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**The Role and Use of Speech Acts in the Dialogues of the Novel *Pride and Prejudice*  
by Jane Austen**

**Úloha a použití řečových aktů v dialozích románu *Pýcha a předsudek* Jane  
Austenové**

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Prague 2017

Prohlašuji, že jsem diplomovou práci na téma Úloha a použití řečových aktů v dialogích románu *Pýcha a předsudek* Jane Austenové vypracoval pod vedením vedoucího práce samostatně za použití v práci uvedených pramenů a literatury. Dále prohlašuji, že tato práce nebyla využita k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

Praha 2017

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Prague 2017

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## **Poděkování**

Můj největší dík patří vedoucí mé práce, doc. PhDr. Renatě Pípalové, CSc. za obrovskou míru podpory formou editací a komentářů, kritiky a zpětné vazby. Bez jejího přispění bych tento úkol nemohl zvládnout, a nemůžu než vynachválit její zodpovědný, realistický přístup a svědomitost.

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## 0 ABSTRACTS

### ABSTRAKT

Tato práce z oblasti pragmatiky přináší aplikaci konceptu řečových aktů (viz např. J. L. Austin, J. Searle) na literární vzorek 15 vybraných dialogů o celkovém rozsahu 1122 vět z románu *Pýcha a předsudek* klasické anglické autorky Jane Austenové. Představena je osmičlenná modifikace klasifikace řečových aktů: representativa, assertiva, direktiva, commissiva, expressiva, interrogativa, requestiva a deklarativa. Do výzkumu je započítáno celkem osm literárních postav (a dále okrajově Charlotta Lucasová), které používají řečové akty k vyjadřování svých komunikačních záměrů. Výzkum ukazuje, že nejčastěji se vyskytují representativa, expressiva a assertiva, zatímco okrajová jsou direktiva.

Hlavní hrdinka Elizabeth, zastoupená ve 12 dialozích, nejvíce používá representativa, assertiva a expressiva. Zbývající 3 dialogy vede paní Bennetová se svým manželem panem Bennetem.

Jazyk Austenové je celkově velmi bohatý a komplexní, s častým výskytem zdvořilostních formulací. Tomu odpovídají také smíšené, vícečetné kategorie (jednoduchých je 55,8; dvojitých 39,1%, trojitých 4,6 %, čtverných pouze 0,5% z počítaných 969 vět). Práce navíc obsahuje komentáře stylistického rozboru s vybranými zajímavými literárními i doplňujícími pragmatickými aspekty zkoumaných dialogických ukázek.

### KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

Přímé/nepřímé, explicitní implicitní řečové akty, klasifikace, složené kategorie, dialogy, stylistické komentáře, pragmatika, literární postavy, komunikační záměry, bohatost jazyka, *Pýcha a předsudek*, *Elizabeth*

### ABSTRACT

This work from the field of pragmatics introduces the application of the concept of speech acts (see J. L. Austin, J. Searle) to the literary sample of 15 chosen dialogues i.e. 1122 sentences from the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by the classical English author Jane Austen. It introduces an eight-member modified classification of speech acts: representatives, assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, interrogatives, requestives and daclarations. There are eight literary characters included in the research together with

marginally Charlotte Lucas, who use speech acts to express their communicative intentions.

The main heroine Elizabeth occurring in 12 dialogues uses mostly representatives, assertives and expressives. The remaining three dialogues involve Mrs Bennet and her husband Mr Bennet.

Jane Austen's language is very rich and complex, with frequent occurrence of politeness turns of phrase. Some mixed and multiple categories also add to this complexity (there are 55.8% of simple ones; 39.1% of double, 4.6% of triple, quadruple only 0.5 % of the 969 sentences counted).

This work also contains some comments on stylistic analysis featuring selected interesting literary and pragmatic aspects of the dialogical samples.

#### KEYWORDS

Direct/indirect, explicit/implicit speech acts, classification, complex categories, dialogues, stylistic commentary, pragmatics, literary characters, communicative intentions, richness of language, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Elizabeth*

## 1. An Introduction

Much has been written about the famous English author Jane Austen and several of her books were even made into films. One of the themes of her works is how young women get married. The aim of this thesis is to describe the dialogues in her best known novel, *Pride and Prejudice* by means of pragmatics, namely to analyse them in view of the speech acts being used there to carry out various communicative intentions.

First it is necessary to justify why it was chosen to use the concept of speech acts to analyse Jane Austen's dialogues in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. Clearly, as far as the historical background is concerned, the modern usage of the cover term of the speech acts called 'pragmatics' was established no sooner than approximately one hundred and twenty years after Jane Austen's death in 1817. The question immediately arises whether it is at all adequate to use the more recent theoretical instruments of pragmatics to analyse the literature materials which, nevertheless, have not grown outdated, at least judging by the never-ending interest of the upcoming generations of its readers.

Undoubtedly, there are numerous areas of intersection between the fields of pragmatics and rhetoric, for instance. The dialogues in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* resemble the dialogues in the Comedies of Manners which occurred as early as in the Restoration period in the last forty years of the 17th century. What those dialogues share are implied or hidden meanings, the richness of English humour and irony. Those rather abstract notions can be analysed in more detail by the apparatus of pragmatics which draws on the heritage of meanings mentioned in this paragraph. Naturally, no matter how much Jane Austen's intuition had worked to create the glamour of her poetics, it is suggested here that the theory of speech acts can successfully capture what is implied in her dialogues and these particular qualities can be theoretically described by pragmatic means.

To be more specific, this work seeks to find out which speech acts those typically are and how those are used by the characters of the novel to realize their communicative goals.

As a male student at Faculty of Education where most of the undergraduates are female, the then teacher of literature, Mrs Anna Grmelová, intentionally introduced several books written about women heroes or by female writers, such as *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte or *Mrs Dalloway* by Virginia Woolf. I enjoyed literature classes immensely and some of the books naturally became my favourites regardless of the sex of their

characters or writers. I was attracted by the unique charm of Jane Austen's books as well, by her subtle irony and humour of both her author's commentary and intelligent dialogues. Now when I have grown older I can feel that there can be actually more reasons than Jane Austen gives for "a single man in possession of a good fortune NOT to be in want of a wife", but the deep interest in her characters and stories remains as alive as ever in me.

There are plenty of treatises written on Jane Austen and her works. However, not many of them employ pragmatics, the discipline that came into existence some hundred and twenty years after her death. The reason why I have chosen to write a work on the usage of speech acts in the dialogues of the famous novel *Pride and Prejudice* lies in the fact that the central notion in this research is speech strategies which can effectively capture the communicative intentions of the characters in speech events and situations. The point of intersection of the dialogues resembling the dialogues in Comedies of Manners and Pragmatics is the similarity of rules taken from rhetoric to both of the sources. Pragmatics gives attention to the so called rhetorical force, and the authors of Comedies of Manners were familiar with the art of rhetoric.

Next year, in 2017 two hundred years will have passed since the peculiar writer of women's stories, Jane Austen died. This work will bring an analysis by means of pragmatics, which can illuminate her writing by adding a new perspective.

I hope that the reader of the work will find its fruits as amusing and enriching as its author.

## **2. Jane Austen and other authors**

The name and legacy of Jane Austen has been widely used in various contexts, most courageous of which is probably the book called *Jane Austen and Charles Darwin* written by Peter W. Graham and published in 2008 by Ashgate. Jane Austen was popular among other great authors like Scott, Macaulay, Tennyson, Kipling, Trollope and Woolf "in placing Austen's accomplishment next to Shakespeare's" (*The Norton Anthology of Literature by Women* 1996, p. 330.) If Shakespeare could be and was indeed analyzed by means of for instance, Marxist literary theory that was created centuries after his lifetime, there is no reasonable explanation why Jane Austen could not be explored using the discipline of pragmatics and namely its integral part, speech acts, a theory started by John Austin in 1960s by his posthumously released lectures *How To Do Things With Words*



(Oxford 1962). Admittedly though, the idea of analysing Jane Austen's texts in terms of pragmatics, is modern but not entirely new, because an extract from *Pride and Prejudice* was touched upon in the resource book *Pragmatics and Discourse* by Joan Cutting (Routledge 2002, p. 81 - 83) to show the examples of "intertextuality and the situational, cultural background and interpersonal background context ". What seems pioneering about this study is the consistent application of the speech act theory to the dialogues of *Pride and Prejudice* and also (comparably to some analyses of Shakespeare as well) its partial introduction of existential interpretation of the deeds and modes of communication of the relevant characters.

### 3. Secondary Sources

The speech acts theory has become a regular and obligatory part of every serious textbook on pragmatics. (Davis, Hirschová, Leech, Levinson, Yule etc.) These resources also mention the basic stepping stones of speech acts theory, such as locution, illocution and perlocution, basic categories of speech acts, and the conditions under which the speech acts are valid, felicity, general, content, preparatory, sincerity, essential, see Yule 1996: 50.

In his collection of interrelated essays called simply *Expression and Meaning*, Searle (1979) offers a substantiated criticism of the original classification of illocutionary speech acts by Austin (1962) in *How to Do Things with Words*. Searle reconsiders five Austin's categories: verdictives, exercitives, commissives, expositives, and behabitives and supplies his own terms: assertives, directives, newly defined commissives, expressives and declarations.

In the thesis, the dialogues will be analysed by means of specially modified classification of the relevant speech acts. Other categories of speech acts are two dichotomies: 1. Direct-indirect 2. Explicit - implicit. See Yule 1996: 51 -56.

For extended reading about more detailed categories of speech acts the book by Kent Bach and Robert M. Harnish, *Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts* is well recommended (see their parameter of graded belief with constatives). They also use specific verbs as members of the category IV Acknowledgements (*Apologize, Condole, Congratulate, Greet, Thank, Bid, Accept, Reject*), which makes it closer to a more recent approach by M. A. K. Halliday who distinguishes communicative functions represented by verbs. Verbs as labels for particular illocutionary acts are also key instrument in

Daniel Vanderveken's work *Meaning and Speech Acts*, or in A. Wierzbicka's works. As it follows from that, no complete and exhaustive set of verbal categories can be introduced for all cases or purposes.

What Geoffrey Leech 1983 calls *rogatives* ( e.g. *ask, inquire, query, question*) in *Principles of Pragmatics*, for this we use the label of *interrogatives* by Vendler. Some classifications of speech acts are compared and contrasted in Hirschová 2013: 161 *Pragmatika v češtině*.

Very thorough account of speech acts and pragmatics (including non-literal uses of language such as metaphor and irony) is offered in *Pragmatics: A Reader* edited by Steven Davis 1991. Irony was one of Jane Austen's powerful tools which created her humour.

Another interesting book, by Joan Cutting provides a sample quoted directly from *Pride and Prejudice*, namely the scene of Darcy and Elizabeth declaring love at the end of the novel. Cutting asks several practising questions on the situational, interpersonal context and cultural background of the heroes.

As for the literary part of this work, the most helpful source was Robert Miles's book simply called *Jane Austen*. His sophisticated observations of how the perception of Austen continues to be recreated has broadened my horizons and brought the essential explanations. For those readers interested in understanding the net of meanings in Jane Austen's novels created by the usage of special linguistic means there are the books by Janet Todd *The Cambridge Introduction to Jane Austen*, and by Nicholas Marsh *Jane Austen: The Novels*. To appreciate the style of Jane Austen, it is advisable to read her other novels of course. The themes of marriage, intrigues, the stupid and the reasonable characters are reiterated there, but the way of working with it never stops to be interesting.

#### **4. Methods**

In this part, the main theoretical background of this thesis will be provided. The basic terms, such as the notion of speech acts and their substantial types in accordance with their classifications will be dealt with, as well as the relevant approaches to the discipline of pragmatics.

The concept of word as an instrument of power or instructional deed is very old; language as such was used as a means of magical power throughout the course of history. The concept of speech acts as a means of signalling some change of the world (presented by John Austin as mentioned above) by pronouncing it so, is like an institutional reiteration of the original not only Ancient Greek approach. As the motto of the book *Words and Deeds* says “words are a kind of action as well”.

The idea of the theoretical framework of this thesis was based on the dichotomy of ‘constative’ and ‘performative’ utterances. In *Principles of Pragmatics*, Geoffrey N. Leech (1983: 176) observes that “The original idea in Austin’s *How to Do Things with Words* (1962) was that the performative utterances (‘performatives’ for short) are fundamentally different from constative (or descriptive) utterances. Whereas constative utterances could be evaluated in traditional terms of truth and falsehood, performatives were neither true nor false: instead, they were to be regarded as felicitous or non-felicitous.”

A speech act presents the basic unit defined by performing some action by saying something. (Yule 1996: 134)”speech act – an action performed by the use of an utterance to communicate” “Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (ibid. 47).

Let us now consider the basic structure of a speech act. There are three levels of analysing what is done by saying some utterance. A speech act consists of locution, illocution and perlocution. (Adapted from Levinson 1994: 236)

Locution means constructing of an utterance by means of linguistic and grammatical-syntactic formal rules.

Illocution expresses what the speaker does by uttering a sentence, hence the classifications of illocutionary acts.

Perlocution is the intended effect of the utterance on the hearer e.g. the hearer can really fulfil what s/he is asked for.

The concept of speech acts and particularly the question of the usage of illocutionary verbs as reliable markers of illocutionary force has been largely criticised.

When seeking to capture the communicative intentions of the speakers in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, both probability and felicitousness of the relevant utterances attract our attention. The theoretical background of various conditions describes the circumstances of communication including the intentions of the speakers.

Felicity conditions are defined as the appropriate conditions for a speech act to be recognized as intended (Yule 1996: 130, 50). E.g. A judge in a courtroom says: I sentence you to six months in prison.

The concept of the so called content conditions states (Yule 1996: 50-51) that in order to count as particular type of speech act, an utterance must contain certain features, e.g. for both a promise and a warning the content of the utterance must be about a future event. A further content condition for a promise requires that the future event will be a future act of the speaker.

The preparatory conditions for a promise are significantly different from those for a warning. When I promise to do something, there are two preparatory conditions: first, the event will not happen by itself, and second, the event will have a beneficial effect. Related to these conditions is the sincerity condition that, for a promise, the speaker genuinely intends to carry out the future action, and, for a warning, the speaker genuinely believes that the future event will not have a beneficial effect.

The essential condition covers the fact that by the act of uttering a promise, I thereby intend to create an obligation to carry out the action as promised. In other words, the utterance changes my state from non-obligation to obligation.

We distinguish the following types of speech acts.

Direct speech act is defined as speech act where a direct relationship exists between the structure and communicative function of an utterance (Yule 1996: 129) as opposed to indirect speech act which is speech act where an indirect relationship exists between the structure and communicative function of an utterance (Yule 1996: *ibid* 131).

As Tsui (1994: 110) notes: “An act which is performed by way of another illocutionary act is considered an indirect speech act.”

Yule (1996: 55): Thus, a declarative used to make a statement is a direct speech act b), but a declarative used to make a request is an indirect speech act c).

21. a. It's cold outside.

b. I hereby tell you about the weather.

c. I hereby request of you that you close the door.

(Yule 1996: 129-130): Implicit performative, sometimes called primary performative, is a speech act without a performative verb. a) Clean up this mess! b) The work was done by Elaine and myself.

Explicit performative is a speech act containing a performative verb, it is used normally without 'hereby'. a) I hereby order that you clean up this mess. b) I hereby tell you that the work was done by Elaine and myself.

According to R. L. Trask (1997: 166) performative is an utterance which, all by itself, constitutes doing something. E.g. I now pronounce you husband and wife, I promise to buy you a teddy bear, I accuse you of lying. A verb used in such an utterance is a performative verb.

Now let me introduce a classification of speech acts which modifies somewhat compromising version of several such classifications by various authors. The result is a specific modification which is by no means complete for any utterance. No matter how rich a classification is, the view that it would create a universal tool for classifying (speech act verbs) would be rather erroneous.

The classifications of speech acts differ. As Hirschová (2013: 161 translation mine) notes: "We are aware of the fact that there are more variants (of classifications of speech acts), for instance Wierzbicka, 1987, distinguishes 27 classes of speech acts." A really instructive, useful tool to classify speech acts and distinguish to which categories to include the speech act verbs, was provided by Daniel Vanderveken in *Meaning and Speech Acts*, which includes a whole range of the speech act verbs in the relevant categories of speech acts. It includes important and informed explanations of the meaning of each verb, and user-friendly semantic tableaux in the form of tree graphs to map the networks in each category of speech acts that the verbs occupy. There are basically hundreds of verbs, out of which our examples are taken. The labelling of a speech act and a speech act verb could be enriched by the concept of communicative functions (M. A. K. Halliday), in which the utterances are labels using basically *any* verb.

In the course of history, various modifications of speech acts classifications were introduced by a number of authors.

Adapted from Pragmatics and discourse:

(Taken from *Pragmatika v češtině*)

The first class of speech acts are assertive, the statements in the narrow sense that have probability value. E.g. (taken from Vanderveken, Paul: Meaning and speech acts) *assert, negate, deny, correct*. In his pioneering collection of lectures, J. L. Austin sets the category of expositives: “Here the main body of the utterance has generally or often the straightforward form of a ‘statement’, but there is an explicit performative verb at its head which shows how the ‘statement’ is to be fitted into the context of conversation, interlocution, dialogue, or in general of exposition. ‘I argue, infer, testify, admit etc. that there is no backside to the moon.’ “The terms assertive and expositives are roughly synonymous, but assertive are more general notions for statements and expositives are used to explain and introduce some statement.

The second class contains representatives (adapted from Pragmatics and discourse) which are the words that state what the speaker believes to be the case e.g. *claim, insist, predict*. We distinguish them more subtly from pure statements which only describe facts, but representatives include the mental act of believing. Similar distinction is offered by G. Leech in Principles of Pragmatics p. 211 establishing the dimension of illocutionary predicates on the one hand and of psychological predicates on the other: “Assertive e.g. *report, announce* Creditive e.g. *believe, assume*”.

The third class of speech acts are commissives (adapted from *Pragmatics and discourse*) with its name derived from the fact that the words commit the speaker to a future action. E.g. *promise, offer, threaten, refuse, vow* (Vanderveken) *dedicate, agree, undertake*.

The fourth and simultaneously a very frequent class of speech acts comprises directives, in which the words are aimed at making the hearer do something e.g. (Vanderveken) *require, order, demand, tell*

Let us add another distinction within the category of directives, taken over from Tsui (1994, p. 119): “I shall call directives which direct the addressee to perform an action for the benefit of the speaker *mandatives*, and those which advocate a course of action to be performed by the addressee for his own benefit *advisives*. I use the verb ‘advocate’ for the second subclass instead of ‘direct’ because it captures better the less compelling nature of this subclass: the carrying out of the action is entirely up to the addressee.”

The fifth class of speech act is close in meaning to the preceding one, requestives represents a category distinct from directives here to distinguish requests with not forcing wish as distant from directives in which some directive power though not given by institutional means (comp. also authoritatives) is used, more detailed view see in (Tsui 1994: 92): “The crucial difference is that a request gives the addressee the options of complying or not complying, whereas an order does not.”

The sixth class of speech acts is called interrogatives and its delimitation is based on the following distinction made by Vendler by which this specific class of speech acts are questions, by which we ask for some information from somebody. This category is close to rogatives introduced by (G. Leech 1983: 211) *Principles of Pragmatics ask, inquire, query, question.*

The seventh class of speech acts are declarations or authoritatives which change the conditions of the world. The terms declarations and authoritatives are roughly synonymous, although it should be noted that authoritatives require institutional power of the speaker (see Allan’s classification distinction)

In our work, verbs like *refuse, promise* (even though also commissive) *declare* can be treated as declarations of performative acts.

The eighth class of speech acts are expressives which say what the speaker feels; they concern emotions, both spontaneous and required by convention e.g. (Vanderveken) *Apologize, complain, thank, greet, welcome.* In Bach’s and Harish’s classification it corresponds to acknowledgements which are also further divided into the particular verbs.

In this work the main object of analysis are the dialogues, or in other words roughly the direct speeches of the characters, enclosed in inverted commas. The author’s speeches are included only if they provide the necessary immediate context of what the characters say.

This part of work consists of three-column tables. In the first one, the dialogical samples are given. In the second column, each sentence of the dialogue is classified as the relevant speech act. In the third column, stylistic comments on literary and pragmatic aspects of the dialogical samples are provided.

## 5. Dialogues analysed

	Dialogue 1 Chapter 1	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.	Assertive- representative direct implicit	Author's introduction  Opening sentence brings one of the important themes of the book, marriage.
02.	However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.	Assertive - representative direct implicit.	The continuation of the same style of speech.  This sentence says what follows from the opening sentence. This is a favourite author's device which contributes to what we call "deductive irony".
03.	"My dear Mr. Bennet," said his lady to him one day, "have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?"	Interrogative direct implicit	Two characters are introduced here, the question arises to what extent especially Mrs Bennet is a typical example of a mediocre woman. Mr Bennet might be not so easy to classify but their relation is living in an unequal marriage, where the husband is more intelligent and this relation may also serve an example of typical one.  Question/ Answer Adjacency pair/ elicit inform/Initiation
04.	Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.	Representative- assertive direct implicit	Speculation: Is his wife really the first person to tell him? Is he already lying? Probably not. Discrepancy in how much she says and how little he says.



			Response
05.	"But it is," returned she; "for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told me all about it."	Representative-assertive direct implicit	Imposition/Emphatic/ Follow up/Response/ Initiation/ Implicature: You Mr Bennet should be interested in what I Mrs Bennet say.
06.	Mr. Bennet made no answer.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	Attributable silence?
07.	"Do you not want to know who has taken it?" cried his wife impatiently.	Expressive-interrogative direct implicit	Emphatic negative question The same implicature, modality of advisability
08.	" <i>You</i> want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it."	Representative direct implicit- representative- expressive direct explicit "I have no objection"	Mr Bennett's comment is in fact a pragmatic one, describing the motives of both speakers.
09.	This was invitation enough.	Assertive direct implicit.	Follow up, summarized reaction of both speakers.
10.	"Why, my dear, you must know/, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and	Directive indirect implicit- Representative direct implicit	Mrs Bennet implies Mr Bennet should listen to her care-fully "you must know"/. long statement

	some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week."		
11.	"What is his name?"	Interrogative direct implicit	WH-question
12.	"Bingley."	Assertive-representative direct implicit	Concise answer, provides just the relevant information in accordance with the Cooperative Principle.
13.	"Is he married or single?"	Interrogative direct implicit.	Interrogative, alternative direct explicit question.
14.	"Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year What a fine thing for our girls!"	Expressive- assertive-representative	Expressive interjection, emphatic address. content disjunct of certainty-representative expresses what Mrs Bennet believes to be true, answer with details added .exclamatory sentence, expressive, assertive or representative with implicit performative verb, paraphraseable "I am glad about what our girls can get!"  Mrs Bennet sounds rather emphatic and Mr Bennet is teasing her intentionally.
15.	"How so? How can it affect them?"	Interrogative-expressive-direct implicit	Mr Bennett's wonder. Interrogative, also emphatic expressive. Request for information that Mr Bennet can guess anyway from what he knows about his wife's intentions (Implied shared stock of knowledge)  Mr Bennet pretends he does not understand how the fact that Mr Bingley settles in Netherfield can affect the Bennett's girls.

16.	"My dear Mr. Bennet," replied his wife, "how can you be so tiresome!"	Expressive-requestive Indirect implicit	Mrs Bennett's wonder, emphatic expressive in exclamative sentence. Implicature: Don't be so tiresome! Indirect directive implicit
17.	You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them."	Representative direct implicit	Certainty in epistemic modality, representative act of believing  (Segment 17)  Because Mr and Mrs Bennet know each other for a long time, they share their stock of knowledge and speak about their presupposition pool. ("You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them.")  Mrs Bennet tries to persuade her husband to visit Mr Bingley and does not really know which of his answers are meant as jokes or seriously.  In dialogue 1, Mr Bennet pretends he will not be cooperative, but afterwards he secretly visits Mr Bingley.
18.	"Is that his design in settling here?"	Interrogative direct implicit	Interrogative Yes/No question, asking for reformulation of slightly ironic wording of "design"- one of the important themes in this chapter (see also segment 1: However,...)
19.	"Design! Nonsense, how can you talk so!"	Expressive-directive indirect implicit	Wonder, emphatic expressive, exclamatory sentence., negating answer,  Several acts of the same function with their implicature: "Don't talk so!"

20.	But it is very likely that he <i>may</i> fall in love with one of them,	Representative direct implicit	Mrs Bennet gives arguments for what Mr Bennet must do in her view.
21.	and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes."	Directive indirect implicit	This case can be classified as directive (or indirect directive paraphraseable by imperative "Visit him as soon as he comes". In the original text his alleged duty is given as being implied from that one of their daughters may fall in love with Bingley (alethic modality)
22.	"I see no occasion for that.	Commissive direct explicit	In the next turns Mr Bennet refuses to visit Mr Bingley (direct refusals – s. 22) "I see no occasion for that", "It is more than I engage for I assure you"(s. 30) (peripheral commissive or expressive).
23.	You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which perhaps will be still better, for as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley may like you the best of the party."	Directive indirect implicit	Figurative use of directive indirect implicit.
24.	"My dear, you flatter me.	Expressive direct implicit	Expressive address. She implies that what her husband says is not truth

25.	I certainly <i>have</i> had my share of beauty, but I do not pretend to be anything extraordinary now.	Representative direct explicit "I have had my share of beauty"	Implicature stated explicitly Representative or assertive (speaker just says something or she believes it as well.)
26.	When a woman has five grown-up daughters, she ought to give over thinking of her own beauty."	Representative-assertive direct implicit	Deduction. Assertive or representative
27.	"In such cases, a woman has not often much beauty to think of."	Assertive- representative direct implicit	
28.	"But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighbourhood."	Directive direct implicit	Modality of necessity or obligation
29.	"It is more than I engage for, I assure you."	Commissive-assertive direct explicit	Direct refusal
30.	"But consider your daughters. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them.	Directive direct implicit	Command
31.	Sir William and Lady Lucas are determined to go, merely on that account, for in general, you know, they visit no newcomers.	Assertive direct implicit	Statement

32.	Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him if you do not."	Directive direct implicit, representative-assertive direct implicit	Modality of necessity or obligation
33.	"You are over-scrupulous, surely.	Representative direct implicit	expression of what Mr Benne might believe, but perhaps not meant too seriously. This reaction is slightly absurd and farcical, the adverb of certainty is ironically emphasizing the opposite meaning.
34.	I dare say Mr Bingley will be very glad to see you;	Assertive direct explicit "I dare say"	Ironic emphasis by modality of false audacity, Mr Bennet is not saying he is courageous but he is joking.
35.	and I will send a few lines by you to assure him of my hearty consent to his marrying whichever he chooses of the girls;	not serious commissive-assertive direct explicit	
36.	Though I must throw in a good word for my little Lizzy."	Commissive indirect explicit "I must throw".	Perhaps half-seriously meant commissive indirect explicit "I must throw".
37.	"I desire you will do no such thing.	Directive-expressive direct explicit "I desire"	
38.	Lizzy is not a bit better than the others;	Assertive- representative direct implicit	

39.	and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humoured as Lydia.	representative direct explicit "I am sure"	personal certainty
40.	But you are always giving <i>her</i> the preference."	Expressive-representative direct implicit	Implicature: You should not give Elizabeth the preference, Objection or complaint
41.	"They have none of them much to recommend them," replied he; "they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters."	Representative direct implicit	Act of believing his own arguments.
42.	"Mr. Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in such a way?"	Directive indirect implicit-interrogative direct implicit	Implicature: You should not abuse your own children in such a way.
43.	You take delight in vexing me.	Assertive- representative-expressive direct implicit	Mrs Bennet blames Mr Bennet, she objects to his dealing with her.
44.	You have no compassion for my poor nerves."		
45.	"You mistake me, my dear.	Representative direct implicit	
46.	I have a high respect for your nerves.	Assertive expressive direct implicit	
47.	They are my old friends.	Assertive direct implicit	

48.	I have heard you mention them with consideration these last twenty years at least."	Assertive direct explicit "I have heard them"	
49.	"Ah, you do not know what I suffer."	Assertive direct implicit-expressive direct explicit "I suffer"	
50.	"But I hope you will get over it, and live to see many young men of four thousand a year come into the neighbourhood."	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I hope"	
51.	"It will be no use to us, if twenty such should come, since you will not visit them."	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
52.	"Depend upon it, my dear, that when there are twenty, I will visit them all."	Representative direct implicit-commissive direct explicit	Not seriously meant hypothetical condition as a joke.
53.	Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humour, reserve, and caprice, that the experience of three-and-twenty years had been insufficient to make his wife understand his character.		Description of the characters in the opening chapter explains their nature to the reader.



54.	<p>Her mind was less difficult to develop. She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper. When she was discontented, she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news.</p>		
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	<b>Dialogue 2 Chapter 4</b>	<b>Speech acts used</b>	<b>Stylistic comments</b>
01.	When Jane and Elizabeth were alone, the former, who had been cautious in her praise of Mr. Bingley before, expressed to her sister just how very much she admired him.		
02.	"He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively;	Representative direct implicit	Emphatic.
03.	and I never saw such happy manners!- so much ease, with such perfect good breeding!"	representative-expressive direct implicit	

04.	"He is also handsome," replied Elizabeth, "which a young man ought likewise to be, if he possibly can.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
05.	His character is thereby complete."	Assertive direct implicit	
06.	"I was very much flattered by his asking me to dance a second time.	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I was flattered"	
07.	I did not expect such a compliment."	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I didn't expect"	
08.	"Did not you?	Interrogative-expressive direct implicit	
09.	I did for you.	Representative direct implicit	
10.	But that is one great difference between us.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
11.	Compliments always take <i>you</i> by surprise, and <i>me</i> never.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
12.	What could be more natural than his asking you again?	Representative-interrogative direct implicit	
13.	He could not help seeing that you were about five times as pretty as every other woman in the room.	Representative direct implicit	
14.	No thanks to his gallantry for that.	Expressive direct implicit	
15.	Well, he certainly is very agreeable, and I give you leave to like him.	Representative direct implicit declaration-expressive direct explicit "I give you leave"	Modality of certainty, this declaration act here does not require institutional power.
16.	You have liked many a stupider person."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
17.	"Dear Lizzy!"	Expressive direct implicit	Emphatic exclamation.
18.	"Oh!	Expressive direct implicit	Emphatic

			exclamation.
19.	you are a great deal too apt, you know, to like people in general.	Representative direct implicit	
20.	You never see a fault in anybody.		
21.	All the world are good and agreeable in your eyes.		
22.	I never heard you speak ill of a human being in your life."	Representative direct implicit	
23.	"I would not wish to be hasty in censuring anyone; but I always speak what I think."	Declaration indirect implicit-representative direct implicit	
24.	"I know you do;	Assertive direct implicit	
25.	and it is <i>that</i> which makes the wonder.	Assertive direct implicit	
26.	With <i>your</i> good sense, to be so honestly blind to the follies and nonsense of others!	Assertive-expressive direct implicit	
27.	Affectation of candour is common enough--one meets with it everywhere.	Representative direct implicit	
28.	But to be candid without ostentation or design--to take the good of everybody's character and make it still better, and say nothing of the bad--belongs to you alone.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
29.	And so you like this man's sisters, too, do you?	Interrogative-expressive direct implicit	
30.	Their manners are not equal to his."	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
31.	"Certainly not--at first.	Representative direct implicit	
32.	But they are very	Representative direct implicit	

	pleasing women when you converse with them.		
33.	Miss Bingley is to live with her brother, and keep his house;	Assertive direct implicit	
34.	and I am much mistaken if we shall not find a very charming neighbour in her."	Representative direct explicit	
35.	Elizabeth listened in silence, but was not convinced; their behaviour at the assembly had not been calculated to please in general; and with more quickness of observation and less pliancy of temper than her sister, and with a judgement too unassailed by any attention to herself, she was very little disposed to approve them.		

Dialogue 3 Chapter 13		Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	"I hope, my dear," said Mr. Bennet to his wife, as they were at breakfast the next morning, "that you have ordered a good dinner to-day, because I have reason to expect an addition to our family party."	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I hope"	
02.	"Who do you mean, my dear?"	Interrogative-representative-expressive direct implicit	
03.	I know of nobody that is coming, I am sure, unless Charlotte Lucas should happen	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I know", "I am sure", "I hope"	

	to call in--and I hope <i>my</i> dinners are good enough for her.		
04.	I do not believe she often sees such at home."	Representative direct explicit "I do not believe"	
05.	"The person of whom I speak is a gentleman, and a stranger."	Assertive direct implicit "I speak"	
06.	Mrs. Bennett's eyes sparkled.		
07.	"A gentleman and a stranger!	Expressive-assertive direct implicit	
08.	It is Mr. Bingley, I am sure!	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I am sure"	
09.	Well, I am sure I shall be extremely glad to see Mr. Bingley.	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I am sure I shall be glad"	
10.	But--good Lord! how unlucky!	Expressive direct implicit	
11.	There is not a bit of fish to be got to-day.	Assertive direct implicit	
12.	Lydia, my love, ring the bell- I must speak to Hill this moment."	Directive-requestive direct implicit, directive indirect implicit	
13.	"It is <i>not</i> Mr. Bingley," said her husband;  "it is a person whom I never saw in the whole course of my life."	Assertive direct implicit,  Assertive direct implicit	
14.	This roused a general astonishment; and he had the pleasure of being eagerly questioned by his wife and his five daughters at once.		
15.	After amusing himself some time with their curiosity, he thus explained:		
16.	"About a month ago I received this letter; and about a fortnight ago I answered it, for I thought it a case of some delicacy, and requiring early attention.	Assertive direct explicit "I received this letter", assertive direct explicit "I answered it", representative direct explicit "I thought it"	Parallel structure with coordination
17.	It is from my cousin, Mr. Collins, who, when I am dead, may turn you all out of this	Assertive direct implicit	

	house as soon as he pleases."		
18.	"Oh! my dear," cried his wife, "I cannot bear to hear that mentioned.	Expressive direct explicit	
19.	Pray do not talk of that odious man.	Requestive direct implicit	
20.	I do think it is the hardest thing in the world, that your estate should be entailed away from your own children;	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I do think", declaration authoritative direct implicit	Emphatic do
21.	and I am sure, if I had been you, I should have tried long ago to do something or other about it."	representative- declaration direct explicit "I am sure"	Hypothetical condition in the past.
22.	Jane and Elizabeth tried to explain to her the nature of an entail.		
23.	They had often attempted to do it before, but it was a subject on which Mrs. Bennet was beyond the reach of reason, and she continued to raid bitterly against the cruelty of settling an estate away from a family of five daughters, in favour of a man whom nobody cared anything about.		
24.	"It certainly is a most iniquitous affair," said Mr. Bennet, "and nothing can clear Mr. Collins from the guilt of inheriting Longbourn.	Representative-expressive direct implicit, representative-declaration direct implicit	
25.	But if you will listen to his letter, you may perhaps be a little softened by his manner of expressing himself."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
26.	"No, that I am sure I shall not; and I think it is very impertinent of him to write to you at all, and very hypocritical.	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I am sure", "I think"	
27.	I hate such false friends.	Expressive direct explicit	
28.	Why could he not keep on quarreling with you, as his father did before him?"	Interrogative-expressive direct implicit	

29.	"Why, indeed; he does seem to have had some filial scruples on that head, as you will hear."	Interrogative-expressive direct implicit, representative-expressive direct implicit	
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	Chapter 16 (extract) Dialogue 4	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	Allowing for the common demands of the game, Mr. Wickham was therefore at leisure to talk to Elizabeth, and she was very willing to hear him, though what she chiefly wished to hear she could not hope to be told--the history of his acquaintance with Mr. Darcy.		
02.	She dared not even mention that gentleman.		
03.	Her curiosity, however, was unexpectedly relieved.		
04.	Mr. Wickham began the subject himself.		
05.	He inquired how far Netherfield was from Meryton; and, after receiving her answer, asked in a hesitating manner how long Mr. Darcy had been staying there.	Interrogative direct implicit	
06.	"About a month," said Elizabeth; and then, unwilling to let the subject drop, added, "He is a man of very large property in Derbyshire, I understand."	Assertive direct implicit Interrogative indirect explicit, representative direct explicit "I understand"	Elizabeth utters an indicative sentence which serves as a Yes/No question or elicitation demanding for confirmation of whether her information is correct. As such the utterance is taken by Wickham.

07.	"Yes," replied Mr. Wickham "his estate there is a noble one.	Assertive direct implicit	
08.	A clear ten thousand per annum.		
09.	You could not have met with a person more capable of giving you certain information on that head than myself, for I have been connected with his family in a particular manner from my infancy."		Wickham gives Elizabeth justification for believing he is a person adequately informed about Darcy's background, in terms of pragmatics those are sincerity or felicity conditions.
10.	Elizabeth could not but look surprised.		
11.	"You may well be surprised, Miss Bennet, at such an assertion, after seeing, as you probably might, the very cold manner of our meeting yesterday.	Representative direct implicit	
12.	Are you much acquainted with Mr. Darcy?"	Interrogative direct implicit	Elicit: confirm
13.	"As much as I ever wish to be," cried Elizabeth very warmly.	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I ever wish to be"	
14.	"I have spent four days in the same house with him, and I think him very disagreeable."	Assertive direct implicit, representative direct explicit "I think"	
15.	"I have no right to give <i>my</i> opinion," said Wickham, "as to his being agreeable or otherwise.	Representative-declaration direct implicit	Wickham describes his own limited readiness to form opinions on Darcy. He lies because he is in fact capable of forming this opinion, but his



			lies or differences in judgement are intentional. He knows he is lying. However, the reader does not know it yet.
16.	I am not qualified to form one.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
17.	I have known him too long and too well to be a fair judge.		
18.	It is impossible for – me - to be impartial.		
19.	But I believe your opinion of him would in general astonish--and perhaps you would not express it quite so strongly anywhere else.	Representative creditive direct explicit “I believe”	Modality of certainty expressed by “I believe” and “perhaps”.
20.	Here you are in your own family."	Assertive direct implicit	
21.	"Upon my word, I say no more here than I might say in any house in the neighbourhood, except Netherfield.	Assertive-expressive direct explicit “I say no more”	
22.	He is not at all liked in Hertfordshire.	Representative direct implicit	
23.	Everybody is disgusted with his pride.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
24.	You will not find him more favourably spoken of by anyone."		
25.	"I cannot pretend to be sorry," said Wickham, after a short interruption, "that he or that any man should not be estimated beyond their deserts; but with <i>him</i> I believe it does not often happen.	Representative-expressive creditive direct explicit “I cannot pretend”, “I believe”	
26.	The world is blinded by his fortune and consequence, or frightened by his high and	Representative-assertive direct implicit	

	imposing manners, and sees him only as he chooses to be seen."		
27.	"I should take him, even on <i>my</i> slight acquaintance, to be an ill-tempered man."	Representative direct explicit "I should take him..."	
28.	Wickham only shook his head.		
29.	"I wonder," said he, at the next opportunity of speaking, "whether he is likely to be in this country much longer."	Interrogative direct explicit "I wonder"	Although the utterance has the form of indicative sentence without question mark, in terms of speech acts theory it is a fully adequate interrogative act with the performative verb of asking a question.
30.	"I do not at all know; but I <i>heard</i> nothing of his going away when I was at Netherfield.	Representative-assertive direct explicit "I do not know but I heard nothing"	
31.	I hope your plans in favour of the ----shire will not be affected by his being in the neighbourhood."	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I hope"	
32.	"Oh! no--it is not for <i>me</i> to be driven away by Mr. Darcy.	Assertive-expressive direct implicit	
33.	If <i>he</i> wishes to avoid seeing <i>me</i> , he must go.	Assertive-directive indirect implicit	The command is embedded in the conditional clause and expressed by means of modality of necessity "he must"
34.	We are not on friendly terms, and it always gives me pain to meet him, but I have no	Representative direct implicit, expressive direct implicit, assertive direct explicit "I have no reason", declaration direct	

	reason for avoiding <i>him</i> but what I might proclaim before all the world, a sense of very great ill-usage, and most painful regrets at his being what he is.	explicit "I might proclaim"	
35.	His father, Miss Bennet, the late Mr. Darcy, was one of the best me that ever breathed, and the truest friend I ever had and I can never be in company with this Mr. Darcy without being grieved to the soul by a thousand tender recollections.	Assertive direct implicit, declaration-expressive direct explicit "I can never be in company"	
36.	His behaviour to myself has been scandalous but I verily believe I could forgive him anything and everything, rather than his disappointing the hopes and disgracing the memory of his father."	Assertive-expressive direct implicit , representative-declaration direct explicit "I believe", expressive direct implicit	
37.	Elizabeth found the interest of the subject increase, and listened with all her heart but the delicacy of it prevented further inquiry.		
38.	Mr. Wickham began to speak on more general topics, Meryton, the neighbourhood, the society, appearing highly pleased with all that he had yet seen, and speaking of the latter with gentle but very intelligible gallantry.		
39.	"It was the prospect of constant society, and good society," he added, "which was my chief inducement to enter the ----shire.	Assertive direct implicit	
40.	I knew it to be a most respectable, agreeable corps, and my friend Denny tempted me further by his account of their present	Representative direct explicit, expressive direct implicit, declaration direct implicit	

	quarters, and the very great attentions and excellent acquaintances Meryton had procured them.		
41.	Society, I own, is necessary to me.	Declaration direct explicit "I own"	
42.	I have been a disappointed man, and my spirits will not bear solitude.	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I have been", representative-expressive direct implicit	
43.	I <i>must</i> have employment and society.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
44.	A military life is not what I was intended for, but circumstances have now made it eligible.		
45.	The church <i>ought</i> to have been my profession-- was brought up for the church, and I should at this time have been in possession of a most valuable living, had it pleased the gentleman we were speaking of just now."	expressive direct implicit	
46.	"Indeed!"	Expressive direct implicit	
47.	"Yes--the late Mr. Darcy bequeathed me the next presentation of the best living in his gift.	Representative direct implicit	
48.	He was my godfather, and excessively attached to me.		
49.	I cannot do justice to his kindness.		
50.	He meant to provide for me amply, and thought he had done it but when the living fell, it was given elsewhere."		
51.	"Good heavens!" cried Elizabeth "but how could <i>that</i> be?"	Expressive-interrogative direct implicit	
52.	How could his will be disregarded?	Representative-interrogative direct implicit	
53.	Why did you not seek legal		

	redress?"		
54.	"There was just such an informality in the terms of the bequest as to give me no hope from law.	Assertive direct implicit	
55.	A man of honour could not have doubted the intention, but Mr. Darcy chose to doubt it--or to treat it as a merely conditional recommendation, and to assert that I had forfeited all claims to it by extravagance, imprudence--in short anything or nothing.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
56.	Certain it is, that the living became vacant two years ago, exactly as I was of an age to hold it, and that it was given to another man and no less certain is it, that I cannot accuse myself of having really done anything to deserve to lose it.	Representative direct implicit representative-declaration direct explicit "I cannot accuse myself"	Modality of certainty
57.	I have a warm, unguarded temper, and I may have spoken my opinion <i>of</i> him, and <i>to</i> him, too freely.	Representative direct explicit	
58.	I can recall nothing worse.		
59.	But the fact is, that we are very different sort of men, and that he hates me."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
60.	"This is quite shocking!	Expressive direct implicit	
61.	He deserves to be publicly disgraced."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
62.	"Some time or other he <i>will</i> be--but it shall not be by <i>me</i> .	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
63.	Till I can forget his father, I can never defy or expose <i>him</i> ."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
64.	Elizabeth honoured him for such feelings, and thought him handsomer than ever as		

	he expressed them.		
65.	"But what," said she, after a pause, "can have been his motive?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
66.	What can have induced him to behave so cruelly?"	Interrogative-expressive direct implicit	
67.	"A thorough, determined dislike of me--a dislike which I cannot but attribute in some measure to jealousy.	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I cannot but attribute"	
68.	Had the late Mr. Darcy liked me less, his son might have borne with me better but his father's uncommon attachment to me irritated him, I believe, very early in life.	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I believe"	
69.	He has not a temper to bear the sort of competition in which we stood--the sort of preference which was often given me."	Representative direct implicit	
70.	"I had not thought Mr. Darcy so bad as this- though I have never liked him.	Representative direct explicit "I hadn't thought" - expressive direct explicit "I have never liked him"	
71.	I had not thought so very ill of him.	Representative direct explicit "I had not thought"	
72.	I had supposed him to be despising his fellow-creatures in general, but did not suspect him of descending to such malicious revenge, such injustice, such inhumanity as this."		
73.	After a few minutes' reflection, however, she continued, "I <i>do</i> remember his boasting one day, at Netherfield, of the implacability o his resentments, of his having an unforgiving temper.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	

74.	His disposition must be dreadful."		
75.	"I will not trust myself on the subject," replied Wickham "I can hardly be just to him."	Negative commissive direct explicit "I will not trust myself", representative direct explicit	
76.	Elizabeth was again deep in thought, and after a time exclaimed, "To treat in such a manner the godson, the friend, the favourite of his father!"	Expressive direct implicit	Exclamation
77.	She could have added, "A young man, too, like <i>you</i> , whose very countenance may vouch for your being amiable"--but she contented herself with, "and one, too, who had probably been his companion from childhood, connected together, as I think you said, in the closest manner!"	Expressive-representative direct implicit, explicit "I think you said"	
78.	"We were born in the same parish, within the same park; the greatest part of our youth was passed together; inmates of the same house, sharing the same amusements, objects of the same parental care.	Assertive direct implicit	
79.	<i>My</i> father began life in the profession which your uncle, Mr. Phillips, appears to do so much credit to--but he gave up everything to be of use to the late Mr. Darcy and devoted all his time to the care of the Pemberley property.		
80.	He was most highly esteemed by Mr. Darcy, a most intimate, confidential friend.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
81.	Mr. Darcy often	declaration direct implicit,	

	acknowledged himself to be under the greatest obligations to my father's active superintendence, and when, immediately before my father's death, Mr. Darcy gave him voluntary promise of providing for me, I am convinced that he felt it to be as much a debt of gratitude to <i>him</i> , as of his affection to myself."	representative direct implicit "I am convinced"	
82.	"How strange!" cried Elizabeth.	Expressive-representative direct implicit	Exclamation.
83.	"How abominable!		
84.	I wonder that the very pride of this Mr. Darcy has not made him just to you!	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
85.	If from no better motive, that he should not have been too proud to be dishonest-- for dishonesty I must call it."	commissive direct explicit "I must call it"	
86.	"It <i>is</i> wonderful," replied Wickham, "for almost all his actions may be traced to pride and pride had often been his best friend.	Representative assertive direct implicit	
87.	It has connected him nearer with virtue than with any other feeling.		
88.	But we are none of us consistent, and in his behaviour to me there were stronger impulses even than pride."		
89.	"Can such abominable pride as his have ever done him good?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
90.	"Yes.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
91.	It has often led him to be liberal and generous, to give his money freely, to display hospitality, to assist his		



	tenants, and relieve the poor.		
92.	Family pride, and <i>filial</i> pride--for he is very proud of what his father was--have done this.		
93.	Not to appear to disgrace his family, to degenerate from the popular qualities, or lose the influence of the Pemberley House, is a powerful motive.	Assertive-representative-expressive direct implicit	
94.	He has also <i>brotherly</i> pride, which, with <i>some</i> brotherly affection, makes him a very kind and careful guardian of his sister, and you will hear him generally cried up as the most attentive and best of brothers."	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
95.	"What sort of girl is Miss Darcy?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
96.	He shook his head.		
97.	"I wish I could call her amiable.	Declaration direct explicit "I wish"	
98.	It gives me pain to speak ill of a Darcy.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
99.	But she is too much like her brother--very, very proud.	Representative direct implicit	
100.	As a child, she was affectionate and pleasing, and extremely fond of me;	Representative -expressive direct implicit	
101.	and I have devoted hours and hours to her amusement.	representative-declaration direct implicit	
102.	But she is nothing to me now.	Representative direct implicit	
103.	She is a handsome girl, about fifteen or sixteen, and, I understand, highly accomplished.	Assertive-representative direct explicit "I understand"	
104.	Since her father's death, he home has been London, where a lady lives with her, and superintends he	Assertive direct implicit	

	education."		
105.	After many pauses and many trials of other subjects, Elizabeth could not help reverting once more to the first, and saying:		
106.	"I am astonished at his intimacy with Mr. Bingley!	Expressive direct explicit "I am astonished"	
107.	How can Mr. Bingley, who seems good humour itself, and is, I really believe, truly amiable, be in friendship with such a man?	Interrogative direct implicit-representative direct explicit "I really believe"	
108.	How can they suit each other?	Interrogative direct implicit	
109.	Do you know Mr. Bingley?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
110.	"Not at all."	Assertive direct implicit	
111.	"He is a sweet-tempered, amiable, charming man.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
112.	He cannot know what Mr. Darcy is."		
113.	"Probably not but Mr. Darcy can please where he chooses.	Representative direct implicit	
114.	He does not want abilities.		
115.	He can be a conversable companion if he thinks it worth his while.		
116.	Among those who are at all his equals in consequence, he is a very different man from what he is to the less prosperous.		
117.	His pride never deserts him but with the rich he is liberal-minded, just, sincere, rational, honourable, and perhaps agreeable--allowing something for fortune and figure."		
118.	The whist party soon afterwards breaking up, the players gathered round the other table and Mr. Collins		

	took his station between his cousin Elizabeth and Mrs. Phillips.		
119.	The usual inquiries as to his success were made by the latter.		
120.	It had not been very great he had lost ever point but when Mrs. Phillips began to express her concern thereupon, he assured her with much earnest gravity that it was not of the least importance, that he considered the money as a mere trifle, and begged that she would not make herself uneasy.		
121.	"I know very well, madam," said he, "that when persons sit down to card-table, they must take their chances of these things, and happily am not in such circumstances as to make five shillings any object.	Representative direct explicit "I know very well"	
122.	There are undoubtedly many who could not say the same, but thanks to Lady Catherine de Bourgh, I am removed far beyond the necessity of regarding little matters."		
123.	Mr. Wickham's attention was caught and after observing Mr. Collins for a few moments, he asked Elizabeth in a low voice whether her relation was very intimately acquainted with the family of de Bourgh.	Interrogative direct implicit	
124.	"Lady Catherine de Bourgh," she replied, "has very lately given him a living.	Assertive direct implicit	

125.	I hardly know how Mr. Collins was first introduced to her notice, but he certainly has not known her long."	Representative direct explicit "I hardly know"	
126.	"You know of course that Lady Catherine de Bourgh and Lady Anne Darcy were sisters; consequently that she is aunt to the present Mr. Darcy."	Representative direct implicit, interrogative indirect implicit	The question has the form of indicative sentence in which Wickham asks for confirmation of what he says.
127.	"No, indeed, I did not.	Representative direct explicit	
128.	I knew nothing at all of Lady Catherine' connections.	„I did not”, “I knew nothing”, “I never heard”	
129.	I never heard of her existence till the day before yesterday."		
130.	"Her daughter, Miss de Bourgh, will have a very large fortune, and it is believed that she and her cousin will unite the two estates."	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
131.	This information made Elizabeth smile, as she thought of poor Miss Bingley.		
132.	Vain indeed must be all her attentions, vain and useless he affection for his sister and her praise of himself, if he were already self-destined for another.		
133.	"Mr. Collins," said she, "speaks highly both of Lady Catherine and he daughter but from some particulars that he has related of her ladyship, I suspect his gratitude misleads him, and that in spite of her being his patroness, she is an arrogant, conceited woman."	Representative direct implicit, representative direct explicit "I suspect"	

134.	"I believe her to be both in a great degree," replied Wickham "I have not seen her for many years, but I very well remember that I never liked her, and that her manners were dictatorial and insolent.	Representative direct explicit "I believe", assertive direct implicit,  declaration-expressive direct explicit "I remember" "I never liked her"	
135.	She has the reputation of being remarkably sensible and clever but I rather believe she derives part of her abilities from her rank and fortune, part from her authoritative manner, and the rest from the pride for her nephew, who chooses that everyone connected with him should have an understanding of the first class."	Assertive-representative direct explicit "I rather believe",  declaration direct implicit	
136.	Elizabeth allowed that he had given a very rational account of it, and they continued talking together, with mutual satisfaction till supper put an end to cards, and gave the rest of the ladies their share of Mr. Wickham's attentions.		
137.	There could be no conversation in the noise of Mrs. Phillips's supper party, but his manners recommended him to everybody.		
138.	Whatever he said, was said well and whatever he did, done gracefully.		
139.	Elizabeth went away with her head full of him.		
140.	She could think of nothing but of Mr. Wickham, and of what he had told her, all the way home but there was not time for her even to mention his name as they went, for		

	neither Lydia nor Mr. Collins were once silent.		
141.	Lydia talked incessantly of lottery tickets, of the fish she had lost and the fish she had won and Mr. Collins in describing the civility of Mr. an Mrs.		
142.	Phillips, protesting that he did not in the least regard his losses at whist, enumerating all the dishes at supper, and repeatedly fearing that he crowded his cousins, had more to say than he could well manage before the carriage stopped at Longbourn House.		

	Dialogue 5 Chapter 19	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	The next day opened a new scene at Longbourn. Mr. Collins made his declaration in form. Having resolved to do it without loss of time, as his leave of absence extended only to the following Saturday, and having no feelings of diffidence to make it distressing to himself even at the moment, he set about it in a very orderly manner, with all the observances, which he supposed a regular part of the business. On finding Mrs. Bennet, Elizabeth, and one of the younger girls together, soon after breakfast, he addressed the mother in these words:		
02.	"May I hope, madam, for your interest with your fair daughter Elizabeth, when I solicit for the honour of a private audience with her in the course of this morning?"	Requestive - expressive indirect implicit.	Polite question, complex wording.
03.	Before Elizabeth had time for		

	anything but a blush of surprise, Mrs. Bennet answered instantly,		
04.	"Oh dear!--yes--certainly.	Expressive direct implicit	Emphatic agreement. preferred answer.
05.	I am sure Lizzy will be very happy--I am sure she can have no objection.	Representative direct explicit "I am sure"	
06.	Come, Kitty, I want you up stairs." And, gathering her work together, she was hastening away, when Elizabeth called out:	Directive direct implicit.	Command.
07.	"Dear madam, do not go.	Requestive direct implicit	
08.	I beg you will not go.	requestive direct explicit "I beg..."	
09.	Mr. Collins must excuse me.	Representative-requestive indirect implicit	Modality of certainty
10.	He can have nothing to say to me that anybody need not hear.	Representative direct implicit	
11.	I am going away myself."	Commissive direct implicit	
12.	"No, no, nonsense, Lizzy.	Directive indirect implicit	Refusal.

13.	I desire you to stay where you are."	Directive direct explicit "I desire"	
14.	And upon Elizabeth's seeming really, with vexed and embarrassed looks, about to escape, she added:	Directive direct explicit "I insist".	
15.	"Lizzy, I <i>insist</i> upon your staying and hearing Mr. Collins."		
16.	Elizabeth would not oppose such an injunction--and a moment's consideration making her also sensible that it would be wisest to get it over as soon and as quietly as possible, she sat down again and tried to conceal, by incessant employment the feelings which were divided between distress and diversion. Mrs. Bennet and Kitty walked off, and as soon as they were gone, Mr. Collins began.		
17.	"Believe me, my dear Miss Elizabeth, that your modesty, so far from doing you any disservice, rather adds to your other perfections.	Requestive-representative direct implicit	



18.	You would have been less amiable in my eyes had there <i>not</i> been this little unwillingness;	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
19.	but allow me to assure you, that I have your respected mother's permission for this address.	Requestive-representative direct implicit	
20.	You can hardly doubt the purport of my discourse, however your natural delicacy may lead you to dissemble;	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
21.	my attentions have been too marked to be mistaken.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
22.	Almost as soon as I entered the house, I singled you out as the companion of my future life.	Assertive direct implicit	

23.	<p>But before I am run away with by my feelings on this subject, perhaps it would be advisable for me to state my reasons for marrying--and, moreover, for coming into Hertfordshire with the design of selecting a wife, as I certainly did."</p>	Expressive implicit direct- representative implicit direct	
24.	<p>The idea of Mr. Collins, with all his solemn composure, being run away with by his feelings, made Elizabeth so near laughing, that she could not use the short pause he allowed in any attempt to stop him further, and he continued:</p>		
25.	<p>"My reasons for marrying are, first, that I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example of matrimony in his parish;</p>	Representative-assertive direct implicit	

26.	secondly, that I am convinced that it will add very greatly to my happiness;		
27.	and thirdly-- which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness.		
28.	Twice has she condescended to give me her opinion (unasked too!) on this subject;		
29.	and it was but the very Saturday night before I left Hunsford-- between our pools at quadrille, while Mrs. Jenkinson was arranging Miss de Burgh's footstool, that she said,		
30.	'Mr. Collins, you must marry.	Representative-assertive direct implicit- directive indirect implicit	
31.	A clergyman like you must marry.		

32.	Choose properly, choose a gentlewoman for <i>my</i> sake; and for your <i>own</i> , let her be an active, useful sort of person, not brought up high, but able to make a small income go a good way.	Directive direct implicit	
33.	This is my advice.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
34.	Find such a woman as soon as you can, bring her to Hunsford,	Representative-assertive direct implicit - directive direct implicit	
35.	and I will visit her.'	Commissive direct implicit	
36.	Allow me, by the way, to observe, my fair cousin, that I do not reckon the notice and kindness of Lady Catherine de Bourgh as among the least of the advantages in my power to offer.	Requestive-representative direct implicit	
37.	You will find her manners beyond anything I can describe;	Representative direct implicit	

38.	and your wit and vivacity, I think, must be acceptable to her, especially when tempered with the silence and respect which her rank will inevitably excite.	Representative direct explicit "I think"	
39.	But the fact is, that being, as I am, to inherit this estate after the death of your honoured father (who, however, may live many years longer), I could not satisfy myself without resolving to choose a wife from among his daughters, that the loss to them might be as little as possible, when the melancholy event takes place--which, however, as I have already said, may not be for several years.	Representative direct implicit	
40.	This has been my motive, my fair cousin,		
41.	and I flatter myself it will not sink me in your esteem.	Expressive direct explicit "I flatter myself"	

42.	And now nothing remains for me but to assure you in the most animated language of the violence of my affection.	Commissive indirect implicit	
43.	To fortune I am perfectly indifferent, and shall make no demand of that nature on your father, since I am well aware that it could not be complied with; and that one thousand pounds in the four per cents, which will not be yours till after your mother's decease, is all that you may ever be entitled to.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
44.	On that head, therefore, I shall be uniformly silent; and you may assure yourself that no ungenerous reproach shall ever pass my lips when we are married."	Assertive direct implicit-commissive direct implicit	
45.	It was absolutely necessary to interrupt him		

	now.		
46.	"You are too hasty, sir," she cried.	Assertive-representative direct implicit-requestive indirect implicit	Implicature "Do not be so hasty"
47.	Accept my thanks for the compliment you are paying me.	Dir explicit requestive-expressive "accept"	
48.	I am very sensible of the honour of your proposals, but it is impossible for me to do otherwise than to decline them."	Expressive-declaration direct explicit	
49.	"I am not now to learn," replied Mr. Collins, with a formal wave of the hand, "that it is usual with young ladies to reject the addresses of the man whom they secretly mean to accept, when he first applies for their favour;	Representative direct explicit "learn"– declaration direct implicit	
50.	and that sometimes the refusal is repeated a second, or even a third time.	Declaration direct implicit	
51.	I am therefore by no means discouraged by what you have just said, and	Expressive-representative-declaration direct explicit	

	shall hope to lead you to the altar ere long."		
52.	"Upon my word, sir," cried Elizabeth, "your hope is a rather extraordinary one after my declaration.	Expressive-representative direct implicit	Emphatic. Attribution.
53.	I do assure you that I am not one of those young ladies(if such young ladies there are) who are so daring as to risk their happiness on the chance of being asked a second time.	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I do assure you"	Emphatic "do", hypothetical doubt
54.	I am perfectly serious in my refusal.	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
55.	You could not make <i>me</i> happy, and I am convinced that I am the last woman in the world who could make you so.	Representative direct explicit "I am convinced", "I am persuaded"	
56.	Nay, were your friend Lady Catherine to know me, I am persuaded she would find me in every respect ill		



	qualified for the situation."		
57.	"Were it certain that Lady Catherine would think so," said Mr. Collins very gravely	Representative direct implicit	
58.	"but I cannot imagine that her ladyship would at all disapprove of you.	representative direct explicit "I cannot imagine that"	Main clause.
59.	And you may be certain when I have the honour of seeing her again, I shall speak in the very highest terms of your modesty, economy, and other amiable qualification."	Representative direct implicit –commissive direct explicit "I shall speak"	
60.	"Indeed, Mr. Collins, all praise of me will be unnecessary.	Representative direct implicit	
61.	You must give me leave to judge for myself, and pay me the compliment of believing what I say.	Requestive indirect implicit	
62.	I wish you very happy and very rich, and by refusing your hand, do all in	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I wish"	

	my power to prevent your being otherwise.		
63.	In making me the offer, you must have satisfied the delicacy of your feelings with regard to my family, and may take possession of Longbourn estate whenever it falls, without any self-reproach.	Representative direct implicit	
64.	This matter may be considered, therefore, as finally settled."	Declaration direct implicit	
65.	And rising as she thus spoke, she would have quitted the room, had Mr. Collins not thus addressed her:		

66.	<p>"When I do myself the honour of speaking to you next on the subject, I shall hope to receive a more favourable answer than you have now given me; though I am far from accusing you of cruelty at present, because I know it to be the established custom of your sex to reject a man on the first application, and perhaps you have even now said as much to encourage my suit as would be consistent with the true delicacy of the female character."</p>	<p>Assertive-expressive direct explicit</p> <p>"When I do myself the honour",  "I shall hope"</p>	
67.	<p>"Really, Mr. Collins," cried Elizabeth with some warmth, "you puzzle me exceedingly."</p>	<p>Representative-expressive direct implicit</p>	
68.	<p>If what I have hitherto said can appear to you in the form of encouragement, I know not how to express</p>	<p>Representative-assertive declaration direct implicit</p>	

	my refusal in such a way as to convince you of its being one."		
69.	"You must give me leave to flatter myself, my dear cousin, that your refusal of my addresses is merely words of course.	Representative direct implicit-requestive indirect implicit-expressive direct implicit	
70.	My reasons for believing it are briefly these:	Representative direct implicit	
71.	It does not appear to me that my hand is unworthy of your acceptance, or that the establishment I can offer would be any other than highly desirable.	Representative direct implicit	
72.	My situation in life, my connections with the family of de Bourgh, and my relationship to your own, are circumstances highly in my favour;		

73.	and you should take it into further consideration, that in spite of your manifold attractions, it is by no means certain that another offer of marriage may ever be made you.	Directive indirect implicit	
74.	Your portion is unhappily so small that it will in all likelihood undo the effects of your loveliness and amiable qualifications.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
75.	As I must therefore conclude that you are not serious in your rejection of me, I shall choose to attribute it to your wish of increasing my love by suspense, according to the usual practice of elegant females."	Representative direct implicit	
76.	"I do assure you, sir, that I have no pretensions whatever to that kind of elegance which consists in tormenting a respectable man.	Commissive-expressive direct explicit "I do assure you"	Emphatic "do".

77.	I would rather be paid the compliment of being believed sincere.	Requestive indirect explicit "I would rather"	
78.	I thank you again and again for the honour you have done me in your proposals,	Expressive direct explicit "I thank you"	
79.	but to accept them is absolutely impossible.	Representative direct implicit	
80.	My feelings in every respect forbid it.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
81.	Can I speak plainer?	Representative-assertive indirect explicit "Can I speak plainer?-interrogative direct implicit "	Rhetorical question implies "I cannot speak plainer". Emphasized statement.
82.	Do not consider me now as an elegant female, intending to plague you, but as a rational creature, speaking the truth from her heart."	Requestive direct implicit	
83.	"You are uniformly charming!" cried he, with an air of awkward gallantry;	Expressive direct implicit	
84.	"and I am persuaded that when sanctioned by the express authority of both your excellent parents, my proposals will not fail of being acceptable."	Representative direct explicit "I am persuaded"	

85.	To such perseverance in wilful self-deception Elizabeth would make no reply, and immediately and in silence withdrew; determined, if he persisted in considering her repeated refusals as flattering encouragement, to apply to her father, whose negative might be uttered in such a manner as to be decisive, and whose behaviour at least could not be mistaken for the affectation and coquetry of an elegant female.	
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	Dialogue 6 Chapter 23	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	<p>Mr. Collins returned most punctually on Monday fortnight, but his reception at Longbourn was not quite so gracious as it had been on his first introduction. He was too happy, however, to need much attention; and luckily for the others, the business of love-making relieved them from a great deal of his company. The chief of every day was spent by him at Lucas Lodge, and he sometimes returned to Longbourn only in time to make an apology for his absence before the family went to bed.</p> <p>Mrs. Bennet was really in a most pitiable state. The very mention of anything concerning the match threw her into an agony of ill-humour, and wherever she went she was sure of hearing it talked of. The sight of Miss Lucas was odious to her. As her successor in that house, she regarded her with jealous abhorrence. Whenever Charlotte came to see them, she concluded her to be anticipating the hour of possession; and whenever she spoke in a low voice to Mr. Collins, was convinced that they were talking of the Longbourn estate, and resolving to turn herself and her daughters out of the house, as soon as Mr. Bennet were dead. She complained bitterly of all this to her husband.</p>		
02.	"Indeed, Mr. Bennet," said she, "it is very hard to think that Charlotte Lucas should ever be mistress of this house, that I should be forced to make way for <i>her</i> , and live to see her take her place in it!"	Representative- expressive direct implicit	Emphatic
03. 04.	"My dear, do not give way to such gloomy thoughts. Let us hope for better things. Let us flatter ourselves that I may be the survivor."	Requestive- expressive direct implicit	

05.	This was not very consoling to Mrs. Bennet, and therefore, instead of making any answer, she went on as before.		
06.	"I cannot bear to think that they should have all this estate.	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I cannot bear to think"	
07.	If it was not for the entail, I should not mind it."	Commissive indirect explicit "I should not mind it"	
08.	"What should not you mind?"	Expressive-representative-interrogative direct implicit	
09.	"I should not mind anything at all."	Expressive-representative-commissive indirect explicit "I should not mind"	
10.	"Let us be thankful that you are preserved from a state of such insensibility."	Requestive direct implicit	
11.	"I never can be thankful, Mr. Bennet, for anything about the entail.	Expressive-representative direct explicit	Refusal. Dissatisfaction.
12.	How anyone could have the conscience to entail away an estate from one's own daughters, I cannot understand; and all for the sake of Mr. Collins too!	Expressive representative-interrogative explicit "I cannot understand"	
13.	Why should <i>he</i> have it more than anybody else?"	expressive-interrogative-declaration direct implicit	
14.	"I leave it to yourself to determine," said Mr. Bennet.	Assertive-declaration-representative direct explicit "I leave it"	



	Dialogue 7 Chapter 24 (extract)	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	A day or two passed before Jane had courage to speak of her feelings to Elizabeth;		
02.	but at last, on Mrs. Bennett's leaving them together, after a longer irritation than usual about Netherfield and its master, she could not help saying:		
03.	"Oh, that my dear mother had more command over herself!	Expressive direct implicit	
04.	She can have no idea of the pain she gives me by her continual reflections on him.	Representative direct implicit	
05.	But I will not repine.	Commissive direct implicit	
06.	It cannot last long.	Representative direct implicit	
07.	He will be forgot, and we shall all be as we were before."		
08.	Elizabeth looked at her sister with incredulous solicitude, but said nothing.		
09.	"You doubt me," cried Jane, slightly colouring;	Expressive direct implicit	
10.	"indeed, you have no reason.	Representative direct implicit	
11.	He may live in my memory as the most amiable man of my acquaintance, but that is all.		
12.	I have nothing either to hope or fear, and nothing to reproach him with.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
13.	Thank God!	Expressive direct implicit	
14.	I have not <i>that</i> pain.	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
15.	A little time, therefore--I shall certainly try to get the better."	Representative-commissive direct implicit	

16.	With a stronger voice she soon added, "I have this comfort immediately, that it has not been more than an error of fancy on my side, and that it has done no harm to anyone but myself."	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I have this comfort"	
17.	"My dear Jane!" exclaimed Elizabeth, "you are too good."	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
18.	Your sweetness and disinterestedness are really angelic;		
19.	I do not know what to say to you.	Representative direct explicit "I don't know"	
20.	I feel as if I had never done you justice, or loved you as you deserve."	Expressive – representative direct explicit "I feel"	
21.	Miss Bennet eagerly disclaimed all extraordinary merit, and threw back the praise on her sister's warm affection.		
22.	"Nay," said Elizabeth, "this is not fair."	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
23.	<i>You</i> wish to think all the world respectable, and are hurt if I speak ill of anybody.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
24.	I only want to think <i>you</i> perfect, and you set yourself against it.	Representative direct explicit "I want"	
25.	Do not be afraid of my running into any excess, of my encroaching on your privilege of universal goodwill.	Requestive direct implicit	
26.	You need not.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
27.	There are few people whom I really love, and still fewer of whom I think well.	Assertive direct implicit	
28.	The more I see of the world, the more am I dissatisfied with it;	Assertive-expressive direct implicit	
29.	and every day confirms my belief of the inconsistency of all human	Representative-assertive direct	

	characters, and of the little dependence that can be placed on the appearance of merit or sense.	implicit	
30.	I have met with two instances lately, one I will not mention;	Assertive direct implicit	
31.	the other is Charlotte's marriage.		
32.	It is unaccountable!	Expressive direct implicit	
33.	In every view it is unaccountable!"		
34.	"My dear Lizzy, do not give way to such feelings as these.	Requestive- expressive direct implicit	
35.	They will ruin your happiness.	Expressive- representative direct implicit	
36.	You do not make allowance enough for difference of situation and temper.	Representative direct implicit	
37 .	Consider Mr. Collins's respectability, and Charlotte's steady, prudent character.	Requestive direct implicit	
38.	Remember that she is one of a large family;	Requestive direct implicit – assertive direct implicit	
39.	that as to fortune, it is a most eligible match;		
40.	and be ready to believe, for everybody's sake, that she may feel something like regard and esteem for our cousin."		
41.	"To oblige you, I would try to believe almost anything, but no one else could be benefited by such a belief as this;	Commissive direct implicit	Once again, Jane Austen makes nonsense of what Jane Bennet believes and Elizabeth does not mean it seriously that she would believe almost anything Jane says. However, Elizabeth does not elaborate on this unrealistic

			presupposition further as the reader might expect. Elizabeth contradicts it directly.
42.	for were I persuaded that Charlotte had any regard for him, I should only think worse of her understanding than I now do of her heart.	Representative direct implicit	
43.	My dear Jane, Mr. Collins is a conceited, pompous, narrow-minded, silly man; you know he is, as well as I do; and you must feel, as well as I do, that the woman who married him cannot have a proper way of thinking.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
44.	You shall not defend her, though it is Charlotte Lucas.	Directive advisives direct implicit	
45.	You shall not, for the sake of one individual, change the meaning of principle and integrity, nor endeavour to persuade yourself or me, that selfishness is prudence, and insensibility of danger security for happiness."		
46.	"I must think your language too strong in speaking of both," replied Jane;	Commissive direct explicit "I must think"	
47.	"and I hope you will be convinced of it by seeing them happy together.	Representative direct explicit "I hope"	
48.	But enough of this.	Requestive indirect implicit	This is an appeal paraphraseable by "Let us finish with that stuff."
49.	You alluded to something else.	Assertive direct implicit	
50.	You mentioned <i>two</i> instances.		
51.	I cannot misunderstand you, but I entreat you, dear Lizzy, not to pain me by thinking <i>that person</i> to blame, and saying your opinion of him is	Representative direct explicit "I cannot	

	sunk.	misunderstand you”, requestive direct explicit “I entreat you”	
52.	We must not be so ready to fancy ourselves intentionally injured.	Commissive direct implicit	
53.	We must not expect a lively young man to be always so guarded and circumspect.		
54.	It is very often nothing but our own vanity that deceives us.	Representative direct implicit	
55.	Women fancy admiration means more than it does."		
56.	"And men take care that they should."		
57.	"If it is designedly done, they cannot be justified;		
58.	but I have no idea of there being so much design in the world as some persons imagine."	Representative direct explicit “I have no idea”	
59.	"I am far from attributing any part of Mr. Bingley's conduct to design," said Elizabeth; "but without scheming to do wrong, or to make others unhappy, there may be error, and there may be misery.	Representative direct implicit  representative direct implicit	
60.	Thoughtlessness, want of attention to other people's feelings, and want of resolution, will do the business."		
61.	"And do you impute it to either of those?"	Interrogative- representative direct implicit	
62.	"Yes; to the last.	Assertive direct implicit	
63.			
64.	But if I go on, I shall displease you by saying what I think of persons you esteem.	Representative- expressive direct implicit	
65.	Stop me whilst you can."	Requestive direct implicit	

66.	"You persist, then, in supposing his sisters influence him?"	Interrogative direct implicit - Representative indirect implicit	
67.	"Yes, in conjunction with his friend."	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
68.	"I cannot believe it."	Representative direct explicit	
69.	Why should they try to influence him?	Interrogative direct implicit	
70.	They can only wish his happiness;	Representative direct implicit	
71.	and if he is attached to me, no other woman can secure it."		
72.	"Your first position is false."	Representative direct implicit	
73.	They may wish many things besides his happiness;		
74.	they may wish his increase of wealth and consequence;		
75.	they may wish him to marry a girl who has all the importance of money, great connections, and pride."		
76.	"Beyond a doubt, they <i>do</i> wish him to choose Miss Darcy," replied Jane;		
77.	"but this may be from better feelings than you are supposing."		
78.	They have known her much longer than they have known me;		
79.	no wonder if they love her better."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
80.	But, whatever may be their own wishes, it is very unlikely they should have opposed their brother's."	Declaration direct implicit	
81.	What sister would think herself at liberty to do it, unless there were something very objectionable?"	Interrogative direct implicit-assertive-representative indirect implicit	The meaning of this question is the opposite, saying that "No sister would allow herself to do it unless etc."

82.	If they believed him attached to me, they would not try to part us;	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
83.	if he were so, they could not succeed.		
84.	By supposing such an affection, you make everybody acting unnaturally and wrong, and me most unhappy.	Assertive direct implicit	
85.	Do not distress me by the idea.	Requestive direct implicit	
86.	I am not ashamed of having been mistaken--or, at least, it is light, it is nothing in comparison of what I should feel in thinking ill of him or his sisters.	Expressive-assertive direct explicit "I am not ashamed"	
87.	Let me take it in the best light, in the light in which it may be understood."	Requestive direct implicit	
88.	Elizabeth could not oppose such a wish;		
89.	and from this time Mr. Bingley's name was scarcely ever mentioned between them.		

	Dialogue 8 Chapter 29 (extract)	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	Elizabeth felt all the impertinence of her questions but answered them very composedly.		
02.	Lady Catherine then observed, "Your father's estate is entailed on Mr. Collins, I think.	Representative direct explicit "I think"	
03.	For your sake," turning to Charlotte, "I am glad of it;	Expressive direct explicit "I am glad"	
04.	but otherwise I see no occasion for entailing estates from the female line.	Representative direct explicit "I see no occasion"	
05.	It was not thought necessary in Sir Lewis de Bourg's family.	Assertive direct implicit	
06.	Do you play and sing, Miss Bennet?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
07.	"A little."	Assertive direct	

		implicit	
08.	"Oh! then--some time or other we shall be happy to hear you.	Expressive-directive indirect implicit	Lady Catherine wishes Elizabeth played and sang in the future for the company. This utterance verges on polite request or command.
09.	Our instrument is a capital one, probably superior to----You shall try it some day.	Assertive- representative direct implicit.  Directive-requestive direct implicit	
10.	Do your sisters play and sing?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
11.	"One of them does."	Assertive direct implicit	
12.	"Why did not you all learn?"	Interrogative direct implicit – representative indirect implicit	This question expresses what the next sentence says.
13.	You ought all to have learned.	Representative direct implicit	
14.	The Miss Webbs all play, and their father has not so good an income as yours.	Assertive direct implicit	
15.	Do you draw?"	Interrogative direct implicit	Adjacency pairs, sequences of questions and answers.
16.	"No, not at all."	Assertive direct implicit	
17.	"What, none of you?"	Interrogative- expressive direct implicit	
18.	"Not one."	Assertive direct implicit	
19.	"That is very strange.	Assertive – representative direct implicit	
20.	But I suppose you had no opportunity.	Representative direct explicit "I	



		suppose”	
21.	Your mother should have taken you to town every spring for the benefit of masters."	Directive indirect implicit	This is a firm suggestion or objection oriented towards the behaviour not done in the past.
22.	"My mother would have had no objection, but my father hates London."	Assertive – expressive representative direct implicit	
23.	"Has your governess left you?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
24.	"We never had any governess."	Assertive direct implicit	
25.	"No governess!	Expressive direct implicit	
26.	How was that possible?		
27.	Five daughters brought up at home without a governess!		
28.	I never heard of such a thing.	Expressive- representative direct implicit “I never heard”	
29.	Your mother must have been quite a slave to your education."	Representative- expressive direct implicit	
30.	Elizabeth could hardly help smiling as she assured her that had not been the case.		
31.	"Then, who taught you?	Interrogative direct implicit	
32.	who attended to you?		
33.	Without a governess, you must have been neglected."	Representative direct implicit	
34.	"Compared with some families, I believe we were;	Representative direct explicit “I believe”	
35.	but such of us as wished to learn never wanted the means.	representative direct implicit	
36.	We were always encouraged to read, and had all the masters that were		

	necessary.		
37.	Those who chose to be idle, certainly might."		
38.	"Aye, no doubt;	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
39.	but that is what a governess will prevent, and if I had known your mother, I should have advised her most strenuously to engage one.	Commissive direct implicit "if I had known your mother, I should have advised her"	This promise is merely hypothetical, no matter how seriously lady Catherine means it.
40.	I always say that nothing is to be done in education without steady and regular instruction, and nobody but a governess can give it.	Assertive direct implicit "I always say"	
41.	It is wonderful how many families I have been the means of supplying in that way.	Expressive-representative direct implicit "I have been the means"	
42.	I am always glad to get a young person well placed out.	Expressive direct implicit "I am always glad"- assertive direct implicit	
43.	Four nieces of Mrs. Jenkinson are most delightfully situated through my means;	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
44.	and it was but the other day that I recommended another young person, who was merely accidentally mentioned to me, and the family are quite delighted with her.	Assertive-representative direct implicit – expressive direct implicit	
45.	Mrs. Collins, did I tell you of Lady Metcalf's calling yesterday to thank me?	Interrogative direct implicit	Lady Catherine checks whether Mrs Collins has the information that she can give. The speech pattern is similar to Mrs Bennett's in the opening chapter "Have you heard that Netherfield is let at last?" This utterance serves as a

			means of preparation the floor for realizing other information strategy. In terms of pragmatics this patterns is elicitation of information in order to continue with providing the information the addressee agreed not to have. The approval given by the addressee reaffirms the authority of the speaker to continue her speech.
46.	She finds Miss Pope a treasure.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
47.	'Lady Catherine,' said she, 'you have given me a treasure.'	Representative direct implicit	
48.	Are any of your younger sisters out, Miss Bennet?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
49.	"Yes, ma'am, all."	Assertive direct implicit	
50.	"All!"	Expressive direct implicit	
51.	What, all five out at once?	Expressive-interrogative direct implicit	
52.	Very odd!	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
53.	And you only the second.		
54.	The younger ones out before the elder ones are married!		
55.	Your younger sisters must be very young?"	Interrogative-expressive direct implicit	
56.	"Yes, my youngest is not sixteen.	Assertive direct implicit	

57.	Perhaps <i>she</i> is full young to be much in company.	Representative direct implicit	Modality of certainty realized by means of adverbial “perhaps”
58.	But really, ma'am, I think it would be very hard upon younger sisters, that they should not have their share of society and amusement, because the elder may not have the means or inclination to marry early.	Representative-expressive direct explicit “I think”	Emphatic utterance signalled with the use of adverbial “really”.
59.	The last-born has as good a right to the pleasures of youth as the first.	Representative direct implicit	
60.	And to be kept back on <i>such</i> a motive!	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
61.	I think it would not be very likely to promote sisterly affection or delicacy of mind.”	Representative-expressive direct explicit “I think”	
62.	"Upon my word," said her ladyship, "you give your opinion very decidedly for so young a person.	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
63.	Pray, what is your age?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
64.	"With three younger sisters grown up," replied Elizabeth, smiling, "your ladyship can hardly expect me to own it."	Representative direct implicit	An elegantly evasive answer.
65.	Lady Catherine seemed quite astonished at not receiving a direct answer;		
66.	and Elizabeth suspected herself to be the first creature who had ever dared to trifle with so much dignified impertinence.		
67.	"You cannot be more than twenty, I am sure, therefore you need not conceal your age."	Representative direct explicit “I am sure”	
68.	"I am not one-and-twenty."	Assertive direct implicit	

	Dialogue 9 Chapter 32 (extract)	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	They then sat down, and when her		

	inquiries after Rosings were made, seemed in danger of sinking into total silence.		
02.	It was absolutely necessary, therefore, to think of something, and in this emergence recollecting <i>when</i> she had seen him last in Hertfordshire, and feeling curious to know what he would say on the subject of their hasty departure, she observed:		
03.	"How very suddenly you all quitted Netherfield last November, Mr. Darcy!"	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
04	It must have been a most agreeable surprise to Mr. Bingley to see you all after him so soon;	Representative direct implicit	
05.	for, if I recollect right, he went but the day before.		
06.	He and his sisters were well, I hope, when you left London?"	Representative direct explicit "I hope"	
07.	"Perfectly so, I thank you."	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I thank you"	
08.	She found that she was to receive no other answer, and, after a short pause added:		
09.	"I think I have understood that Mr. Bingley has not much idea of ever returning to Netherfield again?"	Representative-interrogative direct explicit "I think"	
10.	"I have never heard him say so;	Assertive direct implicit	
11.	but it is probable that he may spend very little of his time there in the future.		
12.	He has many friends, and is at a time of life when friends and engagements are continually increasing."		

13.	"If he means to be but little at Netherfield, it would be better for the neighbourhood that he should give up the place entirely, for then we might possibly get a settled family there.	Requestive-representative indirect implicit	Elizabeth expresses opinion on what is advisable.
14.	But, perhaps, Mr. Bingley did not take the house so much for the convenience of the neighbourhood as for his own, and we must expect him to keep it or quit it on the same principle."	Representative-declaration direct implicit	
15.	"I should not be surprised," said Darcy, "if he were to give it up as soon as any eligible purchase offers."	Expressive-assertive direct implicit	
16.	Elizabeth made no answer.		
17.	She was afraid of talking longer of his friend;		
18.	and, having nothing else to say, was now determined to leave the trouble of finding a subject to him.		
19.	He took the hint, and soon began with, "This seems a very comfortable house.	Representative direct implicit	
20.	Lady Catherine, I believe, did a great deal to it when Mr Collins first came to Hunsford."	Representative direct explicit "I believe"	
21.	"I believe she did--and I am sure she could not have bestowed her kindness on a more grateful object."	Representative direct explicit "I believe", "I am sure"	The participants in communication of this dialogue make known that what they say is allegedly so. The patterns s used here are these: e.g. This seems a very comfortable house, I believe, I am sure, Mr Collins appears to be very fortunate..., It is certainly..., It must be very agreeable for her...

22.	"Mr. Collins appears to be very fortunate in his choice of a wife."	Representative direct implicit	
23.	"Yes, indeed, his friends may well rejoice in his having met with one of the very few sensible women who would have accepted him, or have made him happy if they had."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
24.	My friend has an excellent understanding--though I am not certain that I consider her marrying Mr. Collins as the wisest thing she ever did.	Representative direct explicit "I am not certain that I consider"	
25.	She seems perfectly happy, however, and in a prudential light it is certainly a very good match for her."	Representative direct implicit	
26.	"It must be very agreeable for her to be settled within so easy a distance of her own family and friends."	Representative direct implicit	
27.	"An easy distance, do you call it?"	Interrogative-assertive direct implicit	By asking this question Elizabeth intends to put Darcy's statement that Collins's home is near Charlotte's family and friends in doubt.
28.	It is nearly fifty miles."	Assertive direct implicit	
29.	"And what is fifty miles of good road?"	Interrogative-assertive-representative direct implicit	
30.	Little more than half a day's journey.	Assertive direct implicit	
31.	Yes, I call it a <i>very</i> easy distance."	Assertive-representative direct explicit "I call it"	
32.	"I should never have considered the distance as one of the <i>advantages</i> of the match," cried Elizabeth.	Representative direct implicit	

33.	"I should never have said Mrs. Collins was settled <i>near</i> her family."	Representative direct implicit	
34.	"It is a proof of your own attachment to Hertfordshire.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
35.	Anything beyond the very neighbourhood of Longbourn, I suppose, would appear far."	Representative direct explicit "I suppose"	
36.	As he spoke there was a sort of smile which Elizabeth fancied she understood;		
37.	he must be supposing her to be thinking of Jane and Netherfield, and she blushed as she answered:		
38.	"I do not mean to say that a woman may not be settled too near her family.	Representative-assertive direct explicit "I do not mean to say"	
39.	The far and the near must be relative, and depend on many varying circumstances.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
40.	Where there is fortune to make the expenses of travelling unimportant, distance becomes no evil.		
41.	But that is not the case <i>here</i> .		
42.	Mr. and Mrs. Collins have a comfortable income, but not such a one as will allow of frequent journeys--and I am persuaded my friend would not call herself <i>near</i> her family under less than <i>half</i> the present distance."		
43.	Mr. Darcy drew his chair a little towards her, and said, " <i>You</i> cannot have a right to such very <i>strong</i> local attachment.	Representative direct implicit	
44.	<i>You</i> cannot have been always at Longbourn."		
45.	Elizabeth looked surprised.		
46.	The gentleman experienced some change of feeling;		
47.	he drew back his chair, took a		



	newspaper from the table, and glancing over it, said, in a colder voice:		
48.	"Are you pleased with Kent?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
49.	A short dialogue on the subject of the country ensued, on either side calm and concise--and soon put an end to by the entrance of Charlotte and her sister, just returned from her walk.		
50.	The tete-a-tete surprised them.		
51.	Mr. Darcy related the mistake which had occasioned his intruding on Miss Bennet, and after sitting a few minutes longer without saying much to anybody, went away.		
52.	"What can be the meaning of this?" said Charlotte, as soon as he was gone.	Interrogative direct implicit	
53.	"My dear, Eliza, he must be in love with you, or he would never have called us in this familiar way."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	

	Dialogue 10 Chapter 34 (extract)	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	<p>She could not think of Darcy's leaving Kent without remembering that his cousin was to go with him; but Colonel Fitzwilliam had made it clear that he had no intentions at all, and agreeable as he was, she did not mean to be unhappy about him. While settling this point, she was suddenly roused by the sound of the door-bell, and her spirits were a little fluttered by the idea of its being Colonel Fitzwilliam himself, who had once before called late in the evening, and might now come to inquire particularly after her. But this idea was soon banished, and her spirits were very differently affected, when, to her utter amazement, she saw Mr. Darcy walk into the room. In an hurried manner he immediately began an inquiry after her health, imputing his visit to a wish of hearing that she were better. She answered him with cold civility. He sat down for a few moments, and then getting up, walked about the room. Elizabeth was surprised, but said not a word. After a silence of several minutes, he came towards her in an agitated manner, and thus began:</p>		

02.	"In vain I have struggled.	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I have struggled"	Expressive and bookish outburst of emotion.
03.	It will not do.	Commissive direct implicit	
04.	My feelings will not be repressed.		
05.	You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you."	Requestive indirect implicit, representative direct implicit	Very polite request as a result of immense inner struggle.
06.	Elizabeth's astonishment was beyond expression. She stared, coloured, doubted, and was silent. This he considered sufficient encouragement; and the avowal of all that he felt, and had long felt for her, immediately followed. He spoke well; but there were feelings besides those of the heart to be detailed; and he was not more eloquent on the subject of tenderness than of pride. His sense of her inferiority--of its being a degradation--of the family obstacles which had always opposed to inclination, were dwelt on with a warmth which seemed due to the consequence he was wounding, but was very unlikely to recommend his suit. In spite of her deeply-rooted dislike, she could not be insensible to the compliment of such a man's affection, and though her intentions did not vary for an instant, she was at first sorry for the pain he was to receive; till, roused to resentment by his subsequent language, she lost all compassion in anger. She tried, however, to compose herself to answer him with patience, when he should have done. He concluded with representing to her the strength of that attachment which, in spite of all his endeavours, he had found impossible to conquer; and with expressing his hope that it would now be rewarded by her acceptance of his hand. As he said this, she could easily see that he had no doubt of a favourable answer. He <i>spoke</i> of apprehension and anxiety, but his countenance expressed real security. Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther, and, when he ceased, the colour rose into her cheeks, and she said:	Both physical and psychological reactions create the fullness  Of the dialogue between E. and D.- Jane Austen describes well the mixture of feelings in accordance with the logic of their personalities.	

07.	"In such cases as this, it is, I believe, the established mode to express a sense of obligation for the sentiments avowed, however unequally they may be returned.	Representative direct explicit "I believe"	Elizabeth seems to analyze the situation through official means, comparable to Bertolt Brecht's alienation effect she reflects what she should feel and what she does feel indeed.
08.	It is natural that obligation should be felt,		Verb of mental act She speaks about what is expected and, on the other hand, what is real in her reactions and attitudes. The "sparkling" comedy of manners speech describes the contrast between what should be and what is felt in a brilliant way. Elizabeth comments on hypothetical feelings that do not occur with her
09.	and if I could <i>feel</i> gratitude, I would now thank you.		
10.	But I cannot--I have never desired your good opinion, and you have certainly bestowed it most unwillingly.	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
11.	I am sorry to have occasioned pain to anyone.	Expressive direct explicit "I am sorry to..."	
12.	It has been most unconsciously done, however, and I hope will be of short duration.	Assertive direct implicit - expressive direct explicit "I hope"	

13.	The feelings which, you tell me, have long prevented the acknowledgment of your regard, can have little difficulty in overcoming it after this explanation."	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
14.	Mr. Darcy, who was leaning against the mantelpiece with his eyes fixed on her face, seemed to catch her words with no less resentment than surprise.  His complexion became pale with anger, and the disturbance of his mind was visible in every feature. He was struggling for the appearance of composure, and would not open his lips till he believed himself to have attained it. The pause was to Elizabeth's feelings dreadful. At length, with a voice of forced calmness, he said:		The spontaneous, though partly controlled reactions of the two heroes are captured both logically and naturally as if they were of chemical origin.
15.	"And this is all the reply which I am to have the honour of expecting!	Expressive-assertive direct implicit	Rhetorical comments, again showing disappointment. Yet Darcy still wants to apprehend more about why he was received with refusal.
16.	I might, perhaps, wish to be informed why, with so little <i>endeavour</i> at civility, I am thus rejected.	Requestive indirect explicit "I might wish"	
17.	But it is of small importance."	Representative direct implicit	
18.	"I might as well inquire," replied she,	Interrogative direct implicit "I might inquire"	Elizabeth gives her objections against

	"why with so evident a desire of offending and insulting me, you chose to tell me that you liked me against your will, against your reason, and even against your character?"		Darcy in a clear and persuasive way.
19.	Was not this some excuse for incivility, if I <i>was</i> uncivil?	Representative indirect implicit	The question expresses the opposite meaning "It was an excuse for incivility"
20.	But I have other provocations.	Assertive direct implicit	
21.	You know I have.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
22.	Had not my feelings decided against you-- had they been indifferent, or had they even been favourable, do you think that any consideration would tempt me to accept the man who has been the means of ruining, perhaps for ever, the happiness of a most beloved sister?"	Representative indirect implicit-interrogative direct implicit	This question equals a statement, it is understood as a kind of rhetorical one.
23.	As she pronounced these words, Mr. Darcy changed colour; but the emotion was short, and he listened without attempting to interrupt her while she continued:		
24.	"I have every reason in the world to think ill of you.	Representative direct implicit	Elizabeth feels just in her criticism of Darcy, because she does not yet know the whole truth and for the fact that Darcy acted haughtily at the official occasions of meeting. Both
25.	No motive can excuse the unjust and ungenerous part you acted there.		

26.	You dare not, you cannot deny, that you have been the principal, if not the only means of dividing them from each other-- of exposing one to the censure of the world for caprice and instability, and the other to its derision for disappointed hopes, and involving them both in misery of the acutest kind."		speakers may regret what they are telling to each other, but they feel and it is their inner logic that they must express it, no matter how heartbreaking
27.	She paused, and saw with no slight indignation that he was listening		
28.	with an air which proved him wholly unmoved by any feeling of remorse.		
29.	He even looked at her with a smile of affected incredulity.		
01.	"Can you deny that you have done it?" she repeated.	Assertive indirect implicit-directive indirect implicit	
30.	With assumed tranquillity he then replied:		
31.	"I have no wish of denying that I did everything in my power to separate my friend from your sister, or that I rejoice in my success.	Representative-declaration direct explicit "I have no wish of denying"	
32.	Towards him I have been kinder than towards myself."	Representative-declaration direct implicit	

33.	Elizabeth disdained the appearance of noticing this civil reflection, but its meaning did not escape, nor was it likely to conciliate her.		
34.	"But it is not merely this affair," she continued, "on which my dislike is founded.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
35.	Long before it had taken place my opinion of you was decided.		
36.	Your character was unfolded in the recital which I received many months ago from Mr. Wickham.		Elizabeth believes Darcy cannot deny what he is to blame for.
37.	On this subject, what can you have to say?	Interrogative direct implicit	These questions imply Darcy has not much to say on this subject to defend himself.
38.	In what imaginary act of friendship can you here defend yourself? or under what misrepresentation can you here impose upon others?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
39.	"You take an eager interest in that gentleman's concerns," said Darcy,	Representative direct implicit	
40.	in a less tranquil tone, and with a heightened colour.		
41.	"Who that knows what his misfortunes have been, can help feeling an interest in him?"	Interrogative direct implicit-representative indirect implicit	Assertive, almost rhetorical question with the meaning that nobody can help to regret what had happened to Wickham.

42.	"His misfortunes!" repeated Darcy contemptuously; "yes, his misfortunes have been great indeed."	Expressive-representative direct implicit	Darcy is sarcastic, innerly he means that what happened was Wickham's own fault. This interpretation is temporarily hidden, because the reader does not know yet how the things were in fact. Some facts will be explained in Darcy's upcoming letter to Elizabeth.
43.	"And of your infliction," cried Elizabeth with energy. "You have reduced him to his present state of poverty--comparative poverty."	Representative-expressive direct implicit- declaration direct implicit	Elizabeth describes what allegedly Darcy did to Wickham. Nevertheless, the truth has not been revealed yet.
44.	You have withheld the advantages which you must know to have been designed for him.		
45.	You have deprived the best years of his life of that independence which was no less his due than his desert.		
46.	You have done all this! and yet you can treat the mention of his misfortune with contempt and ridicule."		
47.	"And this," cried Darcy, as he walked with quick steps across the room, "is your opinion of me!"	Expressive-representative direct implicit	This exclamation might be interpreted as both sarcastic and literal message.
48.	This is the estimation in which you hold me!		
49.	I thank you for explaining it so fully.	Expressive-declaration direct explicit "I thank you"	



50.	My faults, according to this calculation, are heavy indeed!	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
51.	But perhaps," added he, stopping in his walk, and turning towards her, "these offenses might have been overlooked, had not your pride been hurt by my honest confession of the scruples that had long prevented my forming any serious design.	Representative direct implicit	
52.	These bitter accusations might have been suppressed, had I, with greater policy, concealed my struggles, and flattered you into the belief of my being impelled by unqualified, unalloyed inclination; by reason, by reflection, by everything.	Representative direct implicit	
53.	But disguise of every sort is my abhorrence.	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
54.	Nor am I ashamed of the feelings I related.		
55.	They were natural and just.	Representative direct implicit	
56.	Could you expect me to rejoice in the inferiority of your connections?--to congratulate myself on the hope of relations, whose condition in life is so decidedly beneath my own?"	Representative indirect implicit-interrogative direct implicit	Another almost rhetorical question, the implication being that Elizabeth could not expect it.

57.	Elizabeth felt herself growing more angry every moment; yet she tried to the utmost to speak with composure when she said:		
58.	"You are mistaken, Mr. Darcy, if you suppose that the mode of your declaration affected me in any other way, than as it spared me the concern which I might have felt in refusing you, had you behaved in a more gentlemanlike manner."	Assertive-representative direct implicit – expressive direct implicit	The verbs of mental judgement.
59.	She saw him start at this, but he said nothing, and she continued:		
60.	"You could not have made the offer of your hand in any possible way that would have tempted me to accept it."	Assertive- declaration direct implicit	Constative
61.	Again his astonishment was obvious; and he looked at her with an		
62.	expression of mingled incredulity and mortification. She went on:		

63.	"From the very beginning--from the first moment, I may almost say--of my acquaintance with you, your manners, impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others, were such as to form the groundwork of disapprobation on which succeeding events have built so immovable a dislike; and I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry."	Assertive direct explicit "I may almost say"- expressive-declaration direct implicit  "I felt", "I could ever be prevailed on to marry"	
64.	"You have said quite enough, madam.	Assertive direct implicit	
65.	Forgive me for having taken up so much of your time, and accept my best wishes for your health and happiness."	Requestive-expressive direct implicit	
66.	<p>And with these words he hastily left the room, and Elizabeth heard him the next moment open the front door and quit the house.</p> <p>The tumult of her mind, was now painfully great. She knew not how to support herself, and from actual weakness sat down and cried for half-an-hour. Her astonishment, as she reflected on what had passed, was increased by every review of it. That she should receive an offer of marriage from Mr. Darcy! That he should have been in love with her for so many months! So much in love as to wish to marry her in spite of all the objections which had made him prevent his friend's marrying her sister, and which must appear at least with equal force in his own case--was almost incredible! It was gratifying to have inspired unconsciously so strong an affection. But his pride, his abominable pride--his shameless avowal of what he had done with respect to Jane--his unpardonable assurance in acknowledging, though he could not justify it, and the unfeeling manner in which he had mentioned Mr. Wickham, his cruelty towards whom he had not attempted to deny, soon overcame the pity which the consideration of his attachment had for a moment excited. She continued in very agitated reflections till the sound of Lady</p>		

	Catherine's carriage made her feel how unequal she was to encounter Charlotte's observation, and hurried her away to her room.
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	Dialogue 11 Chapter 37 (extract)	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	Mr. Collins had a compliment, and an allusion to throw in here, which were kindly smiled on by the mother and daughter.		
02.	Lady Catherine observed, after dinner, that Miss Bennet seemed out of spirits, and immediately accounting for it by herself, by supposing that she did not like to go home again so soon, she added:		
03.	"But if that is the case, you must write to your mother and beg that you may stay a little longer.	Directive direct implicit	
04.	Mrs. Collins will be very glad of your company, I am sure."	Representative direct explicit "I am sure"	
05.	"I am much obliged to your ladyship for your kind invitation," replied Elizabeth, "but it is not in my power to accept it.	Representative- expressive direct explicit "I am much obliged"	
06.	I must be in town next Saturday."	Commissive direct explicit "I must be"	
07.	"Why, at that rate, you will have been here only six weeks.	Representative direct implicit	
08.	I expected you to stay two months.	Representative direct explicit "I expected"	
09.	I told Mrs. Collins so before you came.	"I told"	
10.	There can be no occasion for your going so soon.	Representative direct implicit	
11.	Mrs. Bennet could certainly spare you for another fortnight."	Representative direct implicit-interrogative indirect implicit	As usual in these dialogues, the speaker demands confirmation of the

			affirmative sentence.
12.	"But my father cannot.	Representative direct implicit	
13.	He wrote last week to hurry my return."		
14.	"Oh!	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
15.	your father of course may spare you, if your mother can.		
16.	Daughters are never of so much consequence to a father.		
17.	And if you will stay another <i>month</i> complete, it will be in my power to take one of you as far as London, for I am going there early in June, for a week;	Assertive direct implicit- commissive direct implicit	
18.	and as Dawson does not object to the barouche-box, there will be very good room for one of you-- and indeed, if the weather should happen to be cool, I should not object to taking you both, as you are neither of you large."	Assertive direct implicit – commissive direct explicit "I should not object to taking you both"	
19.	"You are all kindness, madam;	Representative direct implicit	
20.	but I believe we must abide by our original plan."	Representative direct explicit "I believe"	
21.	Lady Catherine seemed resigned.		
22.	"Mrs. Collins, you must send a servant with them.	Directive direct implicit	
23.	You know I always speak my mind, and I cannot bear the idea of two young women travelling post by themselves.	Representative direct implicit – explicit "I cannot bear"	
24.	It is highly improper.	Representative direct implicit	
25.	You must contrive to send somebody.	Directive direct implicit	

26.	I have the greatest dislike in the world to that sort of thing.	Expressive direct explicit "I have the greatest dislike"	
27.	Young women should always be properly guarded and attended, according to their situation in life.	Representative direct implicit	
28.	When my niece Georgiana went to Ramsgate last summer, I made a point of her having two men-servants go with her.	Assertive direct implicit	
29.	Miss Darcy, the daughter of Mr. Darcy, of Pemberley, and Lady Anne, could not have appeared with propriety in a different manner.		
30.	I am excessively attentive to all those things.	Assertive direct explicit "I am attentive"	
31.	You must send John with the young ladies, Mrs. Collins.	Directive direct implicit	
32.	I am glad it occurred to me to mention it; for it would really be discreditable to <i>you</i> to let them go alone."	Expressive direct explicit "I am glad"	
33.	"My uncle is to send a servant for us."	Assertive direct implicit	
34.	"Oh! Your uncle!	Expressive direct implicit	
35.	He keeps a man-servant, does he?	Interrogative direct implicit	A usual request for confirmation.
36.	I am very glad you have somebody who thinks of these things.	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I am very glad"	
37.	Where shall you change horses?	Interrogative direct implicit	
38.	Oh! Bromley, of course.	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
39.	If you mention my name at the Bell, you will be attended to."	Commissive direct implicit	This utterance functions as a promise for the

			future.
40.	Lady Catherine had many other questions to ask respecting their journey, and as she did not answer them all herself, attention was necessary, which Elizabeth believed to be lucky for her;		
41.	or, with a mind so occupied, she might have forgotten where she was.		
42.	Reflection must be reserved for solitary hours;		
43.	whenever she was alone, she gave way to it as the greatest relief;		
44.	and not a day went by without a solitary walk, in which she might indulge in all the delight of unpleasant recollections.		

	Dialogue 12 Chapter 40 (extract)	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	Elizabeth's impatience to acquaint Jane with what had happened could no longer be overcome;		
02.	and at length, resolving to suppress every particular in which her sister was concerned, and preparing her to be surprised, she related to her the next morning the chief of the scene between Mr. Darcy and herself.		
03.	Miss Bennett's astonishment was soon lessened by the strong sisterly partiality which made any admiration of Elizabeth appear perfectly natural;		
04.	and all surprise was shortly lost in other feelings.		
05.	She was sorry that Mr.		
06.	Darcy should have delivered his sentiments in a manner so little suited to recommend them;		
07.	but still more was she grieved for the		

	unhappiness which her sister's refusal must have given him.		
08.	"His being so sure of succeeding was wrong," said she, "and certainly ought not to have appeared;	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
09.	but consider how much it must increase his disappointment!"	Requestive direct implicit-expressive direct implicit	
10.	"Indeed," replied Elizabeth, "I am heartily sorry for him;	Expressive direct explicit "I am sorry for him"	
11.	but he has other feelings, which will probably soon drive away his regard for me.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
12.	You do not blame me, however, for refusing him?"	Interrogative-declaration direct implicit	
13.	"Blame you!	Expressive-declaration direct implicit	
14.	Oh, no."		
15.	"But you blame me for having spoken so warmly of Wickham?"	Interrogative-declaration direct implicit	
16.	"No--I do not know that you were wrong in saying what you did."	Representative direct explicit "I do not know"	
17.	"But you <i>will</i> know it, when I tell you what happened the very next day."	Commissive direct explicit "I tell you"	
18.	She then spoke of the letter, repeating the whole of its contents as far as they concerned George Wickham.		
19.	What a stroke was this for poor Jane!		
20.	who would willingly have gone through the world without believing that so much wickedness existed in the whole race of mankind, as was here collected in one individual.		
21.	Nor was Darcy's vindication, though grateful to her feelings, capable of consoling her for such discovery.		



22.	Most earnestly did she labour to prove the probability of error, and seek to clear the one without involving the other.		
23.	"This will not do," said Elizabeth;	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
24.	"you never will be able to make both of them good for anything.		
25.	Take your choice, but you must be satisfied with only one.	Requestive-directive direct implicit	
26.	There is but such a quantity of merit between them;	Representative direct implicit	
27.	just enough to make one good sort of man;		
28.	and of late it has been shifting about pretty much.		
29.	For my part, I am inclined to believe it all Darcy's;	Representative direct explicit "I am inclined to believe"	
30.	but you shall do as you choose."	requestive direct implicit	This act is not fully requestive, for Elizabeth in fact leaves it to her sister Jane to decide for herself.
31.	It was some time, however, before a smile could be extorted from Jane.		
32.	"I do not know when I have been more shocked," said she.	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I do not know"	
33.	"Wickham so very bad!	Assertive-expressive direct implicit	
34.	It is almost past belief.	Representative direct implicit	
35.	And poor Mr. Darcy!	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
36.	Dear Lizzy, only consider what he must	Requestive-expressive direct	

	have suffered.	implicit	
37.	Such a disappointment!	Expressive direct implicit	
38.	and with the knowledge of your ill opinion, too!		
39.	and having to relate such a thing of his sister!		
40.	It is really too distressing.	Representative- expressive direct implicit	
41.	I am sure you must feel it so."	Representative- expressive direct explicit "I am sure"	
42.	"Oh! no, my regret and compassion are all done away by seeing you so full of both.	Expressive- assertive direct implicit	
43.	I know you will do him such ample justice, that I am growing every moment more unconcerned and indifferent.	Representative direct explicit "I know" – expressive direct explicit "I am growing"	
44.	Your profusion makes me saving;	Expressive- representative direct implicit	
45.	and if you lament over him much longer, my heart will be as light as a feather."	Expressive- representative direct implicit	
46.	"Poor Wickham!	Expressive direct implicit	
47.	there is such an expression of goodness in his countenance!		
48.	such an openness and gentleness in his manner!"		
49.	"There certainly was some great mismanagement in the education of those two young men.	Representative direct implicit	
50.	One has got all the goodness, and the other all the appearance of it."		

51.	"I never thought Mr. Darcy so deficient in the <i>appearance</i> of it as you used to do."		
52.	"And yet I meant to be uncommonly clever in taking so decided a dislike to him, without any reason.		
53.	It is such a spur to one's genius, such an opening for wit, to have a dislike of that kind.	Expressive- representative direct implicit	
54.	One may be continually abusive without saying anything just;		
55.	but one cannot always be laughing at a man without now and then stumbling on something witty."		
56.	"Lizzy, when you first read that letter, I am sure you could not treat the matter as you do now."	Representative direct explicit "I am sure"- interrogative indirect implicit	As in other cases, the speaker (here Jane Bennet) asks for confirmation of what she claims using indicative sentence and modality of certainty.
57.	"Indeed, I could not.	Representative direct explicit	
58.	I was uncomfortable enough, I may say unhappy.	Assertive direct explicit "I was uncomfortable, unhappy"	
59.	And with no one to speak to about what I felt, no Jane to comfort me and say that I had not been so very weak and vain and nonsensical as I knew I had!	Representative- expressive direct explicit "as I knew I had"	
60.	Oh!	Expressive – representative direct explicit	
61.	how I wanted you!"		
62.	"How unfortunate that you should have used such very strong expressions in speaking of Wickham to Mr. Darcy, for now they <i>do</i> appear wholly undeserved."	Expressive- representative direct implicit	

63.	"Certainly.	Expressive- representative direct implicit	
64.	But the misfortune of speaking with bitterness is a most natural consequence of the prejudices I had been encouraging.		
65.	There is one point on which I want your advice.	Requestive direct explicit "I want your advice"	
66.	I want to be told whether I ought, or ought not, to make our acquaintances in general understand Wickham's character."		
67.	Miss Bennet paused a little, and then replied, "Surely there can be no occasion for exposing him so dreadfully.	Representative direct implicit	
68.	What is your opinion?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
69.	"That it ought not to be attempted.	Representative direct implicit	
70.	Mr. Darcy has not authorised me to make his communication public.		
71.	On the contrary, every particular relative to his sister was meant to be kept as much as possible to myself;	Assertive direct implicit	
72.	and if I endeavour to undeceive people as to the rest of his conduct, who will believe me?	representative direct explicit – interrogative direct implicit	The question implies that hardly anybody will believe Elizabeth if she discloses what she knows of Wickham.
73.	The general prejudice against Mr. Darcy is so violent, that it would be the death of half the good people in Meryton to attempt to place him in an amiable light.	Representative- assertive direct implicit	
74.	I am not equal to it.	Commissive direct explicit "I	

		am not equal to it”	
75.	Wickham will soon be gone;	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
76.	and therefore it will not signify to anyone here what he really is.		
77.	Some time hence it will be all found out, and then we may laugh at their stupidity in not knowing it before.		
78.	At present I will say nothing about it.”	Commissive direct explicit “I will say nothing”	
79.	“You are quite right.	Declaration direct implicit	
80.	To have his errors made public might ruin him for ever.	Representative direct implicit	
81.	He is now, perhaps, sorry for what he has done, and anxious to re-establish a character.		
82.	We must not make him desperate.”	Commissive direct implicit	
83.	The tumult of Elizabeth's mind was allayed by this conversation.		
84.	She had got rid of two of the secrets which had weighed on her for a fortnight, and was certain of a willing listener in Jane, whenever she might wish to talk again of either.		
85.	But there was still something lurking behind, of which prudence forbade the disclosure.		
86.	She dared not relate the other half of Mr.		
87.	Darcy's letter, nor explain to her sister how sincerely she had been valued by her friend.		
88.	Here was knowledge in which no one could partake;		
89.	and she was sensible that nothing less than a perfect understanding between the parties could justify her in throwing off this last encumbrance of mystery.		

90.	"And then," said she, "if that very improbable event should ever take place, I shall merely be able to tell what Bingley may tell in a much more agreeable manner himself.	Representative direct implicit- commissive direct explicit "I shall merely be able to tell"	
91.	The liberty of communication cannot be mine till it has lost all its value!"	Commissive direct implicit	
92.	She was now, on being settled at home, at leisure to observe the real state of her sister's spirits.		
93.	Jane was not happy.		
94.	She still cherished a very tender affection for Bingley.		

	Dialogue 13 Chapter 52 (extract)	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	She was roused from her seat, and her reflections, by some one's approach;		
02.	and before she could strike into another path, she was overtaken by Wickham.		
03.	"I am afraid I interrupt your solitary ramble, my dear sister?" said he, as he joined her.	Expressive- representative direct explicit "I am afraid I interrupt"- interrogative indirect implicit	As typical with Jane Austen's dialogues, here again an indicative sentence is used with a question mark to demand confirmation on the side of addressee.
04.	"You certainly do," she replied with a smile;	Representative direct implicit	The statement has colouring of believing as indicated with the adverb "certainly". Thus it is not mere assertive, but representative.
05.	"but it does not follow that the interruption must be unwelcome."		
06.	"I should be sorry indeed, if it were.	Expressive direct implicit	The agreement is only hypothetical, so it is implicit in terms

			of illocutionary force.
07.	We were always good friends;	Representative direct implicit	
08.	and now we are better."		
09.	"True.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
10.	Are the others coming out?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
11.	"I do not know.	Assertive direct explicit "I don't know"	
12.	Mrs. Bennet and Lydia are going in the carriage to Meryton.	Assertive direct implicit	
13.	And so, my dear sister, I find, from our uncle and aunt, that you have actually seen Pemberley."	Assertive direct explicit "I find"	
14.	She replied in the affirmative.		
15.	"I almost envy you the pleasure, and yet I believe it would be too much for me, or else I could take it in my way to Newcastle.	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I almost envy", "I believe", "I could take it"	
16.	And you saw the old housekeeper, I suppose?	Representative direct explicit "I suppose"-interrogative indirect explicit	The usual checking whether the information of the speaker about the addressee is correct.
17.	Poor Reynolds, she was always very fond of me.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
18.	But of course she did not mention my name to you."	Representative direct implicit-interrogative indirect implicit	Another checking of information.
19.	"Yes, she did."	Representative direct implicit	
20.	"And what did she say?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
21.	"That you were gone into the army, and	Assertive direct	

	she was afraid had--not turned out well.	implicit	
22.	At such a distance as <i>that</i> , you know, things are strangely misrepresented."	Representative direct implicit	
23.	"Certainly," he replied, biting his lips.	Representative direct implicit	
24.	Elizabeth hoped she had silenced him;		
25.	but he soon afterwards said:		
26.	"I was surprised to see Darcy in town last month.	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I was surprised"	
27.	We passed each other several times.	Assertive direct implicit	
28.	I wonder what he can be doing there."	Interrogative direct explicit "I wonder"	
29.	"Perhaps preparing for his marriage with Miss de Bourgh," said Elizabeth.	Representative direct implicit	Modality of certainty signalling what Elizabeth believes expressed by the adverb "perhaps" and in the next utterance by "must".
30.	"It must be something particular, to take him there at this time of year."	Representative direct implicit-interrogative indirect implicit	This uncertain sentence requires confirmation by Wickham.
31.	"Undoubtedly.	Representative direct implicit	
32.	Did you see him while you were at Lambton?	Interrogative direct implicit	
33.	I thought I understood from the Gardiners that you had."	Representative direct explicit "I thought I understood"	
34.	"Yes;	Assertive direct implicit	
35.	he introduced us to his sister."		
36.	"And do you like her?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
37.	"Very much."	Assertive direct implicit	



38.	"I have heard, indeed, that she is uncommonly improved within this year or two.	Representative direct explicit "I have heard"	
39.	When I last saw her, she was not very promising.		
40.	I am very glad you liked her.	Expressive direct explicit "I am glad", "I hope"	
41.	I hope she will turn out well."	Interrogative indirect explicit "I hope"	
42.	"I dare say she will;	Representative-assertive direct explicit "I dare say"	
43.	she has got over the most trying age."		
44.	"Did you go by the village of Kympton?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
45.	"I do not recollect that we did."	Representative direct explicit "I do not recollect"	
46.	"I mention it, because it is the living which I ought to have had.	Assertive direct explicit "I mention it"	
47.	A most delightful place!--Excellent Parsonage House!	Expressive direct implicit	
48.	It would have suited me in every respect."	Representative direct implicit	
49.	"How should you have liked making sermons?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
50.	"Exceedingly well.	Representative direct implicit	
51.	I should have considered it as part of my duty, and the exertion would soon have been nothing.	Commissive direct implicit	The commission is meant only hypothetically, for Wickham had not become a priest.
52.	One ought not to repine;--but, to be sure, it would have been such a thing for me!	Commissive-expressive direct implicit	

53.	The quiet, the retirement of such a life would have answered all my ideas of happiness!		
54.	But it was not to be.	Assertive direct implicit	
55.	Did you ever hear Darcy mention the circumstance, when you were in Kent?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
56.	"I have heard from authority, which I thought <i>as good</i> , that it was left you conditionally only, and at the will of the present patron."	Assertive direct explicit "I have heard"	What Elizabeth has heard requires confirmation again.
57.	"You have.	Assertive direct implicit	
58.	Yes, there was something in <i>that</i> ;		
59.	I told you so from the first, you may remember."	Assertive direct explicit "I told you so"	
60.	"I <i>did</i> hear, too, that there was a time, when sermon-making was not so palatable to you as it seems to be at present;	Assertive direct explicit "I did hear"	
61.	that you actually declared your resolution of never taking orders, and that the business had been compromised accordingly."	Assertive-representative direct implicit	"Actually" signals what was allegedly so.
62.	"You did!	Assertive-expressive direct implicit	
63.	and it was not wholly without foundation.		
64.	You may remember what I told you on that point, when first we talked of it."	Assertive direct implicit	
65.	They were now almost at the door of the house, for she had walked fast to get rid of him;		
66.	and unwilling, for her sister's sake, to provoke him, she only said in reply, with a good-humoured smile:		
67.	"Come, Mr. Wickham, we are brother and sister, you know.	Requestive-representative direct implicit	
68.	Do not let us quarrel about the past.		

69.	In future, I hope we shall be always of one mind."	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I hope"	
70.	She held out her hand;		
71.	he kissed it with affectionate gallantry, though he hardly knew how to look, and they entered the house.		

	Dialogue 14 Chapter 56	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	<p>One morning, about a week after Bingley's engagement with Jane had been formed, as he and the females of the family were sitting together in the dining-room, their attention was suddenly drawn to the window, by the sound of a carriage; and they perceived a chaise and four driving up the lawn. It was too early in the morning for visitors, and besides, the equipage did not answer to that of any of their neighbours.</p> <p>The horses were post; and neither the carriage, nor the livery of the servant who preceded it, were familiar to them. As it was certain, however, that somebody was coming, Bingley instantly prevailed on Miss Bennet to avoid the confinement of such an intrusion, and walk away with him into the shrubbery. They both set off, and the conjectures of the remaining three continued, though with little satisfaction, till the door was thrown open and their visitor entered. It was Lady Catherine de Bourgh.</p> <p>They were of course all intending to be surprised; but their astonishment was beyond their expectation; and on the part of Mrs. Bennet and Kitty, though she was perfectly unknown to them, even inferior to what Elizabeth felt.</p> <p>She entered the room with an air more than usually ungracious, made no other reply to Elizabeth's salutation than a slight inclination of the head, and sat down without saying a word. Elizabeth had mentioned her name to her mother on her ladyship's entrance, though no request of introduction had been made.</p> <p>Mrs. Bennet, all amazement, though flattered by having a guest of such high importance, received her with the utmost politeness.</p>		
02.	After sitting for a moment in silence, she said very stiffly to Elizabeth, "I hope you are well, Miss Bennet.	Representative direct explicit "I hope"	
03.	That lady, I suppose, is your mother."	Representative direct explicit "I suppose"	
04.	Elizabeth replied very concisely that she was.	Assertive direct implicit	
05.	"And – that- I suppose is one of your sisters."	Representative direct explicit "I suppose"	
06.	"Yes, madam," said Mrs. Bennet, delighted to speak to Lady Catherine.	Assertive direct implicit	
07.	"She is my youngest girl but one.	Assertive direct implicit	

08.	My youngest of all is lately married, and my eldest is somewhere about the grounds, walking with a young man who, I believe, will soon become a part of the family."	Assertive direct implicit- representative direct explicit "I believe"	
09.	"You have a very small park here," returned Lady Catherine after a short silence.	Representative direct implicit	
10.	"It is nothing in comparison of Rosings, my lady, I dare say;	Representative direct explicit "I dare say"	Politeness turn of phrase.
11.	but I assure you it is much larger than Sir William Lucas's."	representative direct explicit "I assure you"	
12.	"This must be a most inconvenient sitting room for the evening, in summer;	Representative direct implicit	"Must" expresses modality of certainty. At the end of the sentence the reason for believing the statement is given.
13.	the windows are full west."	assertive direct implicit	
14.	Mrs. Bennet assured her that they never sat there after dinner, and then added:		
15.	"May I take the liberty of asking your ladyship whether you left Mr. and Mrs. Collins well."	Interrogative indirect implicit	Complex polite wording paraphrasing question.
16.	"Yes, very well.	Representative direct implicit	
17.	I saw them the night before last."	Representative direct implicit	
18.	Elizabeth now expected that she would produce a letter for her from Charlotte, as it seemed the only probable motive for her calling.		
19.	But no letter appeared, and she was completely puzzled.		
20.	Mrs. Bennet, with great civility, begged		

21.	her ladyship to take some refreshment;		
22.	but Lady Catherine very resolutely, and not very politely, declined eating anything;		
23.	and then, rising up, said to Elizabeth, "Miss Bennet, there seemed to be a prettyish kind of a little wilderness on one side of your lawn.	Representative direct implicit	The verb "seem" implies belief of what the things are or appear to be.
24.	I should be glad to take a turn in it, if you will favour me with your company."	Requestive indirect implicit-expressive direct implicit	
25.	"Go, my dear," cried her mother, "and show her ladyship about the different walks.	Directive-requestive direct implicit	
26.	I think she will be pleased with the hermitage."	Representative-expressive direct explicit "I think"	
27.	Elizabeth obeyed, and running into her own room for her parasol, attended her noble guest downstairs.		
28.	As they passed through the hall, Lady Catherine opened the doors into the dining-parlour and drawing-room, and pronouncing them, after a short survey, to be decent looking rooms, walked on.		
29.	Her carriage remained at the door, and Elizabeth saw that her waiting-woman was in it.		
30.	They proceeded in silence along the gravel walk that led to the copse;		
31.	Elizabeth was determined to make no effort for conversation with a woman who was now more than usually insolent and disagreeable.		
32.	"How could I ever think her like her nephew?" said she, as she looked in her face.	Interrogative direct implicit	Question expressing wonder.
33.	As soon as they entered the copse, Lady Catherine began in the following manner:--		
34.	"You can be at no loss, Miss Bennet, to understand the reason of my journey	Representative	

	hither.	direct implicit	
35.	Your own heart, your own conscience, must tell you why I come."	Representative direct implicit	
36.	Elizabeth looked with unaffected astonishment.		
37.	"Indeed, you are mistaken, Madam.	Representative direct implicit	
38.	I have not been at all able to account for the honour of seeing you here."	Representative – expressive direct explicit	
39.	"Miss Bennet," replied her ladyship, in an angry tone, "you ought to know, that I am not to be trifled with.	Directive- expressive direct implicit	
40.	But however insincere <i>you</i> may choose to be, you shall not find <i>me</i> so.	Representative direct implicit commissive direct implicit	
41.	My character has ever been celebrated for its sincerity and frankness, and in a cause of such moment as this, I shall certainly not depart from it.	Assertive direct implicit- commissive direct explicit "I shall not depart from it"	
42.	A report of a most alarming nature reached me two days ago.	Representative direct implicit	
43.	I was told that not only your sister /was on the point of being most	Assertive direct implicit	Passive voice
44.	advantageously married, but that you, that Miss Elizabeth Bennet, would, in all likelihood, be soon afterwards united to my nephew, my own nephew, Mr. Darcy.		
45.	Though I <i>know</i> it must be a scandalous falsehood, though I would not injure him so much as to suppose the truth of it possible, I instantly resolved on setting off for this place, that I might make my sentiments known to you."	Representative- expressive direct implicit	
46.	"If you believed it impossible to be true," said Elizabeth, colouring with astonishment and disdain, "I wonder you took the trouble of coming so far.	Representative direct implicit- expressive direct explicit "I wonder"	
47.	What could your ladyship propose by it?"	Interrogative	

		direct implicit	
48.	"At once to insist upon having such a report universally contradicted."	Expressive-declaration direct implicit	
49.	"Your coming to Longbourn, to see me and my family," said Elizabeth coolly, "will be rather a confirmation of it;	Representative-declaration direct implicit	
50.	if, indeed, such a report is in existence."	representative direct implicit	
51.	"If!	Representative direct implicit	
52.	Do you then pretend to be ignorant of it?	Assertive-expressive-interrogative direct implicit	
53.	Has it not been industriously circulated by yourselves?	Representative indirect implicit-interrogative direct implicit	
54.	Do you not know that such a report is spread abroad?"	Representative indirect implicit-interrogative direct implicit	
55.	"I never heard that it was."	Assertive direct implicit	
56.	"And can you likewise declare, that there is no foundation for it?"	Assertive indirect implicit - interrogative direct implicit	
57.	"I do not pretend to possess equal frankness with your ladyship.	Expressive-representative direct explicit "I do not pretend"	
58.	You may ask questions which I shall not choose to answer."	Assertive direct implicit-declaration direct implicit	
59.	"This is not to be borne.	Directive-representative direct implicit	
60.	Miss Bennet, I insist on being satisfied.	Directive direct explicit "I insist"	



61.	Has he, has my nephew, made you an offer of marriage?"	Interrogative-declaration direct implicit	
62.	"Your ladyship has declared it to be impossible."	Declaration direct implicit	
63.	"It ought to be so;	Directive indirect implicit	Elizabeth plays witty rhetorical games based on the uncertainty of lady Catherine about whether the relation of Elizabeth with Mr Darcy is serious enough to be accounted for.
64.	it must be so, while he retains the use of his reason.	Directive indirect implicit-expressive-representative direct implicit	
65.	But your arts and allurements may, in a moment of infatuation, have made him forget what he owes to himself and to all his family.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
66.	You may have drawn him in."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
67.	"If I have, I shall be the last person to confess it."	Representative-expressive-commissive - declaration direct implicit	
68.	"Miss Bennet, do you know who I am?"	Interrogative direct implicit	Question implying "Beware of me, Miss Bennet"
69.	I have not been accustomed to such language as this.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
70.	I am almost the nearest relation he has in the world, and am entitled to know all his dearest concerns."	Representative-assertive direct implicit-declaration direct	

		implicit	
71.	"But you are not entitled to know mine;	Representative-assertive-declaration direct implicit	
72.	nor will such behaviour as this, ever induce me to be explicit."	commisive direct implicit	
73.	"Let me be rightly understood.	Directive indirect implicit	
74.	This match, to which you have the presumption to aspire, can never take place.	Declaration-representative-directive direct implicit	
75.	No, never.	Directive direct implicit	
76.	Mr. Darcy is engaged to my daughter.	Representative-declaration direct implicit	
77.	Now what have you to say?"	Interrogative-assertive direct implicit	
78.	"Only this;	Assertive direct implicit	
79.	that if he is so, you can have no reason to suppose he will make an offer to me."	Representative direct implicit-declaration direct implicit	
80.	Lady Catherine hesitated for a moment, and then replied:		
81.	"The engagement between them is of a peculiar kind.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
82.	From their infancy, they have been intended for each other.		
83.	It was the favourite wish of <i>his</i> mother, as well as of hers.		
84.	While in their cradles, we planned the union:		
85.	and now, at the moment when the wishes of both sisters would be accomplished in their marriage, to be prevented by a young woman of inferior birth, of no importance in the world, and wholly	Representative-assertive-expressive direct implicit	

	unallied to the family!		
86.	Do you pay no regard to the wishes of his friends?	Interrogative- expressive direct implicit	
87.	To his tacit engagement with Miss de Bourgh?		
88.	Are you lost to every feeling of propriety and delicacy?		
89.	Have you not heard me say that from his earliest hours he was destined for his cousin?"	Interrogative direct implicit- declaration indirect implicit	
90.	"Yes, and I had heard it before.	Assertive direct explicit "I had heard it"	
91.	But what is that to me?	Interrogative direct implicit- representative indirect implicit	Question that implies that what Elizabeth had heard does not mean much to her.
92.	If there is no other objection to my marrying your nephew, I shall certainly not be kept from it by knowing that his mother and aunt wished him to marry Miss de Bourgh.	Representative direct implicit- commissive direct explicit "I shall not"	Modality of certainty.
93.	You both did as much as you could in planning the marriage.	Representative direct implicit	
94.	Its completion depended on others.	Representative direct implicit	
95.	If Mr. Darcy is neither by honour nor inclination confined to his cousin, why is not he to make another choice?	Interrogative direct implicit- declaration indirect implicit	
96.	And if I am that choice, why may not I accept him?"	Interrogative direct implicit- declaration indirect implicit	
97.	"Because honour, decorum, prudence, nay, interest, forbid it.	Representative direct implicit	Lady Catherine refers to abstract notions to justify her strict behaviour.

98.	Yes, Miss Bennet, interest;		
99.	for do not expect to be noticed by his family or friends, if you wilfully act against the inclinations of all.	Directive direct implicit- declaration direct implicit	Warning or threat.
100.	You will be censured, slighted, and despised, by everyone connected with him.	Commissive direct implicit	Warning or threat.
101.	Your alliance will be a disgrace;	Commissive direct implicit	Warning or threat.
102.	your name will never even be mentioned by any of us."	commissive direct implicit.	Warning or threat.
103.	"These are heavy misfortunes," replied Elizabeth.	Representative direct implicit	Elizabeth states what she believes to be the case.
104.	"But the wife of Mr. Darcy must have such extraordinary sources of happiness necessarily attached to her situation, that she could, upon the whole, have no cause to repine."	Representative direct implicit- expressive- declaration direct implicit	
105.	"Obstinate, headstrong girl!	Expressive- representative direct implicit	Verbless expression of anger.
106.	I am ashamed of you!	Expressive direct explicit "I am ashamed "	
107.	Is this your gratitude for my attentions to you last spring?	Interrogative direct implicit- representative indirect implicit	Implies "you are ungrateful to me"
108.	Is nothing due to me on that score?	Interrogative direct implicit- representative indirect implicit	
109.	Let us sit down.	Directive direct implicit	
110.	You are to understand, Miss Bennet, that I came here with the determined resolution of carrying my purpose;	Directive- representative direct implicit	
111.	nor will I be dissuaded from it.	Representative- commissive	

		direct implicit	
112.	I have not been used to submit to any person's whims.	Representative direct implicit	
113.	I have not been in the habit of brooking disappointment."	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
114.	" <i>That</i> will make your ladyship's situation at present more pitiable;	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
115.	but it will have no effect on me."	Representative-commissive direct implicit	
116.	"I will not be interrupted.	Directive direct implicit	
117.	Hear me in silence.	Directive direct implicit	
118.	My daughter and my nephew are formed for each other.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
119.	They are descended, on the maternal side, from the same noble line;		
120.	and, on the father's, from respectable, honourable, and ancient--though untitled--families.		
121.	Their fortune on both sides is splendid.		
122.	They are destined for each other by the voice of every member of their respective houses;		
123.	and what is to divide them?	Interrogative direct implicit	
124.	The upstart pretensions of a young woman without family, connections, or fortune.	Expressive direct implicit	
125.	Is this to be endured!	Expressive direct implicit-representative-interrogative indirect implicit	This exclamation implies the opposite meaning.
126.	But it must not, shall not be.	Directive direct implicit	
127.	If you were sensible of your own good, you would not wish to quit the sphere in	Representative direct implicit	

	which you have been brought up."		
128.	"In marrying your nephew, I should not consider myself as quitting that sphere.		
129.	He is a gentleman;		
130.	I am a gentleman's daughter;		
131.	so far we are equal."		
132.	"True.		
133.	You <i>are</i> a gentleman's daughter.		
134.	But who was your mother?	Interrogative direct implicit	
135.	Who are your uncles and aunts?		
136.	Do not imagine me ignorant of their condition."	Directive direct implicit	
137.	"Whatever my connections may be," said Elizabeth, "if your nephew does not object to them, they can be nothing to <i>you</i> ."	Representative direct implicit	
138.	"Tell me once for all, are you engaged to him?"	Directive direct implicit – interrogative direct implicit	
139.	Though Elizabeth would not, for the mere purpose of obliging Lady Catherine, have answered this question, she could not but say, after a moment's deliberation:		
140.	"I am not."	Assertive direct implicit	
141.	Lady Catherine seemed pleased.		
142.	"And will you promise me, never to enter into such an engagement?"	Interrogative direct implicit- declaration indirect implicit	
143.	"I will make no promise of the kind."	Commissive direct explicit "I will make no promise"	
144.	"Miss Bennet I am shocked and astonished.	Expressive direct explicit "I am shocked and	

		astonished”	
145.	I expected to find a more reasonable young woman.	Representative direct implicit	
146.	But do not deceive yourself into a belief that I will ever recede.	Directive direct implicit	
147.	I shall not go away till you have given me the assurance I require."	Commissive direct implicit	
148.	"And I certainly <i>never</i> shall give it.	Commissive direct implicit	
149.	I am not to be intimidated into anything so wholly unreasonable.		
150.	Your ladyship wants Mr. Darcy to marry your daughter;	Representative direct implicit	
151.	but would my giving you the wished-for promise make their marriage at all more probable?	Interrogative direct implicit	
152.	Supposing him to be attached to me, would my refusing to accept his hand make him wish to bestow it on his cousin?		
153.	Allow me to say, Lady Catherine, that the arguments with which you have supported this extraordinary application have been as frivolous as the application was ill-judged.	Requestive direct implicit- representative direct implicit	
154.	You have widely mistaken my character, if you think I can be worked on by such persuasions as these.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
155.	How far your nephew might approve of your interference in his affairs, I cannot tell;	Assertive direct explicit "I cannot tell"	
156.	but you have certainly no right to concern yourself in mine.	Representative direct implicit	
157.	I must beg, therefore, to be importuned no farther on the subject."	Requestive direct explicit "I must beg"	Very polite, strong request.
158.	"Not so hasty, if you please.	Directive direct implicit	
159.	I have by no means done.	Representative direct implicit	
160.	To all the objections I have already urged, I have still another to add.		

161.	I am no stranger to the particulars of your youngest sister's infamous elopement.		
162.	I know it all;	Assertive direct implicit	
163.	that the young man's marrying her was a patched-up business, at the expense of your father and uncles.		
164.	And is such a girl to be my nephew's sister?	Interrogative direct implicit	
165.	Is her husband, is the son of his late father's steward, to be his brother?		
166.	Heaven and earth!--of what are you thinking?	Interrogative direct implicit-expressive direct implicit	
167.	Are the shades of Pemberley to be thus polluted?"		
168.	"You can now have nothing further to say," she resentfully answered.	Representative direct implicit	
169.	"You have insulted me in every possible method.	Expressive-assertive direct implicit	
170.	I must beg to return to the house."	Requestive direct explicit "I must beg"	
171.	And she rose as she spoke.		
172.	Lady Catherine rose also, and they turned back.		
173.	Her ladyship was highly incensed.		
174.	"You have no regard, then, for the honour and credit of my nephew!	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
175.	Unfeeling, selfish girl!		
176.	Do you not consider that a connection with you must disgrace him in the eyes of everybody?"	Interrogative-expressive direct implicit	
177.	"Lady Catherine, I have nothing further to say.	Assertive direct explicit "I have nothing to say"	
178.	You know my sentiments."	Assertive direct	



		implicit	
179.	"You are then resolved to have him?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
180.	"I have said no such thing.	Assertive direct explicit	
181.	I am only resolved to act in that manner, which will, in my own opinion, constitute my happiness, without reference to <i>you</i> , or to any person so wholly unconnected with me."	Representative direct explicit "I am resolved to act"	
182.	"It is well.	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
183.	You refuse, then, to oblige me.	Declaration direct implicit	
184.	You refuse to obey the claims of duty, honour, and gratitude.		
185.	You are determined to ruin him in the opinion of all his friends, and make him the contempt of the world."		
186.	"Neither duty, nor honour, nor gratitude," replied Elizabeth, "have any possible claim on me, in the present instance.		The disagreement between those two women is complete. Elizabeth categorically denies all objections towards the prospect of marriage with Mr Darcy which lady Catherine states.
187.	No principle of either would be violated by my marriage with Mr. Darcy.		
188.	And with regard to the resentment of his family, or the indignation of the world, if the former <i>were</i> excited by his marrying me, it would not give me one moment's concern--and the world in general would have too much sense to join in the scorn."		

189.	"And this is your real opinion!	Assertive- expressive direct implicit	Exclamations (often one nucleus sentences). Threats given in a very formal language. Sophisticated impoliteness, both attacks and counterarguments sound bookish and eloquent.
190.	This is your final resolve!		
191.	Very well.		
192.	I shall now know how to act.	Commissive direct explicit "I shall now know"	
193.	Do not imagine, Miss Bennet, that your ambition will ever be gratified.	Directive direct implicit	
194.	I came to try you.	Assertive direct implicit	
195.	I hoped to find you reasonable;	Representative- expressive direct implicit	
196.	but, depend upon it, I will carry my point."	commissive direct explicit "I will carry my point"	
197.	In this manner Lady Catherine talked on, till they were at the door of the carriage, when, turning hastily round, she added, "I take no leave of you, Miss Bennet.	Representative direct explicit "I take no leave"	
198.	I send no compliments to your mother.	„I send no compliments"	
199.	You deserve no such attention.	Representative direct implicit	
200.	I am most seriously displeased."	Expressive direct explicit "I am displeased"	
201.	Elizabeth made no answer;		
202.	and without attempting to persuade her ladyship to return into the house, walked		

	quietly into it herself.		
203.	She heard the carriage drive away as she proceeded up stairs.		
204.	Her mother impatiently met her at the door of the dressing-room, to ask why Lady Catherine would not come in again and rest herself.	Interrogative direct implicit	
205.	"She did not choose it," said her daughter, "she would go."	Representative direct implicit	
206.	"She is a very fine-looking woman!	Representative direct implicit	
207.	and her calling here was prodigiously civil!		
208.	for she only came, I suppose, to tell us the Collinses were well.	Representative direct explicit "I suppose"	
209.	She is on her road somewhere, I dare say, and so, passing through Meryton, thought she might as well call on you.	Assertive direct explicit "I dare say"	
210.	I suppose she had nothing particular to say to you, Lizzy?"	Representative direct explicit "I suppose"- expositive (see Austin 1955: 151-63)	
211.	Elizabeth was forced to give into a little falsehood here;		
212.	for to acknowledge the substance of their conversation was impossible.		

	Dialogue 15 Chapter 60 (extract)	Speech acts used	Stylistic comments
01.	Chapter 60 Elizabeth's spirits soon rising to playfulness again, she wanted Mr. Darcy to account for his having ever fallen in love with her.		
02.	"How could you begin?" said she.	Interrogative direct implicit	
03.	"I can comprehend your going on charmingly, when you had once made a	Representative direct explicit "I	

	beginning;	can comprehend”	
04.	but what could set you off in the first place?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
05.	"I cannot fix on the hour, or the spot, or the look, or the words, which laid the foundation.	Representative direct explicit "I cannot fix on the hour"	
06.	It is too long ago.	Assertive direct implicit	
07.	I was in the middle before I knew that I <i>had</i> begun."	Assertive direct implicit	
08.	"My beauty you had early withstood, and as for my manners--my behaviour to <i>you</i> was at least always bordering on the uncivil, and I never spoke to you without rather wishing to give you pain than not.	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
09.	Now be sincere;	Requestive direct implicit	
10.	did you admire me for my impertinence?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
11.	"For the liveliness of your mind, I did."	Assertive direct implicit	
12.	"You may as well call it impertinence at once.	Requestive indirect implicit	In this utterance, Elizabeth leaves it to Darcy's judgement what he will call her behaviour. It can be paraphrased as "I allow you to call it impertinence at once".
13.	It was very little less.	Representative direct implicit	
14.	The fact is, that you were sick of civility, of deference, of officious attention.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
15.	You were disgusted with the women who were always speaking, and looking, and thinking for <i>your</i> approbation alone.		
16.	I roused, and interested you, because I was so unlike <i>them</i> .		

17.	Had you not been really amiable, you would have hated me for it;	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
18.	but in spite of the pains you took to disguise yourself, your feelings were always noble and just;		
19.	and in your heart, you thoroughly despised the persons who so assiduously courted you.		
20.	There--I have saved you the trouble of accounting for it;		
21.	and really, all things considered, I begin to think it perfectly reasonable.	Representative direct explicit "I begin to think it"	
22.	To be sure, you knew no actual good of me--but nobody thinks of <i>that</i> when they fall in love."		
23.	"Was there no good in your affectionate behaviour to Jane while she was ill at Netherfield?"	Interrogative direct implicit – representative indirect implicit	
24.	"Dearest Jane!	Expressive direct implicit	
25.	Who could have done less for her?	Interrogative direct implicit	
26.	But make a virtue of it by all means.	Requestive direct implicit	
27.	My good qualities are under your protection, and you are to exaggerate them as much as possible;	Representative direct implicit	
28.	and, in return, it belongs to me to find occasions for teasing and quarrelling with you as often as may be;		
29.	and I shall begin directly by asking you what made you so unwilling to come to the point at last.	expositives direct explicit "I shall begin" representative direct explicit-interrogative direct explicit	Austin (1976: 161): "Expositives are used in acts of exposition involving the expounding of views, the conducting of arguments, and the clarifying of

			usages and of references.”
30.	What made you so shy of me, when you first called, and afterwards dined here?	Interrogative-expressive direct implicit	
31.	Why, especially, when you called, did you look as if you did not care about me?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
32.	"Because you were grave and silent, and gave me no encouragement."	Assertive-representative direct implicit	
33.	"But I was embarrassed."	Expressive-assertive direct implicit	
34.	"And so was I."		
35.	"You might have talked to me more when you came to dinner."	Interrogative indirect implicit	This utterance is a polite and well meant objection, or even a question, can be transformed into "I wonder why you have not talked to me more", "You should have talked to me, and you had not".
36.	"A man who had felt less, might."	Representative-assertive direct implicit	
37.	"How unlucky that you should have a reasonable answer to give, and that I should be so reasonable as to admit it!	Expressive-representative direct implicit	
38.	But I wonder how long you <i>would</i> have gone on, if you had been left to yourself.	Interrogative direct explicit "I wonder"	
39.	I wonder when you <i>would</i> have spoken, if I had not asked you!		
40.	My resolution of thanking you for your kindness to Lydia had certainly great effect.	Representative-expressive direct implicit	
41.	<i>Too much</i> , I am afraid;	Representative-expressive direct	

		implicit	
42.	for what becomes of the moral, if our comfort springs from a breach of promise?	Interrogative direct implicit – representative indirect implicit	
43.	for I ought not to have mentioned the subject.	Representative direct implicit	
44.	This will never do."		
45.	"You need not distress yourself.	Requestive indirect implicit	It can be rephrased as "Do not distress yourself, there is no need to..."
46.	The moral will be perfectly fair.	Representative direct implicit	
47.	Lady Catherine's unjustifiable endeavours to separate us were the means of removing all my doubts.		
48.	I am not indebted for my present happiness to your eager desire of expressing your gratitude.	Representative- expressive direct explicit "I am not indebted"	
49.	I was not in a humour to wait for any opening of yours.	Representative direct implicit	
50.	My aunt's intelligence had given me hope, and I was determined at once to know every thing."	Representative- expressive direct implicit	
51.	"Lady Catherine has been of infinite use, which ought to make her happy, for she loves to be of use.		
52.	But tell me, what did you come down to Netherfield for?	Requestive- interrogative direct implicit	
53.	Was it merely to ride to Longbourn and be embarrassed?	Interrogative – expressive direct implicit	
54.	or had you intended any more serious consequence?"	interrogative direct implicit	
55.	"My real purpose was to see <i>_you_</i> , and to judge, if I could, whether I might ever hope to make you love me.	Representative – expressive direct implicit	
56.	My avowed one, or what I avowed to myself, was to see whether your sister	Representative direct implicit	

	were still partial to Bingley, and if she were, to make the confession to him which I have since made."		
57.	"Shall you ever have courage to announce to Lady Catherine what is to befall her?"	Interrogative direct implicit	
58.	"I am more likely to want more time than courage, Elizabeth.	Representative direct implicit	
59.	But it ought to be done, and if you will give me a sheet of paper, it shall be done directly."	Commissive- representative direct implicit	
60.	"And if I had not a letter to write myself, I might sit by you and admire the evenness of your writing, as another young lady once did.	Representative- commissive direct implicit	The commissive act is only hypothetical.
61.	But I have an aunt, too, who must not be longer neglected."	Assertive direct implicit- commissive indirect implicit	By saying that the aunt she has must not be longer neglected she indirectly promises that she will write a letter for her too, as Mr Darcy does for his aunt.

## 6. Results

There are eight literary characters speaking in fifteen dialogues. In twelve dialogues the main heroine, Elizabeth occurs. The remaining three dialogues obtain between Mr and Mrs Bennets.

In dialogue 1, Mrs Bennet uses mostly representatives, assertives, expressives and directives. She omits declarations and uses commissives and requestives just marginally (one occurrence). Mr Bennet also uses representatives (33.3 %) and assertives (23.3%) quite frequently, requestives and declarations do not occur at all, and directives, unlike his partner occur only marginally (one occurrence), which testifies to her exerting authority and him the opposite tendency.

In dialogue 2, Jane and Elizabeth talk. The prevailing speech acts are again representatives (8J : 15E occurrences), assertives (in Elizabeth's speech 6, in Jane's only 2 occurrences) and expressives (9E : 4J). Directives, commissives, requestives do not



occur at all, declarations occur very marginally (one occurrence each speaker). Jane does not ask any question with interrogatives, Elizabeth uses interrogatives three times.

In dialogue 3, Mr and Mrs Bennets talk. As usual, representatives prevail in both of them, assertives without belief prevail only in Mr Bennett's speech; both of them use quite a lot of expressives (Mr6: Mrs11). The rest of categories are marginal or absent.

Dialogue 4 obtaining between Elizabeth and Wickham is long, it contains around 117 sentences without author's speech. Representatives as usual prevail here, both speakers seem to believe a lot. Seemingly (?) neutral statements are more frequent in Wickham (W35: E7). Mr Wickham sounds a bit less emotional and Elizabeth keeps asking curious questions. Wickham supports what he says by using declarations (9.67%).

In dialogue 5, Mr Collins, briefly Mrs Bennet, and in full length Elizabeth speaks. Mr Collins proposes Elizabeth, he uses representatives and assertives to describe his own suitability for marriage. His emotions are conventional in expressives (12 %). Elizabeth reacts to Collins's commissives and representatives with requestives expressing refusal, expressives and declarations.

Dialogue 6 is short, with only 12 sentences without author's speech. Mrs Bennet complains about the fact that Mr Collins will inherit their house after Mr Bennett's death. She uses expressives and representatives mostly, she does not use assertives, directives or requestives at all. The occurrence of all categories except directives and commissives (with no occurrences) is balanced in Mr Bennett's speech.

Dialogue 7 obtains between Jane and Elizabeth. It is of medium size (83 occurrences without author's speech). As in dialogue 2 between the same characters, representatives, assertives and expressives prevail. Jane also uses requestives (9 occurrences) and less commissives (5 occurrences) and interrogatives (4 occurrences). Other categories are marginal or absent in both speakers.

In dialogue 8, lady Catherine is curious about how Elizabeth and her sisters were brought up. She uses mostly four categories of representatives, expressives, interrogatives and assertives. Other categories in lady Catherine's speech are marginal or absent. Elizabeth answers only briefly, only in three categories of representatives, assertives and expressives, all other categories being absent.

In dialogue 9 between Elizabeth and Mr Darcy, representatives and assertives prevail in both of them, other categories are marginal or absent. As there are just two interrogatives

in each speaker, the mechanism of conversation typically functions by means of uttering statements with verbs of belief and expressing something is allegedly so, that require confirmation on the side of the receiver.

Dialogue 9, Segment 19 – 21:

He took the hint, and soon began with, "This seems a very comfortable house.
Lady Catherine, I believe, did a great deal to it when Mr. Collins first came to Hunsford."
"I believe she did--and I am sure she could not have bestowed her kindness on a more grateful object."

In dialogue 10, Darcy proposes to Elizabeth for the first time. Representatives prevail here in both speakers. Assertives occur more just in Elizabeth's speech. In both of the speakers emotions play a part (9D:10E). Elizabeth uses interrogatives to ask questions to blame Darcy on ruining the life of Wickham and one of Elizabeth's sisters, Jane Bennet. When Elizabeth criticises Darcy, she uses declarations. Dialogue 10, segment 60: "You could not have made the offer of your hand in any possible way that would have tempted me to accept it."

In dialogue 11, lady Catherine's speech includes 36 occurrences of simple categories against mere 8 in Elizabeth's speech. This result clearly shows how unwilling Elizabeth was to react to the authority of this lady. The most frequent category for both speakers is representatives (C14:E5), then lady Catherine uses 8 times expressives, 5 assertives, and 3 times each category of directives, commissives and interrogatives. Lady Catherine uses commissives to support her orders.

In dialogue 12 of Jane and Elizabeth Bennet, representatives and expressives prevail in both of them. In other words, they share facts and emotions most often. Elizabeth also uses ten times assertives and five times commissives. Then it is followed by 4 requestives, 3 interrogatives, 2 declarations and 1 directive. In Jane's speech all assertives, interrogatives, requestives and declarations occur two times; directives do not occur at all, which is typical of slender Jane, who in no dialogues in this work uses directives.

In dialogue 13, between Wickham and Elizabeth, as usual representatives and assertives prevail. In Wickham's speech interrogatives and expressives are also quite frequent.

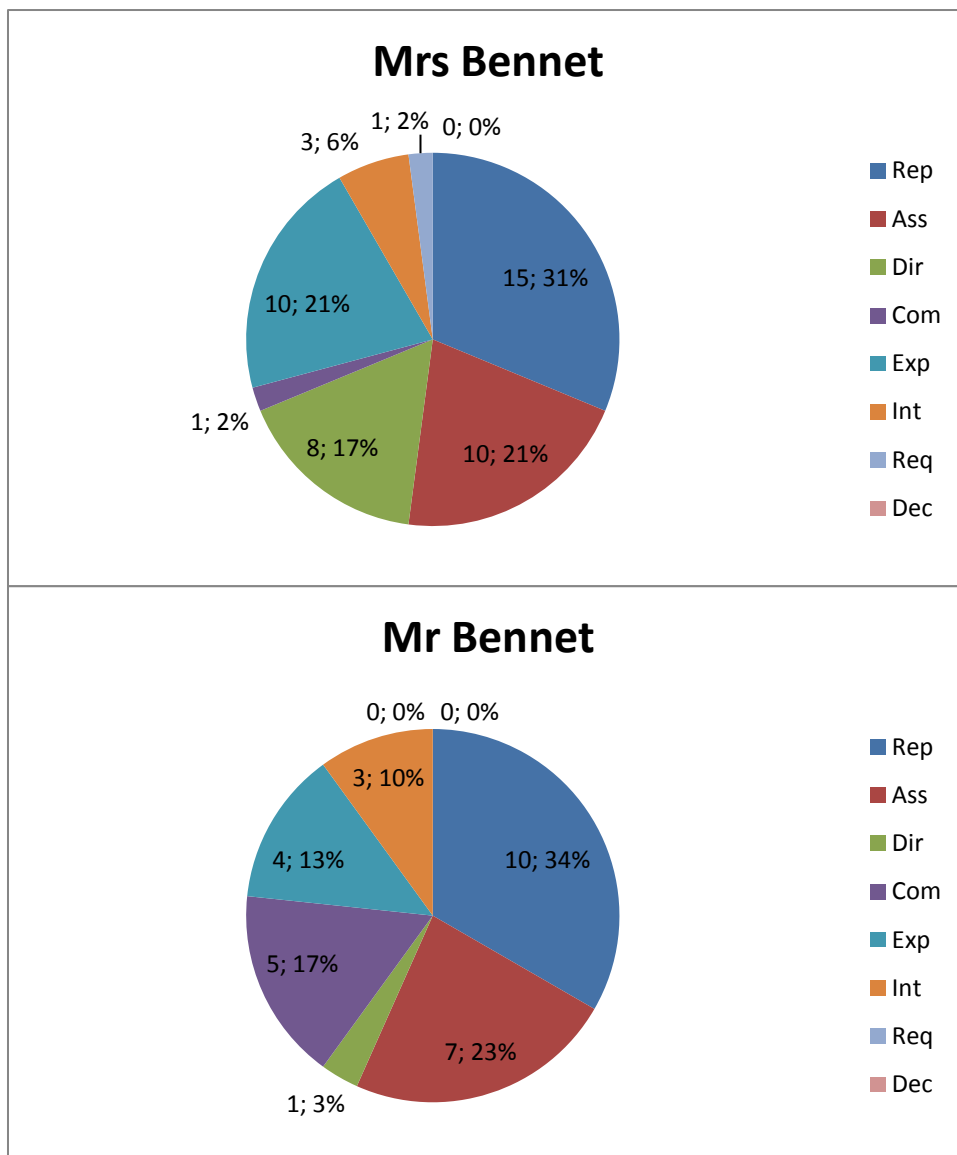
Wickham wants to know more about what Elizabeth has seen and heard in Darcy's place at Pemberley and this time it is him who asks substantially more questions. Expressives, interrogatives and requestives are marginal in Elizabeth's speech, commissives (only two occurrences in Wickham's speech), directives and declarations do not occur there at all.

Dialogue 14 is one of the most demanding and longest ones in the whole book. Lady Catherine, a very imperious person, comes to Elizabeth to make her promise she will never marry lady Catherine's nephew, Mr Darcy. In comparison with their dialogues 8 and 11, all categories of speech acts except requestives in lady Catherine's speech and directives in Elizabeth's speech are quite fully covered. Lady Catherine verbally attacks Elizabeth by denigrating her social position and background. The proportions of interrogatives (15:11%), representatives (31:36%) and assertives (13:17%) are comparable between the two speakers. As typical of their dialogues, also here lady Catherine uses more expressives (30C:7E) which equals 18:9%, no matter how stuffy it may become.

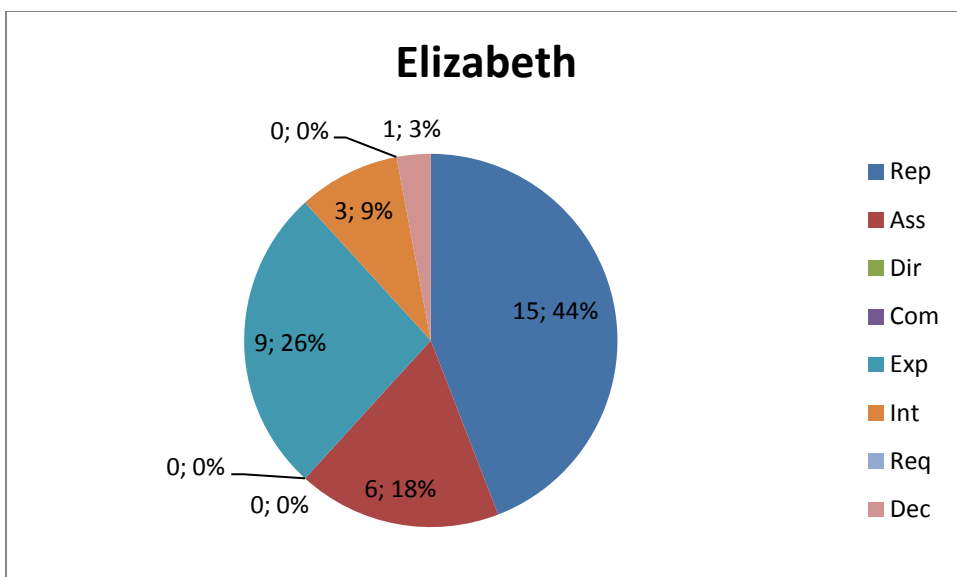
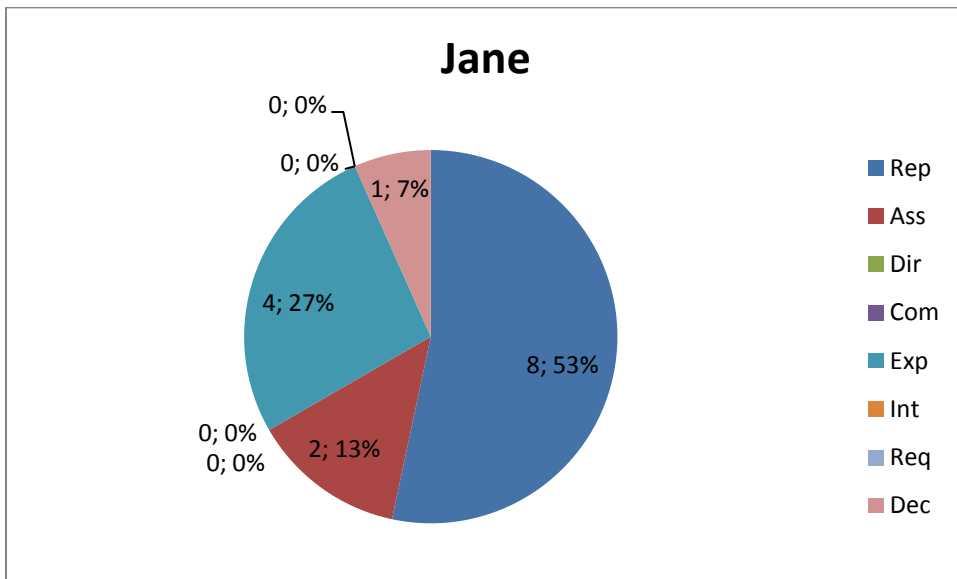
Dialogue 15 obtains between Elizabeth and Darcy. They make clear what they have thought (representatives) and felt (expressives) of each other. Elizabeth asks numerous questions (interrogatives). Darcy uses more assertives and Elizabeth uses more requestives to address Darcy directly from her heart. Directives do not occur at all, as a sign of love that does not command.

## 6.1 Tables Dialogues 1 – 15

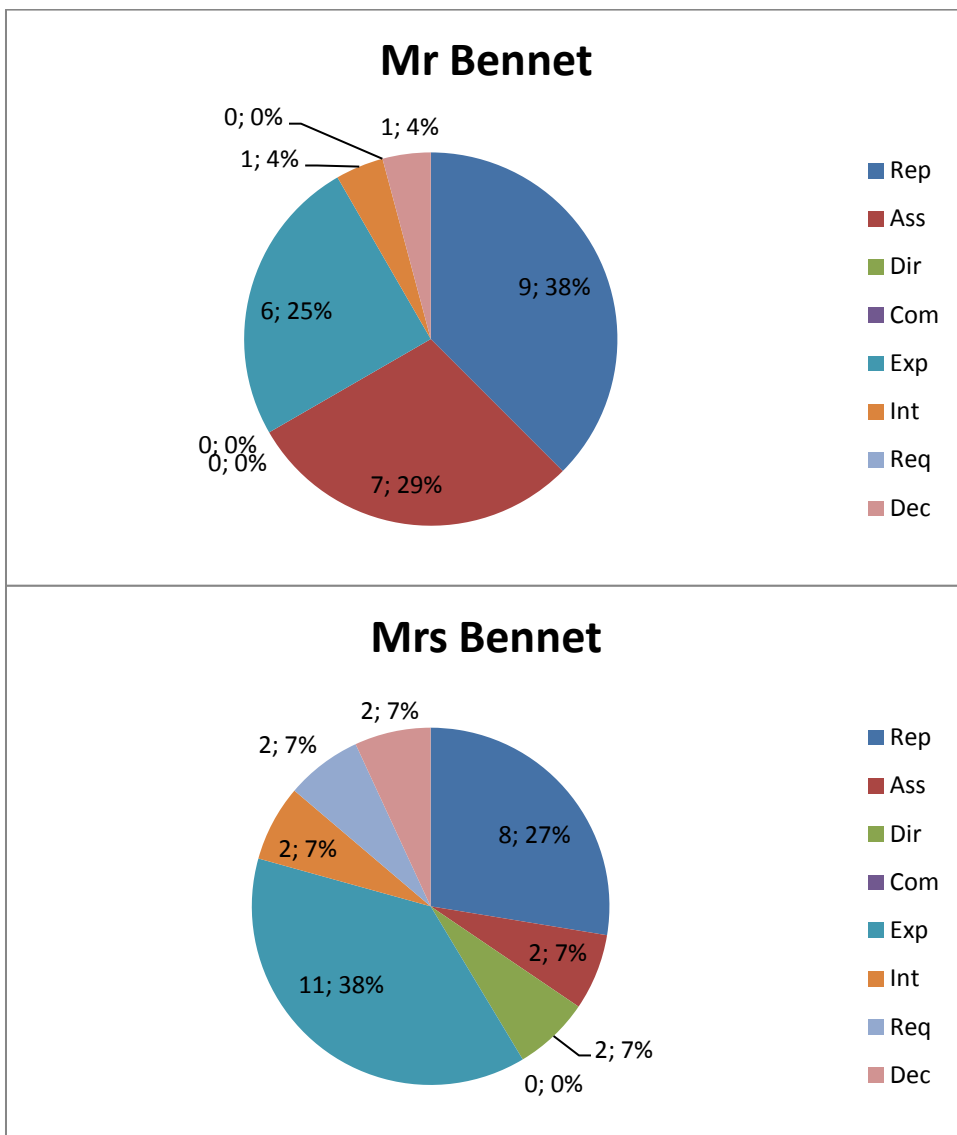
Dialogue 1	Mrs Bennet	Dialogue 1	Mr. Bennet
Rep	15	Rep	10
Ass	10	Ass	7
Dir	8	Dir	1
Com	1	Com	5
Exp	10	Exp	4
Int	3	Int	3
Req	1	Req	0
Dec	0	Dec	0



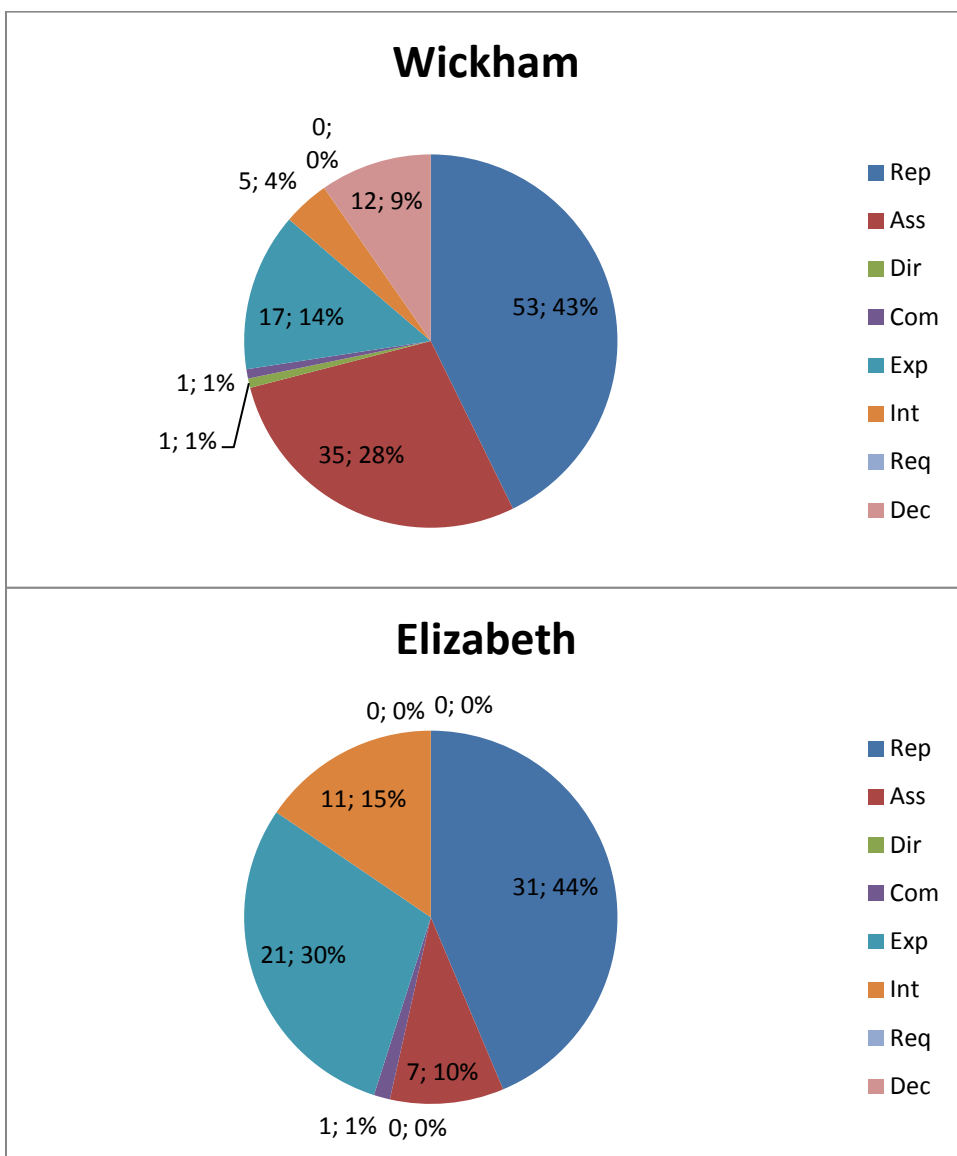
Dialogue 2	Jane	Dialogue 2	Elizabeth
Rep	8	Rep	15
Ass	2	Ass	6
Dir	0	Dir	0
Com	0	Com	0
Exp	4	Exp	9
Int	0	Int	3
Req	0	Req	0
Dec	1	Dec	1



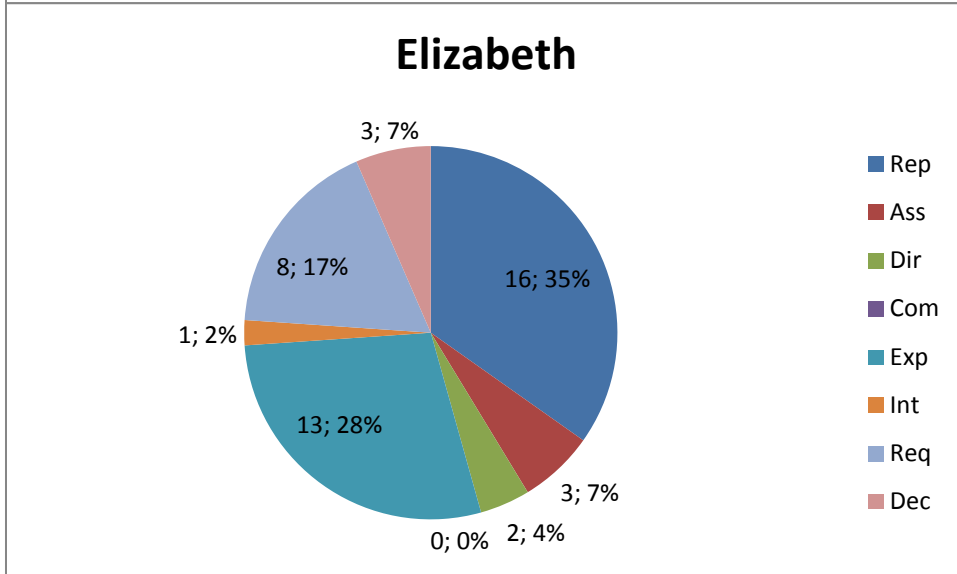
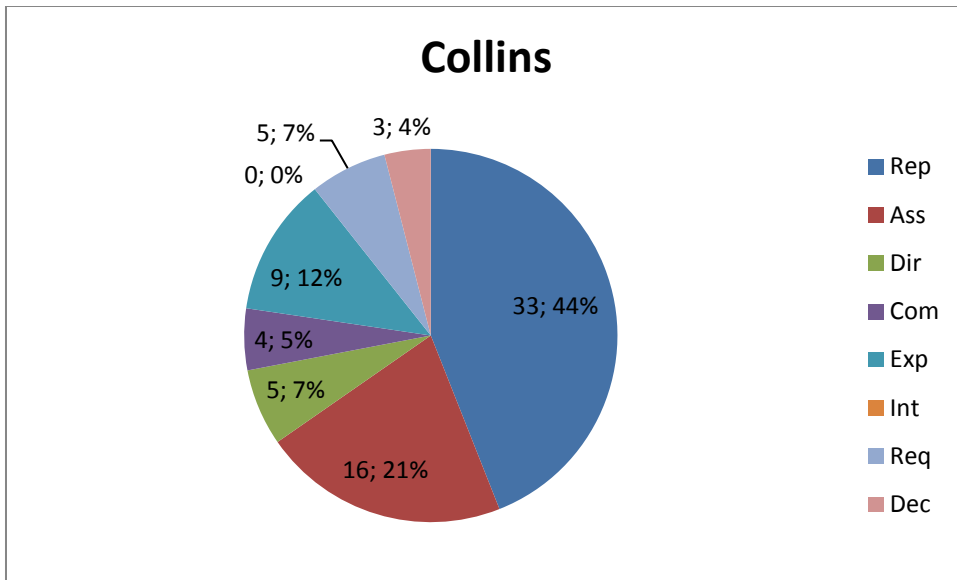
Dialogue 3	Mr Bennet	Dialogue 3	Mrs Bennet
Rep	9	Rep	8
Ass	7	Ass	2
Dir	0	Dir	2
Com	0	Com	0
Exp	6	Exp	11
Int	1	Int	2
Req	0	Req	2
Dec	1	Dec	2



Dialogue 4	Wickham	Dialogue 4	Elizabeth
Rep	53	Rep	31
Ass	35	Ass	7
Dir	1	Dir	0
Com	1	Com	1
Exp	17	Exp	21
Int	5	Int	11
Req	0	Req	0
Dec	12	Dec	0

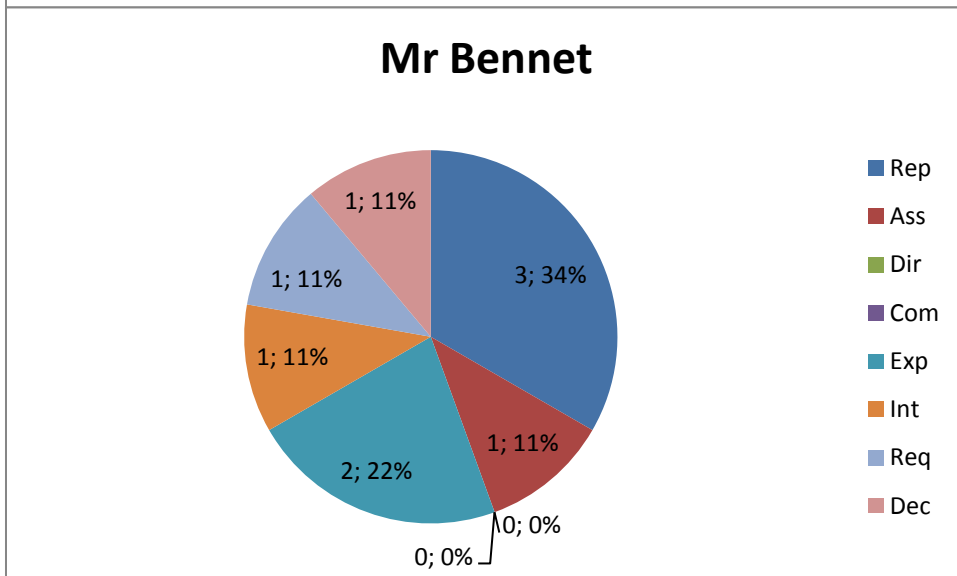
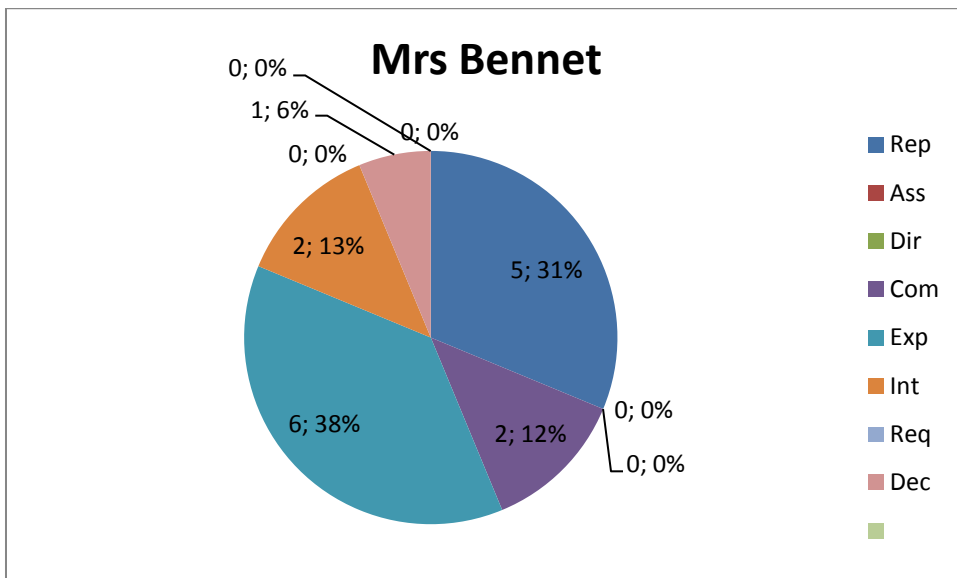


Dialogue 5	Mr Collins	Dialogue 5	Elizabeth
Rep	33	Rep	16
Ass	16	Ass	3
Dir	5	Dir	2
Com	4	Com	0
Exp	9	Exp	13
Int	0	Int	1
Req	5	Req	8
Dec	3	Dec	3

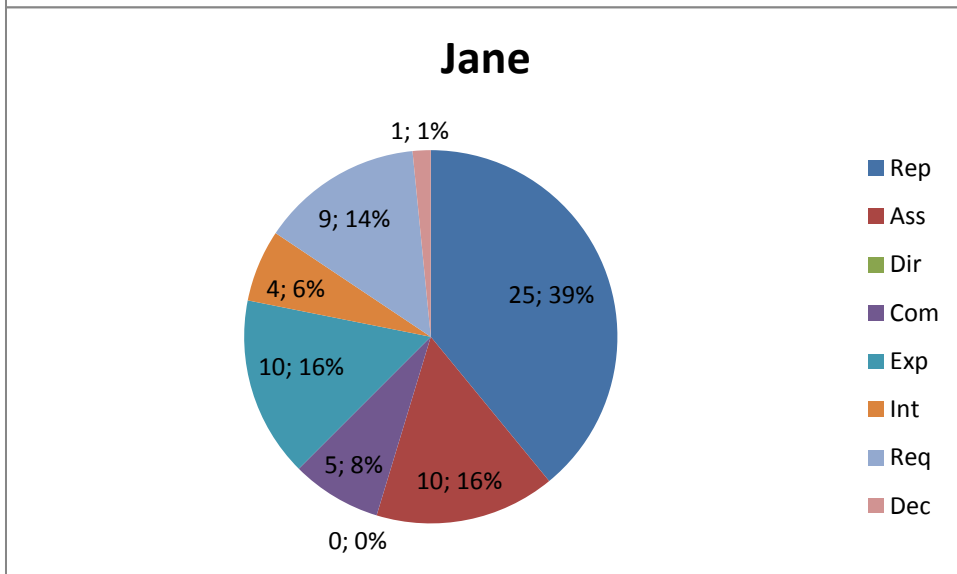
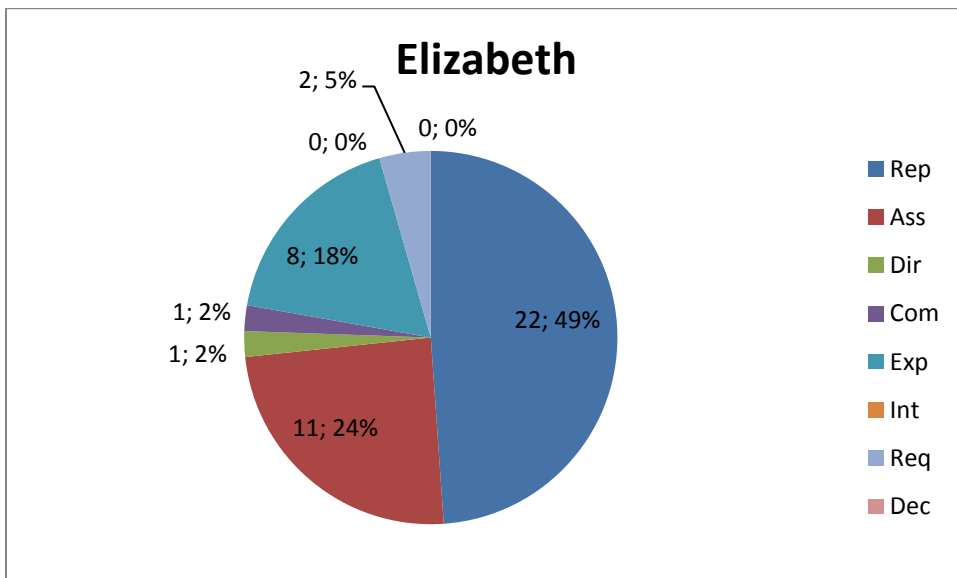




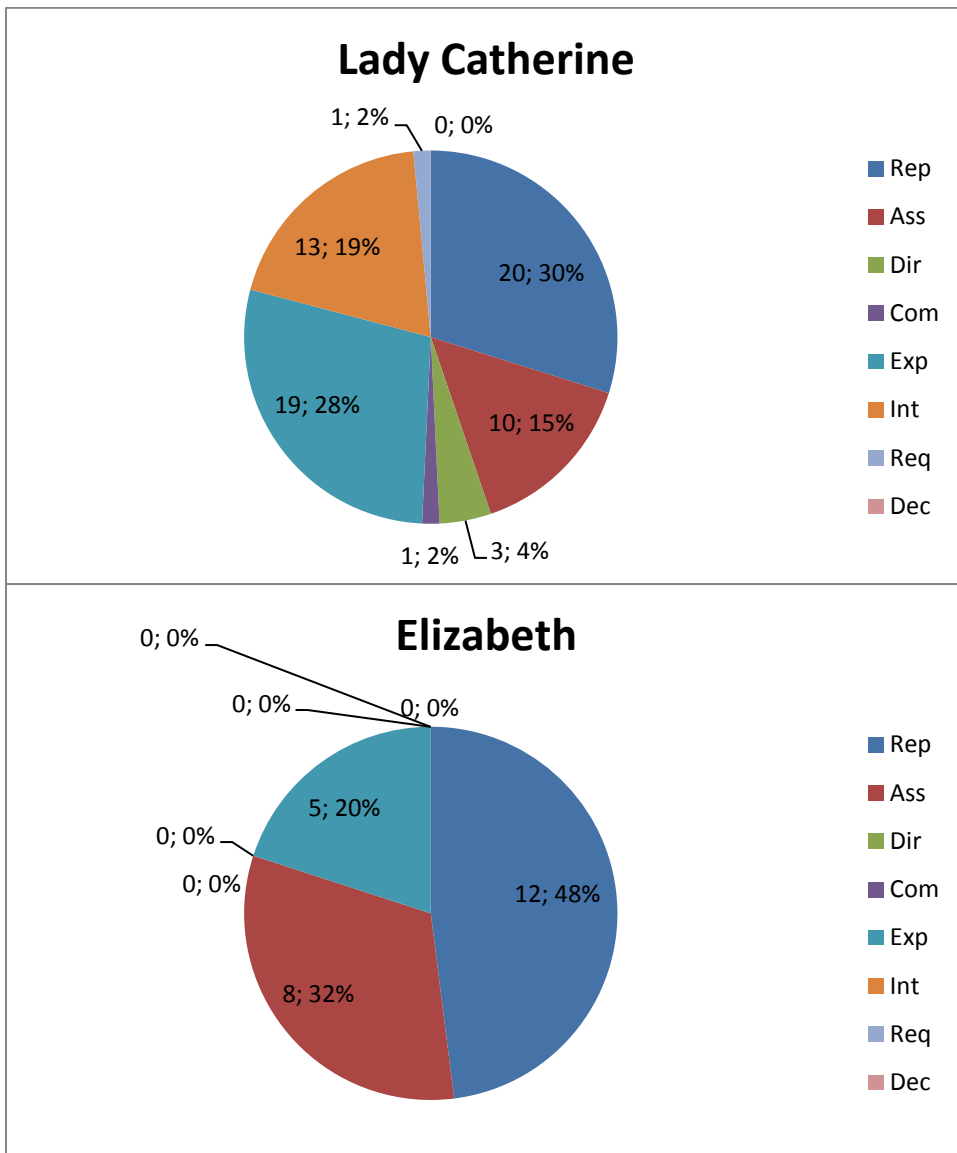
Dialogue 6	Mrs Bennet	Dialogue 6	Mr Bennet
Rep	5	Rep	3
Ass	0	Ass	1
Dir	0	Dir	0
Com	2	Com	0
Exp	6	Exp	2
Int	2	Int	1
Req	0	Req	1
Dec	1	Dec	1



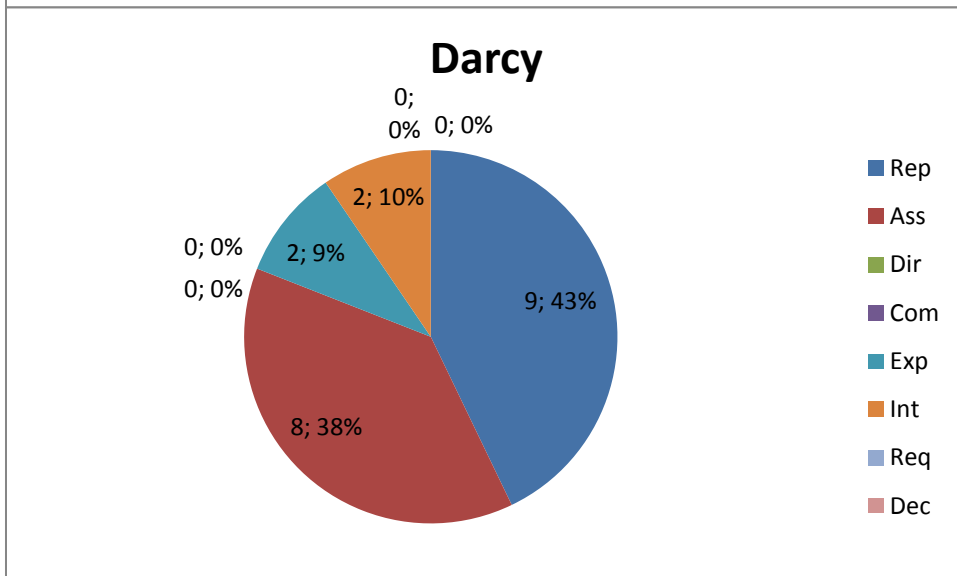
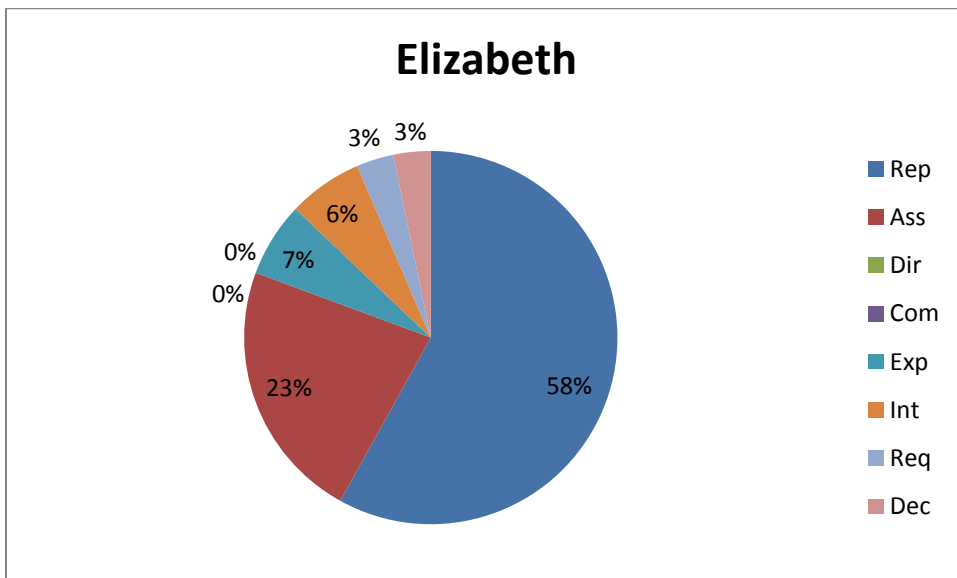
Dialogue 7	Jane	Dialogue 7	Elizabeth
Rep	25	Rep	22
Ass	10	Ass	11
Dir	0	Dir	1
Com	5	Com	1
Exp	10	Exp	8
Int	4	Int	0
Req	9	Req	2
Dec	1	Dec	0



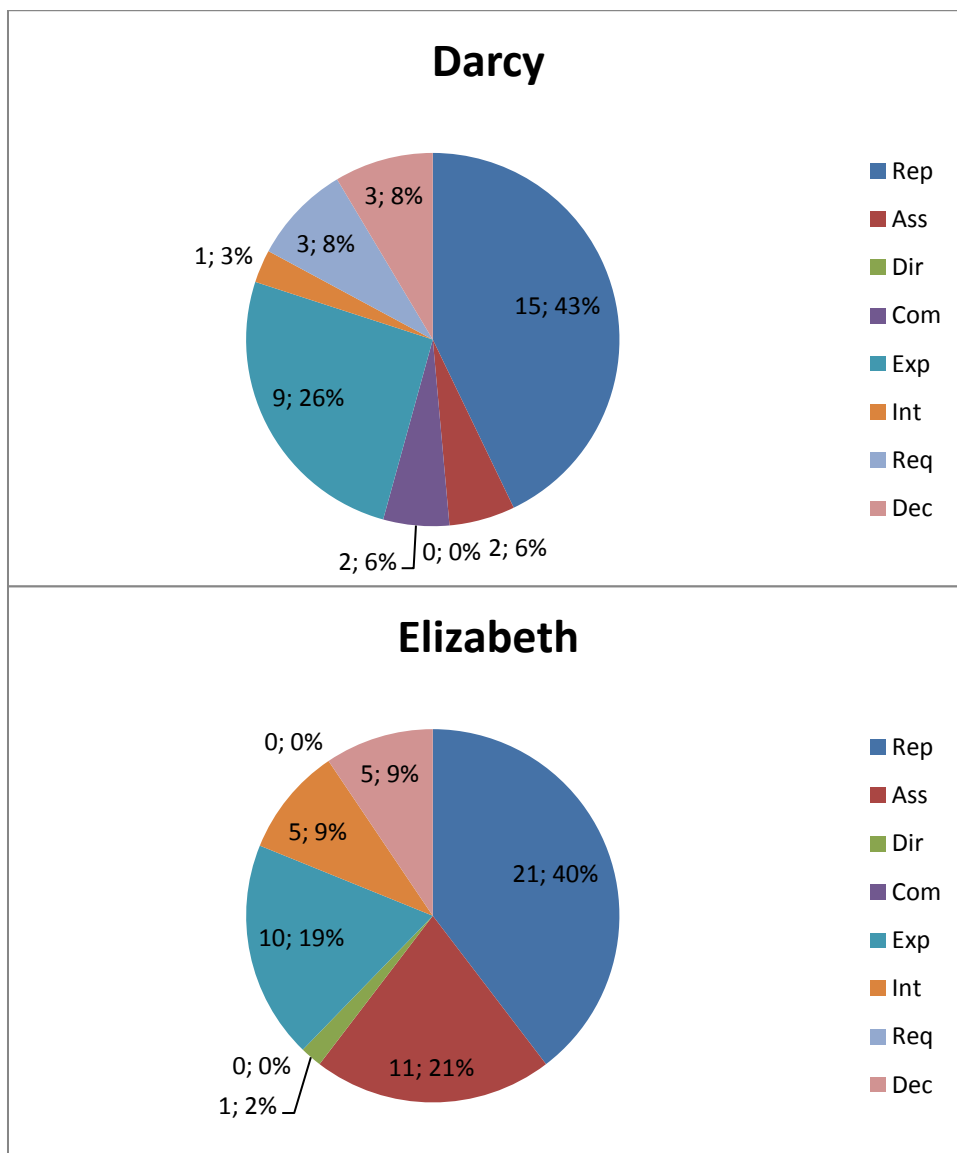
Dialogue 8	Lady Catherine	Dialogue 8	Elizabeth
Rep	20	Rep	12
Ass	10	Ass	8
Dir	3	Dir	0
Com	1	Com	0
Exp	19	Exp	5
Int	13	Int	0
Req	1	Req	0
Dec	0	Dec	0



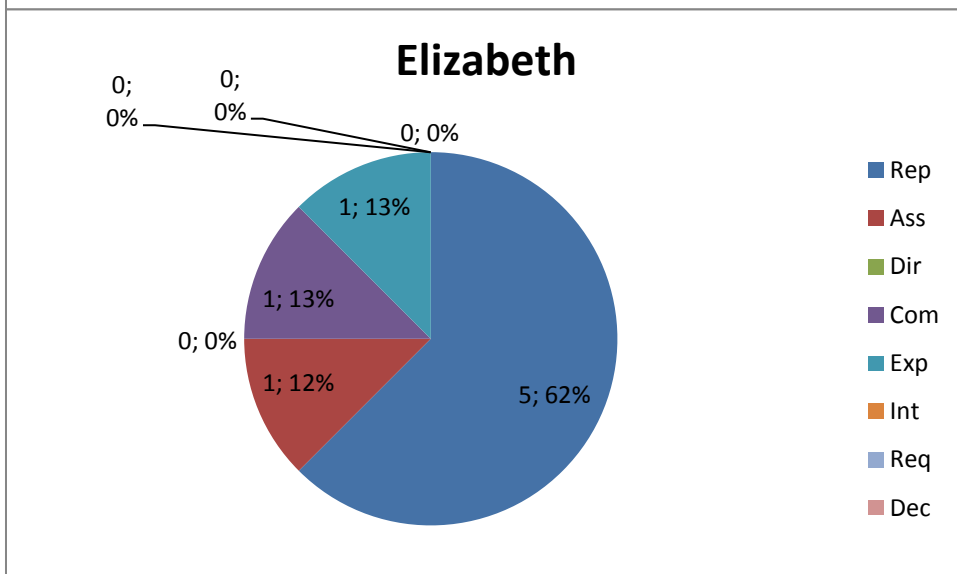
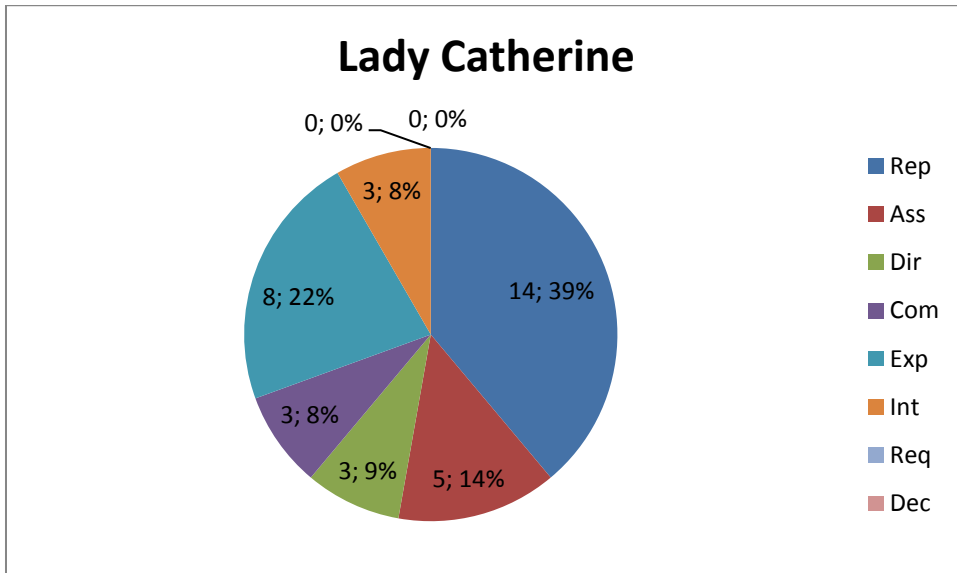
Dialogue 9	Elizabeth	Dialogue 9	Darcy
Rep	18	Rep	9
Ass	7	Ass	8
Dir	0	Dir	0
Com	0	Com	0
Exp	2	Exp	2
Int	2	Int	2
Req	1	Req	0
Dec	1	Dec	0



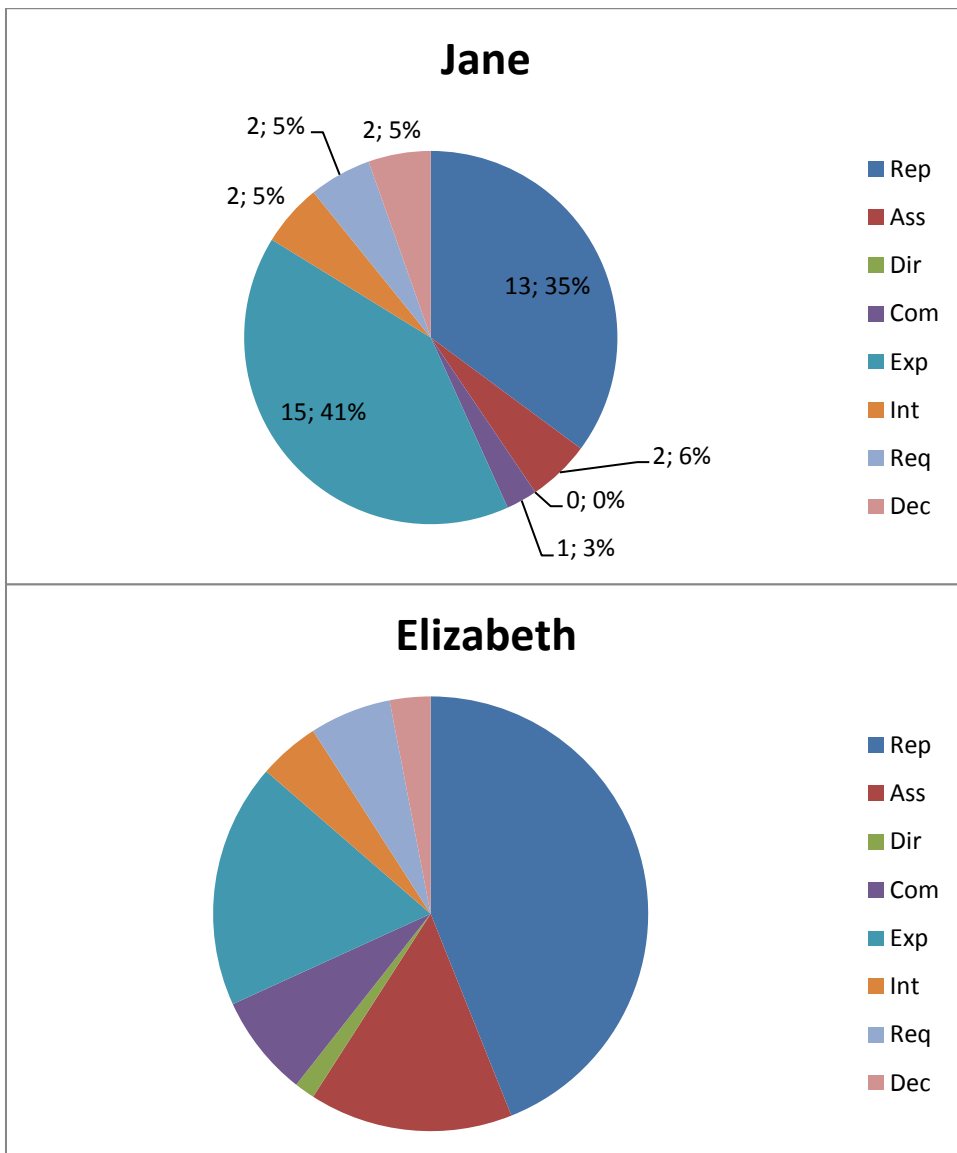
Dialogue 10	Darcy	Dialogue 10	Elizabeth
Rep	15	Rep	21
Ass	2	Ass	11
Dir	0	Dir	1
Com	2	Com	0
Exp	9	Exp	10
Int	1	Int	5
Req	3	Req	0
Dec	3	Dec	5



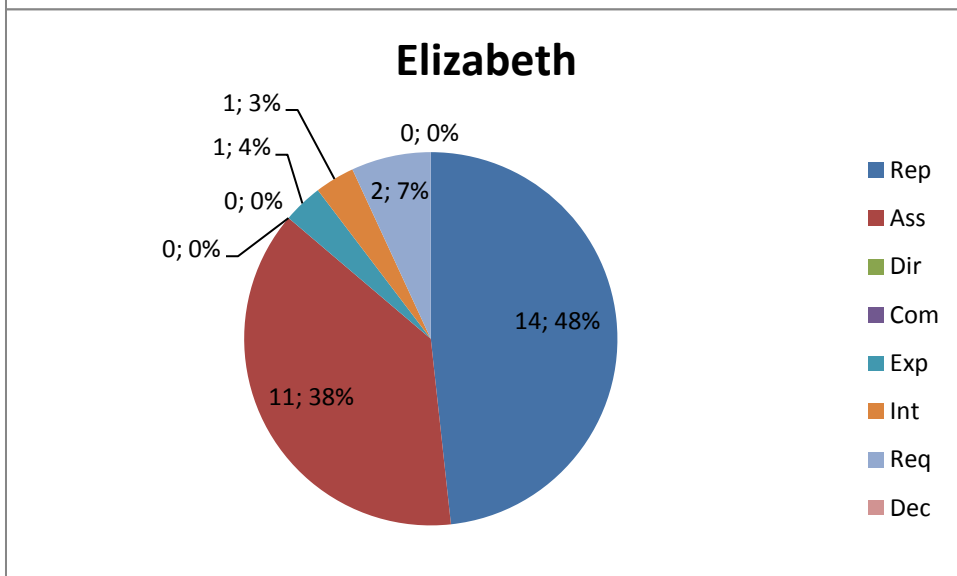
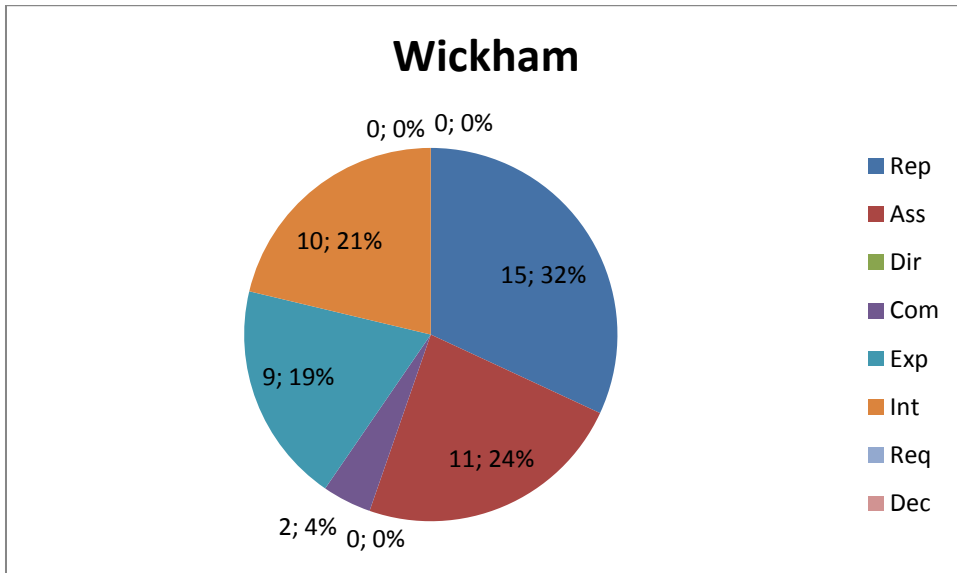
Dialogue 11	Lady Catherine	Dialogue 11	Elizabeth
Rep	14	Rep	5
Ass	5	Ass	1
Dir	3	Dir	0
Com	3	Com	1
Exp	8	Exp	1
Int	3	Int	0
Req	0	Req	0
Dec	0	Dec	0



Dialogue 12	Jane	Dialogue 12	Elizabeth
Rep	13	Rep	29
Ass	2	Ass	10
Dir	0	Dir	1
Com	1	Com	5
Exp	15	Exp	12
Int	2	Int	3
Req	2	Req	4
Dec	2	Dec	2



Dialogue 13	Wickham	Dialogue 13	Elizabeth
Rep	15	Rep	14
Ass	11	Ass	11
Dir	0	Dir	0
Com	2	Com	0
Exp	9	Exp	1
Int	10	Int	1
Req	0	Req	2
Dec	0	Dec	0





**Dialogue 14**

**Lady Catherine**

**Dialogue 14**

**Elizabeth**

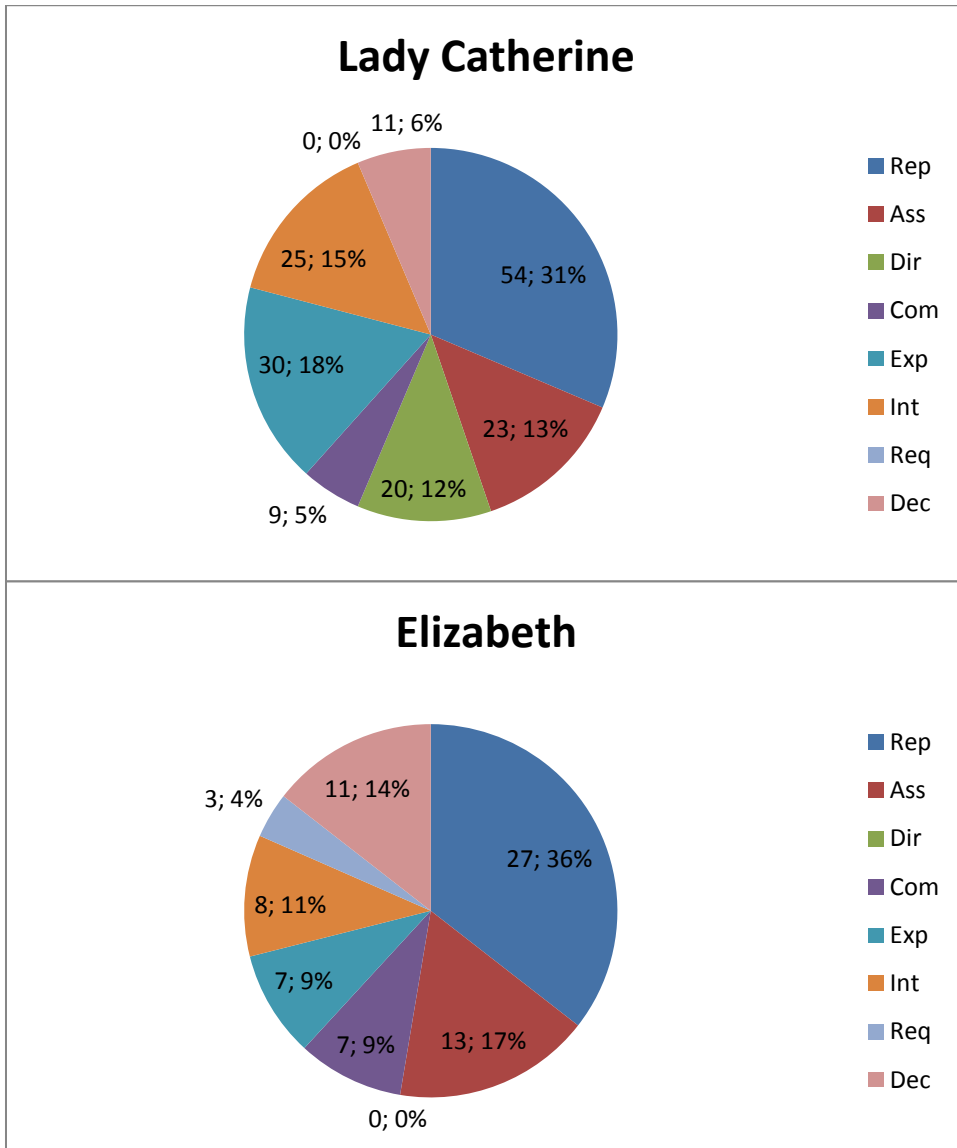
Rep	54	Rep	27
Ass	23	Ass	13
Dir	20	Dir	0
Com	9	Com	7
Exp	30	Exp	7
Int	25	Int	8
Req	0	Req	3

Dec

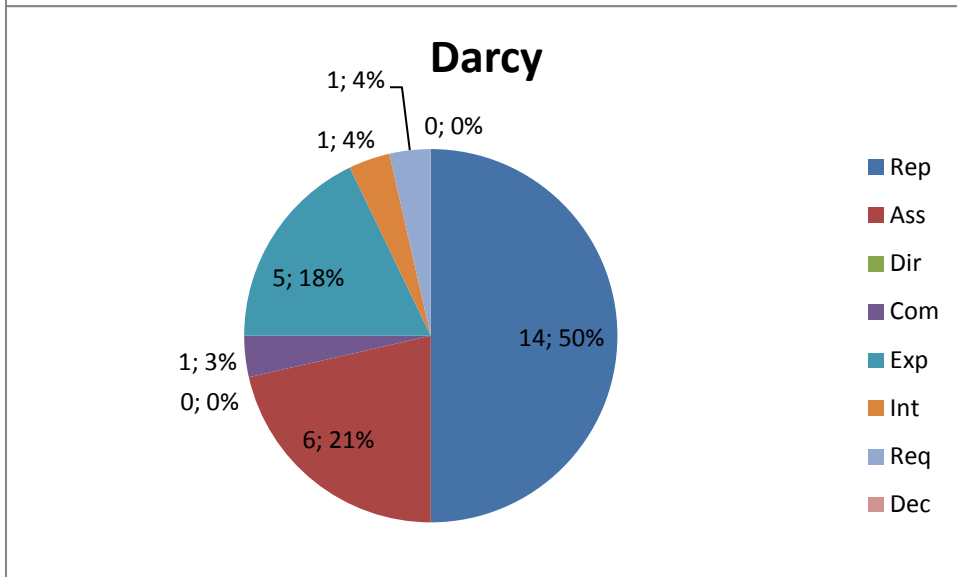
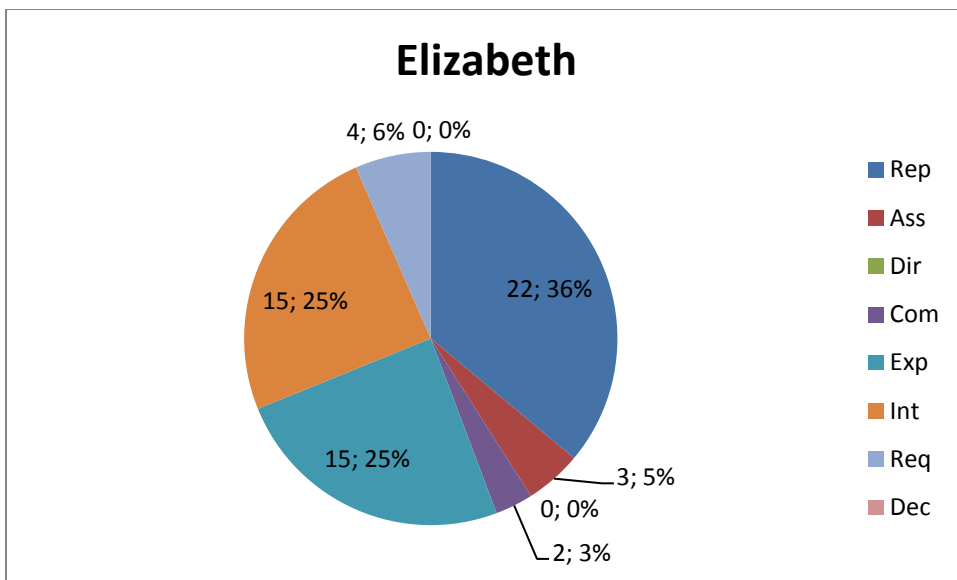
11

Dec

11



Dialogue 15	Elizabeth	Dialogue 15	Darcy
Rep	22	Rep	14
Ass	3	Ass	6
Dir	0	Dir	0
Com	2	Com	1
Exp	15	Exp	5
Int	15	Int	1
Req	4	Req	1
Dec	0	Dec	0



## 7. Discussion

The most frequent type of illocutionary acts used in the chosen dialogues of Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* is representative direct implicit. Logically, this type of acts serves as a means of simple reference to "represent a state of affairs" (Mey, 1993:131), but not only this. In our work, representatives are contrasted with assertives, as stating what a speaker believes to be the case in contrast to simple statement by assertives such as "I believe you are right" in comparison with "France is hexagonal" (Austin 1955). In implicit speech acts the verb of believing might not be uttered and thus its interpretation may be ambiguous. Simple statement as "The king is very old" may be interpreted as either assertive or representative.

As it was already mentioned, speech acts introducing some argument are called expositives, in order to contrast it here with simple assertives or the statements of believing, representatives. Other class of speech acts which occur quite often here are expressives. The speech acts that occur more rarely are requestives, directives, commissives and even more seldom declarations.

A typical example of requestives is the beginning of Darcy's first proposal of marriage to Elizabeth, chapter 34:

"After a silence of several minutes, he came towards her in an agitated manner, and thus began:

"In vain I have struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you." "

Another clear case of requestives is the short dialogue of Elizabeth with Wickham, when she already knows the truth about him, chapter 52, segment 67-69: "Come, Mr Wickham, we are brother and sister, you know. Do not let us quarrel about the past. In future, I hope we shall be always of one mind."

When lady Catherine criticises the upbringing of Elizabeth and her sisters, she also uses directives when she points out, chapter 29: "...Your mother should have taken you to town every spring for the benefit of masters." Close to the end of the novel lady Catherine comes to Elizabeth to forbid her to marry her nephew Mr Darcy. Her tone is again very strict and abundant with directives, chapter 56:

„Miss Bennet, I insist on being satisfied. Has he, has my nephew, made you an offer of marriage?”

“Your ladyship has declared it to be impossible.”

“It ought to be so; it must be so, while he retains the use of his reason...”

...”I will not be interrupted. Hear me in silence. My daughter and my nephew are formed for each other...” “

Surprisingly enough, declarations occur in dialogues of *Pride and Prejudice* quite rarely, even though it is a well-known fact that marriage is one of the main themes of not only this novel by Jane Austen. Normally, marriage constitutes a speech act of declaration. If we look closer, however, marriage as such is often referred to in her books, but it is not done there in full words of the declaration act.

One of the usual conversation patterns here is request for confirmation of what the speaker asks the addressee. This request is in form of either question or indicative sentence.

Hardly any talk in Jane Austen’s novels is innocent, and if it occurs after all, it is intentionally introduced to show what an innocent talk looks like. In other words, the fact that the talk appears innocent is no coincidence. More often, it signals that the person uttering it is naïve.

Basically, however, the people in the novels will judge one another according whatever they say or do, no matter how innocent the topic of such conversation or speech is. One cannot escape this public opinion. The more experienced players of social games also know how to use these communication strategies to fulfil their aims or intentions. When lady Catherine calls on Elizabeth in order to prevent her from marrying her nephew Mr Darcy, her speech contains multiple threats concerning public opinion. She also attacks Elizabeth’s social standing, when she points among other things at the fact that one of Elizabeth’s younger sisters, Lydia got married after elopement with Mr Wickham.

Literary scientists claim that character of the protagonists of Jane Austen’s novels does not change, it is just revealed. Their speech (strategies) does change, however. As Darcy and Elizabeth become closer, their speeches get more intimate. They do change their attitudes towards each other and the world as well, through reflection of each other’s

views and of their own behaviour. They both admit that they had to overcome something deeply rooted in them: he his pride and she her prejudice.

Logically, the protagonists who aspire to exert authority on others use directives rather than requestives. The authority can be determined by their higher social position (lady Catherine), their social roles (Mrs Bennet is Elizabeth's parent) or simply their wish to carry such authority (Elizabeth is believed to be more clever than her sister Jane or her friend Charlotte Lucas). Elizabeth, as the main heroine of the novel does not exert her authority by using directives, which also makes her exceptional.

Mrs Bennet frequently uses expressives not only to show her emotions, but also as a means of putting pressure on the addressee. Her husband Mr Bennet, on the other hand, uses humour to put down the effect of her speeches. Mrs Bennett's somewhat simple thinking goes in logical steps, she for instance prepares the floor for her persuasive communicative strategies by asking Mr Bennet whether he has heard that Netherfield Park islet at last. What does not develop much is Mr Bennett's basic proclaimed lack of willingness to visit newcomers.

When Elizabeth and Jane Bennet speak about sensitive issues such as Wickham's ill-treatment of Darcy, the both often get very emotional and they use expressives to dress the emotions in their speeches. In chapter 40 there is a good example of their emotionality.

"Lizzy, when you first read that letter, I am sure you could not treat the matter as you do now."

"Indeed, I could not. I was uncomfortable enough, I may say unhappy. And with no one to speak to about what I felt, no Jane to comfort me and say that I had not been so very weak and vain and nonsensical as I knew I had! Oh! How I wanted you!"

Mr Collins's speeches are very lengthy and showing complex wording in politeness turns of phrase. His ideas are self-centred and sometimes they almost lack substance. Jane Austen knew how to depict human folly in speeches, namely of Collins or Lydia. Some people will never be wise notwithstanding their education.

In the early parts of the novel, Elizabeth finds Mr Wickham both charming and admirable and she basically believes what he tells her about Mr Darcy. The turns of their dialogues at the beginning are quite long and very polite. When the truth about Wickham in relation to Darcy is finally revealed in Darcy's letter addressed to Elizabeth, her turns get more

concise. Even though she wishes to get rid of him, the means of politeness are partly preserved as somehow automatic means of maintaining conversation.

When lady Catherine de Bourgh wants Elizabeth to stay longer with the company, she is both kind and decisive. It is like the carrot and stick behavioural strategy. At the end of the novel she calls on Elizabeth to discourage her from marrying her nephew Mr Darcy. In terms of pragmatics, she combines threats (promises what she will do if Elizabeth does not say she would not marry Darcy) and commands (here she uses directives). What is quite symptomatic, she gives high reasons for what she demands aggressively. Elizabeth, however, signals these arguments about the predestination of Darcy to Miss de Bourgh are frivolous.

Elizabeth's speeches are both clever and eloquent. When she speaks to her equal, sister Jane Bennet, she sounds quite informal; with Jane she uses requestives so that Jane were not distracted by Elizabeth's critical ideas. Elizabeth tries just partly to correct Jane's too good evaluations of Bingley's sisters, she gives advice (representatives) rather than stronger directives (chapter 24, dialogue 7). When she speaks to lady Catherine, she uses evasive answers. (chapter 29, dialogue 8) "Elizabeth felt all the impertinence of her questions but answered them very composedly. ...

*"Upon my word," said her ladyship, "you give your opinion very decidedly for so young a person. Pry, what is your age?"*

*"With three younger sisters grown up," replied Elizabeth, smiling, "your ladyship can hardly expect me to own it." Lady Catherine seemed quite astonished at not receiving a direct answer; ... "*

Elizabeth also refuses lady Catherine's ideas about that the Bennets sisters should have had a governess and that the younger sisters should not be in company so that the elder ones could marry. She gets emotional but not too much, her thinking remains sober.

When Elizabeth responds to her mother's directives as signs of parental authority, she uses requestives in order not to do what Mrs Bennet wishes her to do (dialogue 5, chapter 19).

Elizabeth's reaction to Mr Darcy's first proposal is eloquent, logical and expresses gradually increasing the dramatic heightened tension; this dialogue is one of Jane Austen's masterpieces (chapter 34, dialogue 10)

In this novel, authorities often meet with refusal. Elizabeth is not willing to stay longer, and she gives reasons of another authority, her father (chapter 37, dialogue 11).

Lady Catherine de Bourgh is always formal. She can switch from laconic, strict style to long, eloquent, aggressive speaking.

## 8. Supplementary Comments

### 8.1 To the Changing Views of Politeness

How people perceive and practise politeness has changed during centuries immensely. In the time of Jane Austen's life severe rules governed the life of society, and those individuals who dared to oppose it were strictly ostracised (Byron, Wilde and many others). The social mobility across classes was restricted as well, and the case of Elizabeth, the main heroine of the novel *Pride and Prejudice* can be considered quite exceptional. With her wit and strong personality Elizabeth managed to transcend the borders of her class as she found her equal partner in the nobleman Darcy.

If the biographers say that Elizabeth Bennet was the mirror image of Jane Austen herself, it is important to note that the real author was not lucky enough to anchor happily in marriage. Allegedly, she refused an offer of marriage swiftly in an hour. The threat made to Elizabeth by the stupid priest Mr Collins, when she refused his proposal of marriage, that she might not obtain another such request, because her dowry is so limited, might have become real in Jane Austen's life.

As Chejnová (2012: 24 translation mine) writes, "Since the 17<sup>th</sup> century politeness has become a means of climbing up the social ladder (Sell, 1992, Watts, 2003). What became popular were the books about etiquette, mostly bought by the members of the middle classes in order to acquire the positively valued social behaviour."

According to Roger D. Sell chapter 4 called *Literary texts and diachronic aspects of politeness* in the book *Politeness in Language* (Watts, Ide, Ehlich 2005: 111)

"Nineteenth-century novelists offer countless glimpses of the continued interweaving of politeness with issues of class and power, politeness now regularly being perceived as a mask or a means, and associated with callous selfishness."

Jane Austen portrays some characters who seem friendly and polite at the beginning. It becomes revealed that they created their public image skilfully to cover what they had done wrong in the past. George Wickham, for instance, had slandered Mr Darcy, who

appeared arrogant at the first sight to the inhabitants of the town. Elizabeth discovered the truth later.

Some characters give positive values as the motive of their silly or unjust behaviour or treatment of the others. Mr Collins, the stupid priest, names his reasons for marrying Elizabeth as follows (Austen : 85): “My reasons for marrying are, first, that I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example of matrimony in his parish; secondly, that I am convinced it will add very greatly to my happiness; and thirdly – which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness.” Mr Collins disregards the fact that Elizabeth does not want to marry him and considers him rightly stupid and garrulous.

Lady Catherine de Bourgh also gives “good” reasons for her maltreatment of Elizabeth. She speaks about sincerity and frankness of her own character, but in fact she acts cruelly and heartlessly. When she comes to Longbourn, the house of the Bennets to prevent Elizabeth from marrying noble Darcy, her argumentation appears deeply anchored in good reasons.

Elizabeth reacts as follows: ” ...If Mr Darcy is neither by honour and inclination confined to his cousin, why is he not to make another choice? and if I am that choice, why may I not accept him?”

“Because honour, decorum, prudence – nay, interest, forbid it...”

## **8.2 On the Functionality of Communication in Pride and Prejudice**

Some passages of direct speech have predominantly not much other (communicative) function than showing of human folly – direct speech of Mr Collins, Lydia Bennet , analysable by means of conversation maxims (obscurity etc.), they are given there to show how stupid the person uttering them is. See Dialogue 5, segment 25 – 27.

25.                    "My reasons for marrying are, first, that I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example of matrimony in his parish;



26.                      secondly, that I am convinced that it will add very greatly to my happiness;
27.                      and thirdly--which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness.

Some “innocent” remarks of the heroes are targeted at recognizing and assuming the social qualities of a speaker so that the speaker could be criticised and proven wrong. When Lady Catherine de Bourgh arrives to the Bennett’s place, she utters several unflattering remarks, namely about their park and inconvenient sitting room. Those constatives serve for her to prepare a solid position to attack Elizabeth verbally, denigrate her socially (chapter 56) and discourage her from the alleged engagement with Mr Darcy. Lady Catherine uses expressives immensely both about Elizabeth’s behaviour and her own privileged status and she makes direct threats. She gives “good” reasons for her negotiating with Elizabeth, she speaks about her own sincerity and frankness where the term unscrupulousness might be used more adequately. Lady Catherine’s giving “positive” reasons on how she acts resembles the approach of Mr Collins, who acts in a silly manner and argues he does it for the god’s and all society’s well-being. He can contact anybody and not only when he proposes to Elizabeth he is ruthless as well in fact.

### **6.1 The Existentialism and Class Struggle in Jane Austen’s World**

When literary scientists study the works of literary giants, no matter how limited the authors’ scope is, they often find traces of new movements mirrored there. Thus, in the works of Jane Austen, her heroes struggle for their good public image, and what they say is their part of social games in order to negotiate the meaning in order to benefit from it. The public opinion is an aspect in the verbal fight for fortune, soil but also social position and power. No matter how innocent what they say can seem, people will judge them severely.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, a middle-class woman, Charlotte Lucas, marries the rather stupid priest, Mr Collins because of money and social position she acquires. Her friend, Elizabeth Bennet, criticises it. The oldest sister Bennet, Jane, does not condemn it, however, for she can accept Charlotte's simple and logical motives. The members of higher class, lady Catherine de Bourgh and Bingley's sisters try to prevent the members of lower class, Bennett's sisters from marrying Mr Darcy and Bingley. It is a kind of class struggle. It is done by attempting to persuade Elizabeth that this marriage is unequal; Mr Bingley is to travel to London, but he does not forget about Jane.

The struggles to influence public opinion also function upwards, however. The nobleman Mr Darcy is considered proud, arrogant and conceited, and his reputation is slandered by his alleged mistreatment of Mr Wickham. The truth is not revealed but at the end of the novel. By marriage, Jane and Elizabeth eventually find their equals and transcend the gaps in between their social classes.

#### **8.4 To the Nature of Talk in the Novel**

One of the main tasks in human life of the female and male heroes in the novels by Jane Austen was to survive in decent conditions. This was connected with various strategies of maintaining good public image, such as the art of speech etiquette (rhetoric), showing good manners, suitable style of dressing oneself, but also intrigues, coquetry and gossiping. The characters also used diverse means of communication such as visiting cards, letters, newspapers and announcements of public events (balls, weddings, funerals, etc.). All such means served to promote the qualities of potential partners.

In such circumstances, obviously, hardly any talk was totally innocent, because the speaker could be judged on the basis of it in any speech event, not excluding small talk, talks about the weather and life as such. At the beginning of the novel, Mr Darcy is considered arrogant and proud and is detested by the local inhabitants including Mrs Bennet. It proves hard to change this first impression and overcome his pride too.

The authors of reference books on Jane Austen unanimously agree, the language of her novels is very rich. As Marsh (1998) notes: "It is important for us to recognize just how rich these texts are, at the start. Jane Austen's novels are written in a way which packs every sentence with competing meanings and implications."

The language of Jane Austen is very flowery and the speech acts of her dialogues are quite complex with a wide range of shades of meaning. The main intention thus can be

blurred in places. The complicated constructions cause that the character of the dialogues resembles more the written than the spoken form of language.

The characters often struggle for obtaining good public image and a suitable partner in a marriage that would maintain or improve their life standards. The novels, thus, can be explained in view of existentialism.

In author's speech Jane Austen skilfully combines what is generally believed and what is more realistic to believe in particular cases. We call this peculiar symbiosis "deductive irony".

To the changing position of women and comment on how both sexes communicate and their speaking habits

Till the 20<sup>th</sup> century women did not have equal rights and were in majority subdued to men. As Marie McKeown notes in her article *Women Through History: Women's Experience Through the Ages* (updated on Feb 04, 2017):

"Across Europe, women could not vote, were strongly discouraged from owning a business and had many fewer property rights than men. Young aristocratic women were often forced into political marriages where all their property transferred to their husband and they were effectively trapped. Strict expectations of women's chastity prevailed, and women who broke the rules were punished as criminals and social exiles."

When lady Catherine de Bourgh in chapter 29 insists that the Bennet daughters ought to have had a governess, she might be theoretically right, even though Elizabeth assures her that the masters did a good job of their education. The communicative intention of lady Catherine is, however, abominable. She intends to establish and further emphasize her own superiority.

Jane Austen is considered a strong member of feminism and occupies its place among other famous women authors, such as Mary Shelley, the Brontes, George Eliot and others. Her exceptional heroines are comparable to Jane Eyre, created years later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Charlotte Bronte.

One of the topics in this work is to find out whether there are any (intentional?) differences between the speech habits of men and women. The peculiarities of the speeches of both sexes have been treated in books by the American linguist Deborah Tannen in her work called *You Just Don't Understand*. Tannen, however, treats also other

themes connected with conversation among friends, mothers and daughters. To compare their speaking habits with those features of the characters in *Pride and Prejudice* would make up for another big study.

## 9. Conclusion

In this work, there are 15 chosen dialogues of the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen analysed by means of the toolkit of speech acts, which consist of 1122 sentences. The most frequent is the category of representatives which occur in half of the cases. The second largest category proved to be expressives (almost a quarter of cases). The third largest group is constituted by assertives (22,26 %, 250 occurrences in total). Author's speech forms 13 %. Another category is interrogatives with 11,39 %. The occurrence of 56 items is the case of commissives and requestives 4,98%. The least frequent class is directives with only 52 occurrences, constituting 4.63% and declarations with the same score. There are 842 direct speech acts in majority, 63 explicit, which stands for 93.3 % to 6.6%. There are 687 of implicit speech acts in majority, 227 explicit, which equals 75.164% to 24.835 % . The main task of the analysis was to describe the speech patterns of main characters in the novel.

The sentences often belong to more categories of speech acts simultaneously, which seems to correlate with the more general characteristics of Jane Austen's language; masked by more complex wording significantly expressing also politeness. There are 55.8 % simple categories occurrences, 39.1 % double categories occurrences, 4.6 % triple categories occurrences, and only 0.5 % quadruple categories occurrences. In this part of research 969 sentences were included. In each dialogue the percentage of complex categories differs. See table:

Dialogue	Dialogue	Dialogue	Dialogue	Dialogue	Dialogue	Dialogue	Dialogue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.897%	32.653%	56.140%	40%	36.36%	52%	25.892%	30.434%
28	28	32	78	44	13	29	28

Dialogue 9	Dialogue 10	Dialogue 11	Dialogue 12	Dialogue 13	Dialogue 14	Dialogue 15
28.848%	42.045%	18%	32.038%	18.421%	29.588%	29.411%
15	37	8	33	14	79	25

The tendency roughly is that the shorter the dialogue, the higher proportion of complex categories in the sample.

The basic unit of this analysis is a sentence, or a main clause especially before and after a semi-colon.

The characters in the novel compete with one another for their social position. The more conventional is the speech of them, the less sincere it tends to be. Surprisingly, not all characters of higher rank speak less sincerely than those of lower rank. Lady Catherine does speak coldly, but not her nephew Darcy, especially at the end of the novel, when he becomes closer to Elizabeth, who is originally of lower rank than his. They both gradually transcend the distance of their social classes also in their speeches. “My real purpose was to see *you*, and to judge, if I could, whether I might ever hope to make you love me...” says Darcy in chapter 60, who is deeply moved and finally accepted by Elizabeth.

A typical speech patterns is the initiative on the side of the sender, who is more emotional than the recipient. This pattern corresponds also significantly to the occurrence of expressives. Mrs Bennet addresses Mr Bennet with more expressives. Mr Bennet sounds more concise and reserved than her. It is perhaps also because he is a man. This characteristics does not hold universally in the novel, however. Mr Collins, on the other hand, makes lengthy sentences, which are more complex but also more empty, because he is silly. His speech style is very starchy and ceremonious. Mr Bennet speaks more figuratively than his wife because his thinking is at higher level.

The two eldest sisters Bennets, Jane and Elizabeth echo in their emotions and use expressives in such a way. In her speeches with Wickham, Elizabeth is a little more emotional, he simultaneously tries to sound impartial when he says he cannot be impartial, for he knows Darcy too long and well. At the end of the novel, they both are friendly but also reserved.

Lady Catherine de Bourgh is reserved as well. There are two distinct ways of her speaking. When she is humbly addressed by Mrs Bennet, she responds shortly and severely. A moment later, when Elizabeth refuses to obey her, she shows her anger very eloquently. Elizabeth ponders upon her own alleged lack of cooperativeness in reaction to lady Catherine's pressure put upon her. Chapter 56: "I do not pretend to possess equal frankness with your ladyship. You may ask questions which I shall not choose to answer." Lady Catherine reacts with strict directives and expressives too.

As usual, people have some intentions to put through and they use various speech strategies or patterns in order to achieve these goals. When marriage is the only career which opens for the young women, the choice of their life partner is extremely important not only to satisfy their love but in many cases their lust for the fullness of life in richness which provides for their needs. There are a lot of mediocre players of the social games, as it is the case of Charlotte Lucas, who marries the silly priest William Collins because of his fortune and social standing.

In the right column called 'stylistic comments' there are multiple views concerned in order to capture the complexity of the meanings in the novel. This space provides both what is especially interesting and rare, as well as the important message that is reiterated.

In further research, Steven Davis's terms could be used to describe expected, unexpected and cooperative or non-cooperative responses to speech acts.

Not having known the excellent book by K. Bach and Robert M. Harnish *Linguistic Communication and Speech acts*, I distinguished assertives and representatives as the statements without belief and with the mental act of believing. These authors offer a more detailed category of constatives that are further divided in fifteen categories. Admittedly, with this useful tool we could have made more detailed analysis and conclusions especially about our most frequent category of speech acts, representative direct implicit. We partly neglected the important factor of belief, which is applicable basically to any utterance.

The theme of to what extent to believe what is spoken is, however, extremely important not only in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. The reader does not know that Mr Wickham is a liar and that Mr Darcy is not deeply in his heart only disagreeable. Elizabeth is at first taken in by Wickham's stories of hardship. Here Jane Austen, as Robert Miles points out, contributed to the development of *Bildungsroman*, when she depicted the way of

learning of these two main characters, Darcy and Elizabeth. According to Miles, the illusion of personality in fiction is dependent on how the characters change according to in which society they occur. In other words, not only their speech patterns change in the interaction of the participant.

Obviously, the factor of belief lies in the heart of the matter of the novel. There is a lot of doubtful information which can be handed down from one generation to another and unwisely repeated. The very first sentence of the novel tells it. "It is a truth universally acknowledged..." The communication in the book is heavily loaded with gossiping and intrigues. As one of my English literature teachers, Josef Grmela once told me: "Do not believe everything which is said. It is already in Schweik." We are tempted to believe the 10 factor-analysis in our work, but it must not be forgotten that in what Jane Austen writes there is this unaccountable charm, which cannot be captured by means statistics, because it always tends to escape our scientific tools.

To write about the work of Jane Austen is more difficult and demanding than it would seem at the first sight. Evidently, to conclude it is not enough to bring several numbers, to state some predictable evaluating generalizations, introduce some examples supporting our claims and sketch some solutions for other new research. Undoubtedly, the author was exceptional, but to formulate which means she used to achieve this effect requires enormous effort and understanding supported by careful studying. Surely, this fact is known to the professor Robert Miles, the author of an eloquent monograph on the work and personality of Jane Austen.

The self-evidence of behaviour of the literary characters in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* can be theoretically explained. The main heroine is Elizabeth, who "has something more of quickness than her sisters" her father Mr Bennet says. Elizabeth is exceptional in many respects. She does not use directives (if she does it is only rarely); these are on the other hand representatives, assertives and expressives that prevail. As for the frequency of simple categories, in majority her dialogues are dominated by her communicative partners, with the exception of three dialogues of Elizabeth and Darcy (9,10,15) and two dialogues with her eldest sister Jane (2 and 12).

Elizabeth possesses a good command of diverse communicative styles and the length of her utterances depends upon the level of formality determined by the social position of her addressees. In rather intimate dialogues with Jane, Elizabeth sounds more rational than her sister, both of them, however, give way to outspoken emotions. In dialogue 2 the

number of simple categories occurring in the speech of Elizabeth is roughly double in comparison with Jane, this assumption holds to the proportion of expressives (9E : 4J). Lady Catherine speaks in almost three times as many simple categories (dialogue 8, 25E:67C). In the next dialogue number 11, the proportion of these categories is 8E:36C. In the last but one dialogue number 14, there are 76 simple categories of Elizabeth occurring with as much as 172 occurrences of lady Catherine. It could signify that lady Catherine dominates the dialogue, but the fact remains that Elizabeth is so intelligent that she will never let herself drive into a corner, even either by implied or direct threats.

As it was mentioned earlier, Jane Austen's language is very rich. Its features show complexity not usual in the language of today. It applies not less to her characters' spoken language. Nevertheless, her works remain immensely popular, notwithstanding the current simplification of linguistic modes of acting in the third millennium.



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