structure whose content composed of separate individual interconnected frames. Another important frame is the gestalt-psychological figure-ground scenario which predominant within psychological as well as psycholinguistic perspective of context , this frame is correlated within cognitive pragmatics.

1.3 Context and three Horizons of Contextualization

Comprehension of any sort of language relies heavily on understanding of context as it is asserted by many anthropological linguistics such as Malinowski (1923:13), it should be distinguished from other extra linguistics such as communication content which constituents broader environmental aspects such as social , psychological as well as linguistic aspect) , that text relies and operates .

Godwin and Duranti add another definition of context as the settings and extra situational context these extra situational contexts can be differentiated from the act of communication because these relationships are to be established an open.

In addition for that anthropological approach calls for reestablishing strong relationship between different types of communication, so the idea of context, therefore, is not simply concerned with a frame within which an action or activity occurs, instead of that the analyzer seeks to specify, and provide evidence for the relevance of features of context which inform the accomplishment of the participants' conduct. (Heath and Luff ;1992: 312).

1.4 Discourse-Pragmatic Function

Within discourse-pragmatic function there are a lot of aspects that can be enrolled within such type of pragmatics like for instance, concatenations of individual move into well-structural moves ,the hierarchic meta-structure of those combinations from lowest level, large globalized aspects which involved tactical or strategic levels that are demonstrated by discourse pragmatics. Through such type of pragmatics conventions or rules that expressed individually state or position as well as the events or moves can be gained through thematic coherence. These forms become meaningful via multi-propositional discourse function which is known as a game within discourse studies.

The main job of discourse-pragmatics is jointly coded with human language, altogether within propositional-semantics through what is called "sentence syntax level". Sentential syntax level refers to the code system that can be coded with semantic information as well as those that are more specifically responsible for coding discourse-pragmatic function (Givon;1989:83).

1.5 Socio-Pragmatic Failure

Inappropriate use of synonymous patterns results in some misunderstanding between interlocutors. Thomas(1983:101) asserts an important example for this point when he mentioned that Russian equivalent of 'of

course' which is placed instead of da(yes), in order to convey a lot of meanings instead of the phrases such as 'yes, indeed, certainly, for the English language. This phrase denotes something that can be construed as insulting mainly when the addressee resorts to ask something as self-evident. In addition for that he resorts to use a lot of examples in order to support this point as in:

A: Is it a good coffee-shop there?

B:Of course (Gloss(for Russian S):Yes(indeed) it is.(For English H).

(What a stupid question!).

A:Is it open on Mondays?

B:Of course (Gloss(for Russian S): Yes,(indeed) it is (For English H).

Only an idiot foreigner would ask!

Misunderstanding of this conversation results from pragmalinguistic failure while socio-pragmatic failure occurs later on as a result from culturally different perceptions for example what reconstruct power relationship within a given context.

1.5.1 Forms of Address

Address types can be considered as important phenomena within socio-pragmatic aspects. This can be occurred via the use of first name or last name with a little such as john, Susan or Mr,Mrs,Ms, Dr,Professor Smith. The use of pronouns also has great role within this respect. English has only one pronominal system within this respect such as 'you'. Other languages have what is called T\V(tu,vous) distinction. T form is common and widely used between friends and relatives, while V form is used to name strangers as a state of respect.

Brown and Gilman(1960, cited in Wichman;2012:112), confirm that the use of these pronouns are restricted by the use of certain parameters such as relative power and degree of solidarity or they can be regarded as non-reciprocal such as symmetrical relationship between officer

and the solidier or the relationship between the family members during the medieval times.

Clyne (2009, cited in Wichmann;2012;112) adds that there are a lot of terms that make difficulty in deciding which term of address should be chosen as in the case of questions such as ‘do I know this person?, Is this person much younger than me?, does this person belong to the same group like me? Should I do what they do?, the answer to these questions rely heavily on the language used and the type of preferences and the situational context.T/V distinction made difficulties for the community that shares such distinction for its people because there is similarity between ‘T’, and their counter parts of other countries such as”you’ in English sounds like (tu in French, du in German, although these forms regard as an important factor to express degrees of intimacy between interlocutors.

1.5.2 Cultural Scripts

Categories of socio-pragmatics and pragma linguistic are very important for enlarging the mistakes that lead to miscomprehension between interlocutors through cross-cultural communication, although these categories are so hard to be distinguished in some contexts, because of the luck of cultural knowledge between interlocutors lead to be as linguistic break down. Investigating speech acts through culture leads to great deal of cross-intercultural misunderstanding because either we resort to be more or less direct or whether we resort to use supportive movies preceding commissive speech act verbs, although our linguistic believes are reformulated by cultural believes. People within different cultures speak differently because they think differently, feel differently and the degree of their closeness to other people will be different (Wierzbicka;2006:14).

He also focused on semantic primes which have shared meaning over all languages in

order to make social relationships with interlocutors such as,good,bad,say,think,want,people, if and because. below is a table illustrating these forms :

1. Sustentative: I, you, someone, person, something, thing, people, body.
2. Relational substantives: kind, part.
3. Determiners: This, the same, other, else.
4. Quantifiers: One, two, much, many, some, all.
5. Evaluators Good, bad.

With these forms we can express about ourselves socially and to give the underlying assumption for each culture that assign linguistic behavior. Klos Sokol (1997:117 ,cited in Wichmann;2012:115), confirms that through semantic primes or cultural script we can express about our cultural norms in order to interpret our linguistic behavior.

1.6 Sociolinguistics

When we testing commissive speech act verbs from sociolinguistic points of view we can observe that all the works must have been focusing on context and its conventional knowledge, mainly, felicity conditions which serve the addresser to gain or bridge successful performance of obligation of speech utterance .

Language variation is an important factor of sociolinguistics and via such expanding domain we can refer to social domain. Language will vary from place to place and from context to another and misunderstanding between participants cause much of misunderstanding, such as geographical variation, social variation and contextual variation, Languages, dialects, sociolects, accents, jargons and registers are linguistic items and jargons are all included within such domain. (Holemes;1992:8).

Sociolinguistic stackles social contribution of linguistic items such as words, sounds or grammatical constructions, for instance, an English pronoun “yours”^{2nd} person plural

and you as a second person singular, these pronouns denote different linguistic items and different social impacts. The first pronoun encounters with non-standard varieties while the latter is incorporated with standard varieties. For example, if you are encountered of English dialect there is different aspect of pronouncing the word child, is used within southern as well as in midland while the word “bairn” is used in the northern of England. Another example is the English sound ʌ as in the word sun can be considered as a southern sound but this sound is not well common in northern England. Instead of that it is pronounced as $/U/$ as in $/put/$. The English suffix $/ing/$ has different aspect of pronunciation, standard aspect and non-standard aspect of pronunciation, like for instance $/in/$ as in coming, we have another different pronunciation which is $/kimin/$, this different aspect of pronunciation denotes different social distributions. The former confirms standard pronunciation while the latter denotes non-standard pronunciation. In addition for that the past tense of the verb catch denotes the most wide spread aspect of English dialects although it has different aspect of pronunciation that reflect different social backgrounds. The past tense of $/k^{\text{ast}}t/$ is coughed $/k\text{ə}t \text{ } \text{t}/$ and another different pronunciation which is $/K\text{öt}/$ they are representing different linguistic items. Different grammatical constructions can be illustrated within this domain in order to differentiate between standard English and non-standard one, like for example the utterance “Give it to me! Can be written in a variety of different expressions such as “Give me it, and Give it me! Each of these expressions denote different linguistic item. Sociolinguistics pays heavily attention on social class because it contains social variables of speech communities which are stratified according to these variables. Most specialists as well as laypeople do agree with such ideas and intuitives, still social

class as uniformly included as a variable in sociolinguistics studies and individuals are placed hierarchy despite the lack of the variables that contribute to determine the social class (Trudgill;1974:32).

Within different social contexts people apply the use of different types of styles and the ways that language is used to convey different types of meaning in order to supply us with the ways of how about language works, so we pick out words carefully according to the context and to whom we are going to talk to, because language is direct to people in order to convey meaning and to maintain social relationship. Kinds of information which relevant to the language choice determine how well we know the person and whether he is from lower or higher status. Different social relationships also determine that different ways of greetings because language supplies us with a variety ways of saying same thing such as greeting others, describing things, and paying complements. Sociolinguistics also focusing on language variation that is maintained in order to express or reflect social elements within social variation like for instance vocabulary or word choicelike for instance sounds, word-structures or morphology, syntax as well as vocabulary within these linguistic levels there is a variation that enables the addresser to pick out the right expression or style that are involved within different contexts (Holemes;1992:6).

1.7 Intercultural Communication

This term was sprung out during 1960 and 1970s, the main focus was on great aspects that were in touch literary analysis such as black and white relations through quantitative approaches rather than quantitative approach in order to set the differences between black and white societies. (Harms 1973: ix).

1.8 Diversity as a Key Theme in Interactional Sociolinguistics

Within qualitative approaches we can gain a lot of aspects of different diversity characteristics of today's communication environments, as well as the effects of the impacts on the individual's lives without looming large on grammatical and semantic distinctions as concerned individuals for those who are locally bounded. It has great impact on what we do in everyday life, that transform our thinking about social and culture impacts for recent years. Communicative "habitus" are formed by Bourdieu (1980:67) in order to comprehend the world that directly denotes the aspect of macro-societal conditions as well as power relations between interlocutors within context.

Interaction between interlocutors is very essential within the process of negotiation in order to gain what others intend to convey and to monitor how one's own participations are perceived, because interaction between interlocutors is very essential rather than meaning. This process can be gained through an act of exchange of two or more interlocutors in order to gain real meaning through what is called real life situation through both processes which are called verbal process and taken-for-granted that underlined negotiation of interpretations (Hanks 1996:67).

1.9 Interactional Sociolinguistics

It is an approach for the analysis of discourse for the improvement of sociolinguistics as it was developed by help of many philosophers like John Gumperz, they were focusing on ethnography of communication that interlocutors pay more attention in order to interpret conversational interaction through ethnographic context. It pays more attention for a lot of elements in order to investigate or analyze conversational analyzes such as turn-taking, behavior, hesitations, pauses as well as

paralinguistic behaviours such as sighs, laughter, in-breaths in order to interpret what interlocutor wants to say (Holemes;2012:379).

1.10 Contextualization Clues for Interpretations

They are very important for the analysis of interactional sociolinguistics work, through these interactional cues addressee can interpret what addressor intends to convey such cues involve semantic content as well as how each pair of sentence is correlated with others sentences that precede or follow it in order to form discourse moves through interactional conversation that open inferences between interlocutors and daily use activities (Holemes,2012:381).

1.10.1 Overt and Covert prestige

Prestige denotes slippery concept, overt prestige denotes the self-evident as well as the standard variety within the community, educated people as well as those who are rated highly on scales of educated scales are recycled with standard variety and it is rated as the best speech variety of the community. (Holemes,1983:412)

1.10.2 Sex and Language Change

Men and women denote different styles which is another important source of variation that can lead to linguistic change, both of them have the authority to do such changes. Women do like to apply for prestige forms while men resort to use vernacular forms. As concerned their pronunciations women tend to use prestige or standard forms while men tend to adhere for low varieties or non-standard forms, the reason for that, women are exposed for many different varieties, so they resort to cook for upper-class varieties. Especially when they want to use these varieties with people outside their villages and they these varieties are extended through out in order to be social standard variety; moreover, women tend to be more conservative pronunciation especially for certain

pronunciation of vowels. Women tend to reflect their daily net work towards broader range of contact of their social work , they also intend to reflect their solidarity and consolidating vernacular forms in their speech (Holems;1992:234).

1.11 Sociolinguistics and Linguistics

Sociolinguistics can be implemented through two sides one side is theoretical and other one is empirical. The first one is related with amazing bodies of facts and the last part is co-related with sitting back and thinking. Approaches to sociolinguistics are co-related with sociolinguistics can be regarded as fairly productive as they are correlated with facts gathered through a systematic way as a part of research or simply one's own experience, in order to apply such a frame work to be worked out through the terms that are implemented such as "language" which refers to the body of knowledge or rules, speech which is co-related with actual speech system, speaker, addresser and the topic of the speech. Relying on personal experiences is a good indication for source information related to society. There is clear difference between sociolinguistics and linguistics as separate people, although there is a lot of sociolinguistics who called themselves as linguists, and their good background is co-related with a lot of sciences such as sociology, anthropology or social psychology. Linguistics differs from sociolinguistics in taking account on for the structure of the language only, exclusion social context in which is used and learned. According for that linguistic task is to work out the rules of language, after which, sociolinguistic job is to investigate these rules that are in contact with society.

1.11.1 Variety

Variety denotes different ways of saying something .In a more precise manner variety can be defined as a set of linguistic items

with similar social contribution, and it is not necessary a full-fledged language that holds vocabulary and grammar instead of that it refers to a small set of linguistic items for a slang language as it is implemented in the use of slang language which is typically defined as a set of quite restricted of new words and new meanings of older words which is mixed of different social distributions(Widdowson ;1996:2).

Variety which is sometimes called "code" for the linguistic forms which are arranged according to social factors, through sociolinguistic variety can be defined as different linguistic norms that can be gained through the use of language in context. It also combines different accents, different linguistic styles and different languages that can be different according to different social reasons.

Diglossia can be defined as two different varieties of the same identical language that can be involved with both higher and lower variety, each variety is implemented for specific purposes and they are in complementary distribution. High variety is not used for every day conversation. For example Arabic-speakers tend to apply using their classical Arabic as their higher variety while regional and colloquial varieties as low varieties, also the way of pronunciation is different from place to place but the use for the high and low variety is the same but not surprisingly because they are involved within more formal situations. High variety includes technical terms such as conversation and psychometric, while low variety combine words of everyday objects as in saucer and shoe, in addition for that the word "kartoffel" refers to "potato while dachboden denotes "attic".It has been involved in order to set two varieties or codes within communities, so the main goal of the term diglossia is to assert the job or function of two languages that are involved

in order to assert things within speech communities as in higher and lower varieties, although high variety is codified within literature and schools (Holmes,1992:35).

It has three important elements that we must adhere in order to describe diglossia such as :

1. More than one language that can be involved in order to investigate varieties that have been used in community, as two types of high and low variety.
2. Each variety is used for certain purposes although they are in complementary distribution for each other.
3. High variety cannot be worth for using in all situations.

If you are adopting Arabic speaking communities they would prefer to use classical Arabic as High variety, while low variety is widely preferred by low class as regional or classical varieties, degree of difference concerning these two varieties are different from place to place in pronunciation from context to another as well as grammatical , morphological structures between these two varieties. Concerning vocabularies, there is no difference between these two varieties .High varieties resort to use more formal and technical terms as “psychometric and conversation”, while low varieties adhering colloquial for everyday use such as “saucepan and shoe”(Holmes,2013:27).

1.11.1 Polyglossia

Denotes a situation where two contrasted varieties are involved higher and lower variety within the community , so in order to describe or investigating these varieties we are in need for more sophisticated scale. It also can be regarded as stable situation were these two varieties are existing side by side for centuries as it is stated within Arabic

speaking countries and in Haiti sometimes one variety gradually displaces the other, as for what has happened for Latin when it ousted from its place as high variety and low variety is leaked up into more formal domain. We can observe that within English language when it was diglossic during the Normans when in control in 1066. English word “ox” for instance is become “veau” in French, so when English had displace French a lot of French words was absorbing such as “beef, mutton, veal as well as pork”. Both diglossia and polyglossia are involved to use different codes within certain or specific situations within formal situations for example they resort to use different types or codes like for example religious and legal ceremonies in contrast with relaxed or casual situations, while within multilingual situations participants are enforced to select distinct languages and within monolingual speech communities as in many English-speaking or Newzeland they resort to select different styles in order to get contact with each other (Ibid:41).

1.12 Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

During changing of domain or social situations people resort touse an act of code-switching such as new coming of strange person , people resort to switching as an act of solidarity between participants. We have good example of this type when a polish family lived in Lancashire in 1950s, this family applies using polish language between its members, while in case of an emergency calling they answer the phone in Polish accent because code-switching is correlated to a particular addresser or addressee. Participants may switch to another language as an act of group solidarity and shared ethnicity within addressees, although they are not so proficient in second language , they resort to use specific phrases and words in order to get communicated, switched will be very limited and short and its main goal is to

maintain social relationship between participants (Holemes;1992:41).

1.12.1Metaphorical Switching

Pride etal(1972:34) confirms that within the components of the speech through theoretical investigation of the speech (see also Hymes,1967), and it can be regarded as dependent variable via what is named as descriptive and analytical work , while other factors and configuration can be regarded as the most powerful language selecting and they are combing participants, setting and the topic of the discussion. Other factors also cannot be neglected such as message model or the intent.close relationship between participants is very essential. Relationship between participants can be considered as alternate speech varieties as good indications or definitions of appropriateness. Factors and speech event direct the speaker to the main goals.

1.12.1Multilingualism

It is the norm within multilingualism and the contact must be taken through different code and it has been gained a reputational nowadays, so they resort to investigate language through the network of communication itself instead of historical linguistic consequences. Trends that are involved in the investigation multilingual communities such as attention of the function of the speech multilingual communities. Secondly we have to specify the configuration of the speech function for the non-linguistic variables which is focusing on the choosing of the specific linguistic feature, and the kind of linguistic behavior is involved in performing the act of communication such as “shifting “or switching among other variables or codes. Non-linguistic variables determined the choice of linguistic features for the addresser that differ from monolinguals like from example shifting of style or level (Holmes; 1972:36).

1.12.2Linguistic Variation

Labov(1966)assert that context is the main factor in demining the linguistic variables in order to correlating them with the characteristics of participants within the context through examining of the property of formality. Through, what is called “idiolect”, this term denotes less systematic internal consistency in contrast with speech community. Instead of that individuals resort to occupy or control whose total distribution is understanding as regards in order to comprehend the speech community as a whole. Variants are implemented in order to denote different systems and the alternation is sub-example of “dialect mixture” or “code switching”, in addition for that these variants are can be considered as free variations within the same system, linguistic level determines the selection of these linguistic structures (Labov, 1970, cited inHolemes:1992:37).

Much of preoccupation knowledge is revolved around addresser and addressee in order to decipher the meaning of commissive verbs within the context. Commissive realization patterns of SAT does not consider language as a mere isolated language structural aspect but instead of that it relies heavily on context (Nuyts;1999:3). They geared the attention towards social conventionalized actions of context and to map these conventions within speech act verbs. These verbs can perform conventionally different illocutionary acts via the context in a form of felicity conditions, as they are classified by pioneers of general linguistics such as ,preparatory conditions which asserts the addresser’s ability to perform action .Sincerity conditions denote the required conditions by the addresser in order to perform action. Executive conditions these conditions require adequate execution for performing speech acts , according to these verbs

addressee must reformulate suitable context for the utterance in which it is uttered in order to comprehend it adequately (Sperber and Wilson;1986:16).

1.13 Discourse and Culture

Speakers hold the floor they must organize what they want to say through the structure and the content. They package their speech in accordance with what their addressees know and to make their speech coherent. In the case of written text addressees do not need addressees in order to provide them with immediate feedback. Instead of that they should depend on more explicit structure issues to rebuild their texts. so according to discourse analysis speakers do not use their language according to interpersonal function which means sharing social aspects between their interlocutors but they resort to use textual function that means to create correct and well form sentences and also we have ideational function to denotes correct feelings and thoughts of the interlocutors within the situational context. Discourse analysis covers a broad area of investigation from small range of activities such as 'oh 'or 'well 'are employed within casual talk. It also asserts to investigate the common ideological aspects within culture like political or educational practices (Yule;1996:82).

Examples 5:

Miss Ramsay denotes the use of implicit commissive speech at "may be "indicates the use of suggestion .She is not sure whether the weather will be fine or not . If it is fine they will go to see the light house and if is not they will not. The use of "will" bespeaks the use of futurity. He indicates the use of commissive verb through the use of declarative positive sentence as in :

Conj	Pro	M	MV	Adj	NP	V	NP	M	DO	M	MV	Adj
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"But it may be fine—I expect it will be fine,"

MV NP Présent participle Modifier Adj
N. Prep

MV	NP	V	Modifier	Adj	NP	N	Prep	Art
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said Mrs Ramsay, making some little twist of the

Adj	N	NP	AUX	MV	Adv
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reddish brown stocking she was knitting, impatiently."(Woolf;1927;Chapter one ;P.4).

If she mine, her name Olivia. I embroider Olivia in the seat of all her dairies. I embrody lot of little stars and flowers too. I think she mine. My heart say she mine. But I don't know shemine. He took the daidies when he took her. She was bout two month, old. Now she bout six. (Walker;1982;letter ;14).

A. Structural Level :

Extract 5: Conj NP M MV Adj NP
V NP (DO) M MV

Extract 5: Conj NP M MV Adj NP
V NP (DO) M MV

Conj	NP	MV	Adj	NP	V	NP(DO)	M	MV	Adj
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"But it may be fine—I expect it will be fine, Within extract number six speaker signifies the use of conditional state of commissive verb via the use of conjunction "if", within the other part of the extract we have an act implicit speech act verb indicates by the use of declarative sentence within an act of determination or volunteer, as in. "I embroider"

Extract 6: If she mine, her name Olivia. I embroider Olivia in the

NP	Prep	IO	NP	Pro	V	Determiner	N	Conj	NP	Intens
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seat of all her dairies. I embrody lot of little stars and flowers too.

B. Sociolinguistic Level:

Mrs Ramsay wants to corroborate what her husband has said , she wants to make a deal as if she terminated reddish-brown stocking to-night , they will go to the light house .She tried to custodian her little child, who was impended over apprise ; coolheaded with a pile of old repositories and some tobacco, assuredly whatever she could find about mendacious not really dearthed , instead of that agglomerate the room , in order to bestow or donate those poor supervene who ought to be fed up to death ,sitting all the day without doing anything but only to refinement the beacon and dispatch the wick and rake about on their hassle of arena , something in order to regale them ,for how would you like to be dummy up for the whole month at a time conceivably more fierce or turbulent weather , upon a rock of a tennis lawn , so she would consult to have no letters or newspapers , and to observe nobody ;if you were married , not to see your wife not to comprehend how you children were , weather they are sick or they had fallen down and broken down their legs or arms; to discern to observe the same cheerless weaves breaking week after week , after that fearsome bristle coming , and the windows covered with sprinkles , in addition for that birds dashed against the lamp and the whole place rocking , and not be able to put your noise out of doors for anxiety of being swept into the sea. Celie figures out that the name of the expounder that loved him so much she intends to embellishes her name on her clothes as a totem of their love as time passes .She wants to embroider her name ambient with stellar and flowers as true love. Within this extract we have different stylistic writing which is different from extract above such as “she mine, her name Olivia, she mine, he took, was bout bout six”, these crystallize

the agonies that black communities were upholding. She wants to immediate these dispatches to God to array these miseries to God as well as to community.

Extract 1:

Conj	Pro	M	MV	Adj	Np	V		M	MV	Adj
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"But it may be fine—I expect it will be fine,"

Conj NP pssessive Pro Pro Np Np V IO Prep

Extract 2:

Conj	NP	Possive	Pro	NP	Pro	V	N	Pro	V	N	Prep
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If shemine, her name Olivia. I embroider Olivia in the

NP	Prep	Adj	Reflexive	NP	Pro	V	Adj	N	Conj	N	Intens
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seat of all her dairies. I embrody lot of little stars and flowers too.

Pragmatic Level :

Commissive verbs within extract number six can be denoted by “it may be”, I expect “ these two utterances signify an act of anticipation. “May” within first utterance denote present model while the second one imports present simple tense. Speaker within these two examples is not sure about the occurring or existing of the action , speaker within these two utterances does not commits himself to future course of action. The other part of the extracts expresses futurity , something that will betide within future time “it will”, speaker perpetrates himself for future course of action. Within second extract number six speaker adjudges in order to fulfil the action , “commissive verbs within this extract can be predicted by “I embroider”, “I embrody”, speaker commits himself within these two utterances to fulfil an action. Within both extracts speaker purlieus to use explicit declarative speech act verbs “commissive”, as well as present simple tense.

Felicity Condition:

- | | | | |
|--|------|--|---|
| 1.Preparatory condition:
able to perform A. | S is | 3.Propositional Content
predicates a future act A of S | S |
| 2.Sincerity Condition
wants S to perform A.
S intends to do A. | H | 4.EssentialCondition
Counts as the
undertaking by S of obligation to do A. | |

Table (1)

Title	No.	Sub.	performative			Utterance			Explicit Commissive Act type			Mood				Tense			
			V	M.		Verbal	Nominal	Agnt	H.	S.	Both	Ind.	Imp.	Sub.	Juss.	Pres.	Past.		
	3					Act.	Pass.	Nominal	1 st person	2 nd person	oriented								
SL Text Eng.		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓								✓	
TL2 In English						✓						✓			✓				✓

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