CHAPTER III
METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Research Method

In completing this thesis, some theories, opinion and documentation are applied. Research method which is used in this research is Library research. Library research is a research conducted by learning books of brochure literature, magazine and various articles which have relevance with the problems in this research as Nawawi (1991:30) says,

“Penelitian kepustakaan (Library research) yaitu suatu penelitian yang dilakukan dengan menghimpun data dari berbagai literatur, baik di perpustakaan maupun di tempat-tempat lain. Literatur yang dipergunakan tidak terbatas hanya pada buku-buku, tetapi dapat juga berupa bahan-bahan dokumentasi, majalah-majalah, koran-koran dll. berupa bahan tertulis. Dari literatur tersebut dapat ditemukan berbagai teori, hukum, dalil, prinsip-prinsip, pendapat, gagasan-gagasan dll. yang dapat dipergunakan untuk menganalisa dan memecahkan masalah yang diselidiki.” (Library research is a research done by collecting data from many kinds of literature, whether in the library or any other places. Literature used is not only limited on books but also on the magazines, newspaper, and another written documentation. Relevant studies are also used to support the analysis. From that literature, there are theories, principles, opinion, ideas, etc. found within it which can be used to analyze and solve problems investigated.)

3.2 Data and Data Source

Data in this study are all utterances uttered by the two main characters, Miss Lucie Manette and Charles Darnay. All of the data in this research are called population. Population means the total object in the novel. The population in this research is all the utterances found in each part (three parts of the novel), 112 pages which contain speech acts.
The source of data in this research is taken from Charles Dickens’ novel entitled *A Tale of Two Cities* (simplified) that is published at 1979 in Oxford. There are many utterances contained speech acts uttered by Miss Manette and Charles Darnay. The total numbers of their utterances become the data to be analyzed are 107 utterances. Since the population is too big that is why the writer applies purposive sampling technique in taking the data to be analyzed. This kind of sampling is done by taking the unit of sample that is appropriate and suitable to the purpose of analysis as Nawawi (1991:157) states,

“Purposive sampling adalah teknik pengambilan sample yang disesuaikan dengan tujuan penelitian. Ukuran sample tidak dipersoalkan sebagaimana di dalam accidental sampling…. pembatasan sample hanya mengambil unit sampling yang sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian.” (Purposive sampling is a technique of taking the sample which is suitable to the purpose of research. The count of the sample is not problem as in accidental sampling….the scope of the sample only take the unit of sample that is appropriate to the purpose of research.)

3.3 Data Collecting Method

Documentation method is applied in collecting the data. This method is used because the source of the data in this research is written source. This method is a kind of technique of collecting the data through written document, especially archives and also books about opinion, theory, argument, etc. which are related to the research problem. As Nawawi (1991:133) says, “*Metode dokumentasi ialah cara mengumpulkan data yang dilakukan dengan kategorisasi dan klasifikasi bahan-bahan tertulis yang berhubungan dengan masalah penelitian, baik dari sumber dokumen maupun buku-buku, koran, majalah, dan lain-lain.*”
(Documentation method is a kind of technique of collecting the data by categorizing and classifying the written document that has relation with the problem discussed, whether from document or books, newspaper, magazine, etc.) In this method, the underlying is done to write down the variable has been obtained. If there is any variable found, it has to be marked with a check mark.

3.4 Data Analyzing Method

Descriptive method is applied in the data analysis, it tries to reveal the aspect investigated completely by describing the object condition as the way they are (fact finding) as Nawawi (1991:68) says,

“Metode deskriptif adalah cara memecahkan masalah penelitian dengan memaparkan keadaan objek yang diselidiki sebagaimana adanya berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang aktual pada saat sekarang. Dengan demikian metode ini memusatkan perhatian pada masalah-masalah atau fenomena-fenomena yang ada pada saat penelitian dilakukan atau masalah yang bersifat aktual, kemudian menggambarkan fakta-fakta tentang masalah yang diselidiki diiringi dengan interpretasi rasional yang akurat. Dimana penelitian ini menggambarkan fakta-fakta dan menjelaskan keadaan dari objek penelitian berdasarkan fakta-fakta sebagaimana adanya, dan mencoba menganalisis untuk memberi kebenarannya berdasarkan data yang diperoleh.” (Descriptive method is the way of solving the research problem by describing the situation and condition of the investigated object as the way they are (fact finding) that actual in the present. Thereby, this method focuses on the problems or phenomenon that is present while the research is done or the actual problem, and then describing the facts about the investigated problem with the accurate rational interpretation. This method describes the facts and explains the object condition of the research based on the facts as the way they are and tries to analyze to give the truth based on the data.)

The systematic procedures in conducting the analysis are as follows:

1. Reading the chosen novel and understanding the stories.
2. Identifying the utterances contained illocutionary act.
3. Categorizing the illocutionary acts into each category.

4. Identifying the performative verb of each utterance based on the expression of the type shown in the utterance where there is or not a slot for a verb that names the illocutionary act being performed.

5. Identifying the way of performing illocutionary acts by paying attention to the compatibility between illocutionary acts and the meaning of the utterance.

6. Determining the perlocutionary acts based on the hearer’s performing toward the speaker’s utterance.
CHAPTER IV
THE DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Data in this study are all utterances uttered by the two main characters, Miss Lucie Manette and Charles Darnay. The data are included written utterances and unwritten utterances (actions). Total numbers of the data are 107 utterances.

4.1 Category of Illocutionary Acts (CIA)

Analysis about how we do something by exploiting sentence is an analysis about speech acts. In doing analysis of speech act, we must really realize how important the contextual utterance is. Speech act theory means phrasing us, if we ask someone though it means order or if we say something in certain intonation (sarcastic) though it means exactly on the contrary.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, category of illocutionary acts can be divided into five categories. They are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative (Searle, 1997:10-16 in Saeed, 1997:212). Below are the analyses of speech acts based on the data in Charles Dickens’ novel entitled A Tale of Two Cities from page 1-112 with its illocutionary acts category in each context.

4.1.1 Representative

Representative is speech acts that commit a speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition.

a. Believing

1. Charles Darnay: ‘Actually sir, I believe it’s only your bad luck that has kept me out of prison in France.’
The uncle: ‘I don’t quite understand. Would you explain?’ (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of believing.

Charles believes that it was only his uncle’s bad luck that has kept him out of prison in France.

2. Charles Darnay: ‘The King has not liked you for many years. I believe that, if you could, you would sign a form which would send me to prison for many years.’

The uncle: ‘It is possible. I might do that for the honour of the family. But unfortunately it is difficult to obtain those useful forms….’ (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of believing.

Charles believes that the king has not liked his uncle for many years. If his uncle could, he would sign a form which would send him to prison for many years.

3. Mr. Carton: ‘Of all the people on earth, did you expect to see me?’

Charles Darnay: ‘I could not believe it was you. I can hardly believe it now.’

Mr. Carton: ‘No! By chance I have some power over one of the officers here. That is how I got in. I have come from Darnay’s wife. I bring you a request from her.’ (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of believing.

Charles believes that the king has not liked his uncle for many years. If his uncle could, he would sign a form which would send him to prison for many years.

b. Denying

1. Dr. Manette: ‘Why are you here? Are you the prison-guard’s daughter?’

Miss Manette: ‘No.’ (page 14)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of denying. Miss Manette denies that she is the prison-guard’s daughter.

2. Many voices shouted: ‘Down with the emigrant!’
   Charles Darnay: ‘Emigrant, my friends? Don’t you see that it was my own decision to come back to France?’ (page 67)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of denying.
   Charles Darnay denies the many voices that shouted he is an emigrant.

3. The other man: ‘Yes, judged and prosecuted. He is a traitor.’
   Charles Darnay: ‘Friends, you are making a mistake. I am not a traitor.’
   (page 67)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of denying.
   Charles Darnay denies the other man who said that he is a traitor.

4. The officer: ‘You are going to the prison of La Force.’
   Charles Darnay: ‘No! Why do you send me there? What law is this?’
   (page 69)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of denying.
   Charles Darnay denies that he is going to the prison of La Force.

5. Charles Darnay: ‘But I have never sent anyone to prison, Citizen Defarge.’
   Defarge: (Did not reply. He looked at Darnay angrily. Then he walked on silently and steadily). (page 71)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of denying.
   Charles Darnay denies that he ever sent anyone to prison.

c. **Asserting**

1. Defarge: ‘It is a bad truth for you.’
   Charles Darnay: ‘You are right. Everything here has changed. It is so sudden and unfair. I am completely lost. Will you help me a little?’
   Defarge: ‘No! He looked straight ahead.’ (page 71)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asserting.

Charles Darnay asserts that Defarge is right. Everything there has changed.

It is so sudden and unfair. He is completely lost.

2. **The President** : ‘Aren’t you an emigrant?’
   **Charles Darnay** : ‘I do not consider myself an emigrant in the way that
   the law thinks of an emigrant. I decided to give up my
   title because I didn’t want to be a noble. I left this
   country before the new law about emigrants was
   passed. I left to earn my own living in England. I did
   not want to live on the money that the poor people
   earned for me.’

   **The President** : ‘Can you prove this?’ (page 81)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asserting.

Charles Darnay asserts that he does not consider himself an emigrant in
the way that the law thinks of an emigrant. He decided to give up his title
because he didn’t want to be a noble. He left Paris before the new law
about emigrants was passed. He left to earn his own living in England. He
did not want to live on the money that the poor people earned for him.

**d. Describing**

1. **The lawyer** : ‘Tell us about it.’
   **Ms. Manette** : ‘When the prisoner came on the ship, he noticed how
tired and weak my father was. My father was very sick.
I was afraid to take him downstairs out of the fresh air. I
made him a bed on the deck. It was next to the steps
which went down to our room. I sat beside him on the
deck to take care of him. There were no other
passengers that night. I didn’t know which way the wind
would be blowing after we left the harbour. The
prisoner did. He moved my father’s bed so that it would
be sheltered from the wind. He was very worried about
my father’s health. That was how we began to talk
together.’

   **The lawyer** : ‘Let me interrupt you for a moment. Did the prisoner
come on to the ship alone?’ (page 22)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of describing. Miss Manette describes to them the story five years ago that is Miss Manette saw the prisoner on a ship when she was crossing the Channel.

**e. Stating**

1. The lawyer : ‘Miss Manette, have you seen the prisoner before?’
   Miss Manette : ‘Yes, sir.’ (page 21)
   
   The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of stating. Miss Manette states that she has seen the prisoner before.

2. The lawyer : ‘Did you see him five years ago on a ship when you were crossing the Channel?’
   Miss Manette : ‘Yes, sir.’ (page 22)
   
   The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of stating. Miss Manette states that she saw the prisoner five years ago on a ship when she was crossing the Channel.

3. Charles Darnay : ‘I can hardly believe I belong to the world again.’
   Mr. Carton : ‘I am not surprised. Not long ago you might have been on your way to death. You speak as if you are feeling sick.’ (page 27)
   
   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that he can hardly believe himself belong to the world again.

   Mr. Carton : ‘Then why don’t you go and get something to eat? I had dinner while the jury were making their decision. Let me take you to the nearest hotel where there is good food.’ (page 28)
   
   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that he thinks he does feel faint.

5. Charles Darnay : ‘I am much better now. I’m not sure what time it is or where I am, but I feel as if I am in the world.’
Carton : ‘That must give you great satisfaction.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that he is much better now. He is not sure what time it is or where he is, but he feels as if he is in the world.

6. Mr. Carton : ‘… Mr. Darnay, let me ask you a question.’
Charles Darnay : ‘Of course you may.’
Mr. Carton : ‘Do you think I particularly like you?’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Darnay lets Mr. Carton to ask him a question.

7. Mr. Carton : ‘Do you think I particularly like you?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Really, Mr. Carton. I have not asked myself the question.’
Mr. Carton : ‘Then ask yourself the question now.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that he has not asked himself about the question whether Mr. Carton particularly like him.

8. Mr. Carton : ‘Then ask yourself the question now.’
Charles Darnay : ‘You have acted as if you did like me but I don’t think you do.’
Mr. Carton : ‘I don’t think I do.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Darnay states that Mr. Carton has acted as if he did like him. But he does not think Mr. Carton does.

9. Charles Darnay : ‘However, there is nothing to prevent me from paying the bill. We will leave each other with no bad feelings.’
Mr. Carton : ‘Nothing at all!’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Darnay states that there is nothing to prevent him from paying the bill. They will leave each other with no bad feelings.
10. Mr. Carton : ‘One last word, Mr. Darnay. Do you think I have had too much to drink?’
Charles Darnay : ‘I think you have been drinking, Mr. Carton.’
Mr. Carton : ‘I have been drinking. I’ll tell you why. It is because I don’t care about any man on earth, and nobody cares about me.’ (page 29)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.

Charles Darnay states that he thinks Mr. Carton has been drinking.

11. Charles Darnay : ‘I don’t think you would try to help me if you knew I was going to die.’
The uncle : (Said nothing). (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.

Charles Darnay states that he does not think he would try to help him if he knew Darnay was going to die.

12. Charles Darnay : ‘Indeed, sir, I would not be surprised if you were trying to make my work looks more suspicious than it is already.’
The uncle : ‘No, no, no.’ (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.

Charles Darnay states that he would not be surprised if his uncle was trying to make his work look more suspicious than it is already.

The uncle : ‘Thank you for remembering.’ (The uncle is pretending to be nice). (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.

Charles states that he remembers what his uncle told him long ago.

14. Charles Darnay : ‘Dear Doctor Manette, I have watched you with her. I know how much you love each other. I have waited and waited as long as a man could. I did not want to come between you and your daughter. But I love her. I do love her.’
Doctor Manette : ‘I believe it. I have thought about this before. I believe it.’ (page 44)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that he has watched Doctor Manette with her daughter (Miss Manette). He knows how much Doctor Manette and his daughter love each other. He has waited and waited as long as a man could. He did not want to come between them. But he loves her. He does love her.

15. Charles Darnay : ‘You have told me so much. I want to tell you the truth about myself. You know that I am not using my own name. My name at the moment is my mother’s name. I have changed it a little.’
Doctor Manette : ‘Stop!’ (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that he wants to tell the Doctor the truth about himself because he knows that the Doctor knows that he is not using his own name. His name at the moment is his mother’s name. He has changed it a little.

16. The other man : ‘Yes, judged and prosecuted. He is a traitor.’
Charles Darnay : ‘Friends, you are making a mistake.’
The man : ‘You are lying. The new law says….’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that they are making a mistake.

17. Charles Darnay : ‘That was the day I left England.’
The innkeeper : ‘Everybody says that there will be more laws dealing with emigrants.’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states to the innkeeper that the fourteenth was the day he left England.
18. The officer: ‘We have new laws, Evremonde. We have new crimes since you were here.’
Charles Darnay: ‘Surely you realize that I came here of my own free will. I came here to help the man who wrote that letter on your desk. Isn’t that my right?’
The officer: ‘Emigrants have no rights, Evremonde.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.
Charles Darnay states that he came to France to help the man who wrote that letter on the officer’s desk.

19. Defarge: ‘It is you who married Dr. Manette’s daughter?’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes.’ (Darnay is looking at Defarge with surprise)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.
Charles Darnay states that he was who married Dr. Manatee’s daughter.

20. Defarge: ‘My name is Defarge. I keep a wine-shop in Saint Antoine. Possibly you have heard of me.’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, I have. My wife came to your house to get her father back.’ (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.
Charles Darnay directly states that he has heard of Defarge. His wife came to Defarge’s house to get her father back.

21. Defarge: ‘Why did you come to France?’
Charles Darnay: ‘You heard me say why I came here, a minute ago. Don’t you believe that it was the truth?’
Defarge: ‘It is a bad truth for you.’ (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.
Charles Darnay states that Defarge heard him say why he came there, a minute ago.

22. The gentleman: ‘But I hope you are not in secret.’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, they said I was in secret, but I don’t understand what it means.’
The gentleman : ‘Ah! What a pity!’ (page 72)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating.

Charles Darnay states that they said he was in secret. But he does not understand what it means.

23. Mr. Lorry : ‘What has happened? What is the matter? Why are you here?’
Miss Manette : ‘(Miss Manette ran into Mr. Lorry’s arms and cried) My husband is in Paris!’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Here, in Paris?’ (page 73)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of stating. Miss Manette states that her husband is in Paris.

24. Miss Manette : ‘He has been here for three or four days. I’m not sure how many. He came here to help someone. He was stopped at the gate and taken to prison.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Oh no!’ (page 73)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of stating. Miss Manette states that her husband has been in Paris for three or four days. She is not sure how many. He came there to help someone. He was stopped at the gate and taken to prison.

25. Madame Defarge : ‘What does your husband say in his letter? Doesn’t he say something about influence?’
Miss Manette : ‘It says that my father has a lot of influence at the prison.’
Madame Defarge : ‘Surely that will free your husband!’ (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of stating. Miss Manette states her husband’s letter says that her father has a lot of influence at the prison.

26. The President : ‘Can you prove this?’
Charles Darnay : ‘That is true, but I did not marry an Englishwoman.’
The President : ‘Is your wife a citizen of France?’ (page 82)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that he married in England but he did not marry an Englishwoman.

27. The President : ‘Is your wife a citizen of France?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Yes, she was born here.’
The President : ‘What is her name, and where is her family?’ (page 82)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that his wife was born in France.

28. The President : ‘What is her name and where is her family?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Lucie Manette, the only daughter of Doctor Manette, the good doctor who is sitting there.’ (His answer had a happy effect on the audience. They shouted out in honour of the well-known doctor.) (page 82)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that Lucie Manette, the only daughter of Doctor Manette, the good doctor who is sitting there.

29. The President asked Charles why he had not come back to France sooner.
Charles Darnay : ‘I did not return sooner because I knew I couldn’t get a job here,’ Charles answered. ‘In England, I was teaching French. I returned when I did because I received a letter. The letter was from a French citizen. He wanted me to come back and be his witness. He was in danger of dying, and I was the only one who could help him. Is that against the laws of the Republic?’
The audience : ‘No!’ (The President rang his bell to make them quiet.) (page 82)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that he did not return sooner because he knew he couldn’t get a job here. In England, he was teaching French. He returned when he did because he received a letter. The letter was from a French citizen. He wanted him to come back and be his witness. That French
citizen was in danger of dying, and he was the only one who could help him.

30. The President : ‘Who is this citizen?’
Charles Darnay : ‘He is my first witness. You will see his name on the letter they took away from me at the gate into Paris.’

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay states that this citizen is his first witness. The President will see French citizen’s name on the letter they took away from him at the gate into Paris.

f. Telling

1. Miss Manette : ‘I am going to see his shadow. It will not be he. It will only be his shadow!’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Don’t worry. You know the best and the worst now. You are on your way to see a poor gentleman who has been treated wrongly. If we have a good sea voyage and an easy land journey, you will soon be with him.’ (page 6)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of telling. Miss Manette tells Mr. Lorry that she is going to see his shadow.

2. The lawyer : ‘How many people were with him?’
Miss Manette : ‘There were two French gentlemen.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of telling. Miss Manette tells the lawyer that there were two French gentlemen.

3. The lawyer : ‘Did they talk to each other?’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes, they talked together until the last moment before the ship left. Then it was necessary for the French gentlemen to go back to land, in their boat.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of telling. Miss Manette tells the lawyer that the two French gentlemen talked together until the last moment before the ship left.
4. The lawyer : ‘Did they have any papers like these?’
   Miss Manette : ‘They had some papers. I don’t know what they were.’
   (page 22)

   The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of telling. Miss Manette tells the lawyer that they had some papers but she doesn’t know what they were.

5. Mr. Carton : ‘What do you expect to happen to you, Mr. Darnay?’
   Charles Darnay : ‘The worst.’ (page 27)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling. Charles Darnay tells Mr. Carton that his expect is the worst happening to him.

6. Doctor Manette : ‘…What is your name, my gentle girl?’
   Miss Manette : ‘Oh, sir, soon you will know my name, and who my mother and father were. You will know that I never knew how difficult their lives had been. I cannot tell you now, and I cannot tell you here. All that I can tell you now is that I want you to touch me and kiss me. Kiss me!’ She held him closely to her, like a child. Then she spoke to him again. ‘If my voice sounds like your wife’s voice, the voice that was once sweet music to your ears, cry for it, cry for it! If my hair is like her hair, remember the head that you loved, lying on your chest, cry for it, cry for it! When I tell you that I will take you home and look after you like a daughter, if that house reminds you of the home you used to have, cry for it, cry for it!’ (Then they both began to cry) (page 16)

   The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of telling. Miss Manette tells her father that she cannot tell him now and here. All that she can tell him now is that she wants him to touch her and kiss her.

7. The Marquis : ‘And meanwhile, how do you intend to live?’
   Charles Darnay : ‘I shall work.’
   The Marquis : ‘In England?’ (page 42)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling. Charles Darnay tells that he shall work to intend his life for meanwhile.
8. Charles Darnay: ‘I want to tell you this. I do not want to keep any secret from you.’
   Doctor Manette: ‘Stop! Tell me when I ask you, not now,’ he said….’
   (page 45)
   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling.
   Charles Darnay tells the Doctor about himself. He does not want to keep any secret from the Doctor.

9. The officer: ‘How old are you, Evremonde?’
   Charles Darnay: ‘Thirty-seven.’ (page 69)
   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling.
   Charles Darnay tells the officer that he was thirty-seven.

10. The officer: ‘Are you married?’
    Charles Darnay: ‘Yes.’
    The officer: ‘Where were you married?’ (page 69)
    The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling.
    Charles Darnay tells the officer that he was married.

11. The officer: ‘Where were you married?’
    Charles Darnay: ‘In England.’
    The officer: ‘Where is your wife, Evremonde?’ (page 69)
    The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling.
    Charles Darnay tells the officer that he was married in England.

12. The officer: ‘Where is your wife, Evremonde?’
    Charles Darnay: ‘She’s in England.’
    The officer: ‘You are going to the prison of La Force.’ (page 69)
    The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling.
    Charles Darnay tells the officer that his wife is in England.

13. Mr. Lorry: ‘…What prison is he in?’
    Miss Manette: ‘La Force.’
    Mr. Lorry: ‘La Force (repeated Mr. Lorry). You were always brave and helpful. I want you to be like that now. You must be calm and do exactly what I tell you. A lot depends on that. You cannot do anything tonight. You cannot possibly go outside. For Charles’ sake, you must do the
hardest thing of all. That is to be obedient and quiet. You must let me put you in a room at the back there. I want you to leave your father and me alone for a few minutes.’ (page 74)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of telling. Miss Manette tells Mr. Lorry that her husband is in prison La Force.

14. Charles Darnay: ‘…I am well. Your father has influence here. You cannot answer this.’
Miss Manette: Say nothing. (She was so happy to get Darnay’s letter that she turned to Madame Defarge and kissed her hand). (page 76)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of telling. Charles Darnay tells his wife that her father has influence in the prison La Force.

15. Then the President asked Charles if it was true that he had lived for years in England.
Charles Darnay: ‘Certainly it is true,’
The President: ‘Aren’t you an emigrant? What do you call yourself?’
(page 81)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling. Charles Darnay tells that it was true that he had lived for years in England.

16. Charles Darnay: ‘Carton, we cannot escape from this place. It cannot be done. You will only die with me. It is madness to try.’
Mr. Carton: ‘I haven’t asked you to escape, have I?’ (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling. Charles Darnay tells Carton that they cannot escape from that place. It cannot be done. Carton will only die with him. It is madness to try.

17. Charles Darnay: ‘Carton! Dear carton! It is madness. People had tried to escape before. They have always failed!’
Mr. Carton: ‘I have not yet suggested that you can escape.’ (page 100)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of telling. Charles Darnay tells Carton that it was madness. People had tried to escape before. They have always failed.

**g. Rejecting**

1. The lawyer : ‘Let me interrupt you for a moment. Did the prisoner come on to the ship alone?’
Miss Manette : ‘No.’
The lawyer : ‘How many people were with him?’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of rejecting. Miss Manette rejects that the prisoner came on to the ship alone.

**h. Affirming**

1. Miss Manette : ‘It is better to be frightened, than to be uncertain about the truth.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘The man’s wife was going to have a baby. Before the child was born, she suffered a lot. She suffered because she did not know what had happened to her husband. The child was born.’ (page 4)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of affirming. Miss Manette affirms that it is better to be frightened than to be uncertain about the truth of her parent’s story.

2. Charles Darnay : ‘We have been the cruellest noblemen. Our family name is the most hated in France.’
The uncle : ‘Let us hope so. If the poor people hate us, it means that they are afraid of us.’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of affirming. Charles Darnay affirms that they have been the cruellest noblemen. Their family name is the most hated in France.

3. Charles Darnay : ‘They only obey us because they are so afraid.’
Marquis : ‘Fear and lack of wealth are the only things that keep the poor people in their place.’ (page 42)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of affirming. Charles Darnay affirms that the poor people only obey them because they are so afraid.

4. Charles Darnay: ‘Sir, we have done wrong. We have done a great deal of wrong. We have only cared about our own pleasure. I hate your system. I shall continue to try and carry out my mother’s last wish. She asked me to fight against these evils.’

   The Marquis: ‘And meanwhile, how do you intend to live?’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of affirming. Charles Darnay affirms that they have done wrong. They have done a great deal of wrong. They have only cared about their own pleasure. He hates his uncle system.

   i. **Explaining**

   1. Miss Manette: ‘I received a letter from the Bank yesterday, sir. It said that they had discovered something about my dead father’s property. I never saw my father. The letter said that it was necessary for me to go to Paris. A gentleman from the Bank would be there to help me.’

      Mr. Lorry: ‘I am the gentleman.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of explaining. Miss Manette explains to Mr. Lorry that she received a letter from the Bank. It said that the Bank had discovered something about her dead father’s property. She never saw her father. The letter said that it was necessary for her to go to Paris. A gentleman from the Bank would be there to help her.

2. Miss Manette: ‘But this is my father’s story, sir. (She looked at him carefully). My mother died two years after my father’s death. Then it was you, I am almost sure that it was you, who brought me to England.’

      Mr. Lorry: ‘Miss Manette, it was I. Now you will understand that I am telling the truth. I have no feelings. I only know other people because they do business with me….’ (page 3)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of explaining. Miss Manette explains about her father’s story that is her mother died two years after her father’s death.

3. The lawyer : ‘Were they the same shape and size as these ones?’
   Miss Manette : ‘Possibly, but I really don’t know. They stood very near me whispering to each other. They stood under the light at the top of the steps. The light wasn’t very bright, and they talked in low voices. I didn’t hear what they said. I only saw that they were looking at the papers.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of explaining. Miss Manette explains that possibly those papers were the same shape and size, but she really does not know because they stood very near her whispering to each other. They stood under the light at the top of the steps. The light wasn’t very bright, and they talked in low voices. She didn’t hear what they said. She only saw that they were looking at the papers.

4. The lawyer : ‘Now, Miss Manette, what did you and the prisoner talk about?’
   Miss Manette : ‘The prisoner told me quite a lot about himself. Perhaps this was because of my helpless situation. He was so kind and useful to my father (Miss Manette began to cry). I hope that I do not reply him by doing him any harm today.’ (page 23)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of explaining. Miss Manette explains that the prisoner told her quite a lot about himself. Perhaps this was because of her helpless situation. The prisoner was so kind and useful to her father. She hopes that she does not reply him by doing him any harm today.
5. The lawyer: ‘Miss Manette, the prisoner knows that you must tell the truth. It is your duty. Now, please go on.’

Miss Manette: ‘The prisoner told me that he was travelling to do some very difficult business. He told me that he had to be very careful or people might get into trouble. He told me that he was using a different name. He said that he had been in France for a few days. He also said that he might have to travel between France and England for a long time in the future.’ (page 23)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of explaining. Miss Manette explains that the prisoner told her that he was travelling to do some very difficult business. He told her that he had to be very careful or people might get into trouble. He told her that he was using a different name. He said that he had been in France for a few days. He also said that he might have to travel between France and England for a long time in the future.

6. Charles Darnay: ‘I have come back, sir, as you knew I would. I have come back for the same reason that I went away. My activities led me into great and unexpected danger. But even if I knew I had to die for them, I would still carry on.’

The uncle: (Looked surprised.) (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of explaining. Charles Darnay explains to his uncle that he has come back for the same reason that he went away. His activities led him into great and unexpected danger. But even if he knew he had to die for them, he would still carry on.

7. Charles Darnay: ‘… I will be faithful to you until I die. Lucie is your child, your companion and your friend. I would not take her away. I want to help you, and bring her closer to you, if that is possible.’

Doctor Manette: ‘You speak like a man, Charles Darnay. I believe your feelings and I thank you for them….’ (page 44)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of explaining. Charles Darnay explains to Doctor Manette that he left France like the Doctor did. He left because it is such an unhappy place, and the people there have no hope. He came to England like he did, to work hard and hope for a happy future. He wants to share his happiness, to share his life and his home.

\textit{j. Convincing} \hfill
\begin{enumerate}
\item Mr. Carton : ‘Don’t be afraid to hear me. Don’t worry about anything I say. I am not worth it.’
\item Miss Manette : ‘No, Mr. Carton. I am sure that you are worth far more than you think.’
\item Mr. Carton : ‘I wish that I were worth more to you….’ (page 46)
\end{enumerate}

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of convincing.

Miss Manette convinces Mr. Carton that he is worth far more than he thinks.

\textit{k. Accusing} \hfill
\begin{enumerate}
\item Charles Darnay : ‘However, I know that you want to stop me. You would not care how you did it.’
\item The uncle : ‘My friend, I told you that. Remember I told you long ago.’ (page 41)
\end{enumerate}

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of accusing.

Charles Darnay accused that his uncle wants to stop him. His uncle would not care how he did it.
4.1.2 Directive

Directive is speech acts that are to cause the hearer to take a particular action.

a. Asking

1. Miss Manette : ‘The Bank told me that you would explain the details of the business to me. They warned me that I would be surprised by your story. I am prepared to hear all about it, and I am naturally very interested.’

   Mr. Lorry : ‘Miss Manette, I am a businessman. I am doing my job. Don’t think of me as a man with human feelings. You must think that I am just a machine that can speak. I will now tell you the story of one of our clients. He was a French gentleman, a clever man, a doctor.’ (page 2)

   The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of asking. Miss Manette asks Mr. Lorry to explain the details story about her father to her.

2. Mr. Carton : ‘Yes, I could, I will do it if you ask me.’

   Charles Darnay : ‘I do ask you. Thank you for your kindness.’ (page 26)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.

   Charles Darnay asks Mr. Carton to tell her his apology caused her to faint and thank her.

3. Miss Manette : ‘I asked you to believe that you could be better, Mr. Carton.’

   Mr. Carton : ‘Don’t ask me to believe it any more, Miss Manette….’ (page 47)

   The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of asking. Miss Manette asks Mr. Carton to believe that he could be better.

4. Charles Darnay : ‘When was it passed?’

   The innkeeper : ‘On the fourteenth.’ (page 67)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.

   Charles Darnay asks the innkeeper when the new law was passed.
5. The officer : ‘We have new laws, Evremonde. We have new crimes since you were here.’
Charles Darnay : ‘… Isn’t that my right?’
The officer : ‘Emigrants have no rights, Evremonde.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.
Charles Darnay asks whether that is not his right to help the man who wrote that letter on the officer’s desk.

6. Defarge : ‘Why did you come to France?’
Charles Darnay : ‘… Don’t you believe that it was the truth?’
Defarge : ‘It is a bad truth for you.’ (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.
Charles Darnay asks Defarge whether he does not believe that it was the truth.

7. Charles Darnay : ‘Will I be able to see anyone or write letters when I am in prison?’
Defarge : ‘You will see.’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.
Charles Darnay asks Defarge will he be able to see anyone or write letters when he is in prison.

8. Charles Darnay : ‘Will I be allowed to have a trial and defend myself? Surely they won’t just leave me there.’
Defarge : ‘You will see. The people have been sent to worse prisons without a trial. They have been left there for many years.’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.
Charles Darnay asks Defarge will he be allowed to have a trial and defend himself.

9. Miss Manette : ‘… I am asking you to use your power to help my husband and not to use it against him.’
Madame Defarge : (Looked coldly at Miss Manette. Then she turned and spoke to her friend, The Vengeance.) (page 77)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of asking. Miss Manette Madame Defarge to use her power to help her husband and not to use it against him.

10. Charles Darnay : ‘Tell me why I am a prisoner again.’
   The man : ‘You will know when you are called to trial tomorrow.’
   (page 84)
   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.

   Charles Darnay asks a rough man to tell him why he is a prisoner again.

11. Mr. Carton : ‘No. By chance I have some power over one of the officers here. That is how I got in. I have come from your wife. I bring you a request from her.’

   Charles Darnay : ‘What is it?’
   Mr. Carton : ‘I have no time now to explain that to you…’  (page 100)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.

   Charles Darnay asked Carton what his wife’s request is.

12. Charles Darnay : ‘What is that smell?’

   Mr. Carton : ‘I can’t smell anything. There is nothing here. Pick up your pen and finish. Hurry, hurry!’  (page 101)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of asking.

   Darnay directly asks Carton what that smell is.

b. Begging

1. Miss Manette : ‘Please tell me more, sir.’

   Mr. Lorry : ‘I am going to. I hope this won’t frighten you too much.’  (page 4)

   The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of begging. Miss Manette begs on Mr. Lorry to tell her more about her father.

2. The other two men were going to come forward, because they thought Miss Manette might be frightened. But she sat very still as the old man held her. She spoke to them in a low voice,

   Miss Manette : ‘Please, gentlemen, do not come near us, do not speak, do not move!’

   The two men : (Say nothing)  (page 16)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of begging. Miss Manette begs on the two men to do not come near them, not speak and do not move.

3. **Defarge** : ‘It is a bad truth for you.’
   **Charles Darnay** : ‘… Will you help me a little?’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of begging.

Charles Darnay begs on Defarge to help him a little.

4. **Miss Manette** : ‘Will you be a good to my poor husband? Please don’t do him any harm.’
   **Madame Defarge** : ‘(Looked at Miss Manette calmly) I did not come here to think about your husband.’ (page 76)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of begging. Miss Manette begs on Madam Defarge to be a good to her poor husband.

5. **Madame Defarge** : ‘… I came here to see you.’
   **Miss Manette** : ‘Then for my sake be kind to him. For my child’s sake be kind to him.’
   **Madame Defarge** : ‘What does your husband say in his letter?’ (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of begging. Miss Manette begs on Madam Defarge to be kind to her husband for her sake and her child’s sake.

6. **Miss Manette** : ‘You are a wife and mother. You must understand. I beg you to pity me….’
   **Madame Defarge** : (Looked coldly at Miss Manette. Then she turned and spoke to her friend, The Vengeance.) (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of begging. Miss Manette begs Madame Defarge to pity her.

c. **Commanding**

1. **Dr. Manette** : ‘…What is your name, my gentle girl?
   **Miss Manette** : ‘… If my voice sounds like your wife’s voice, the voice that was once sweet music to your ears, cry for it, cry
for it! If my hair is like her hair, remember the head that you loved, lying on your chest, cry for it, cry for it! When I tell you that I will take you home and look after you like a daughter, if that house reminds you of the home you used to have, cry for it, cry for it!’ (page 16)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of commanding.

Miss Manette commands him to cry if her voice sounds like his wife’s voice, the voice that was once sweet music to his ears, her hair is like his wife’s hair and when she tells him that she will take him home and look after him like a daughter, if that house reminds him of the home he used to have.

2. Charles Darnay : ‘Dearest, be brave. I am well. Your father has influence here. You cannot answer this.’

Miss Manette : (She was so happy to get it that she turned to Madame Defarge and kissed her hand.) (page 76)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of commanding.

Charles Darnay directly commands his wife to be brave.

d. Requesting

1. Miss Manette : ‘I replied to the Bank, sir. I told them that I was an orphan and had no friend to go to France with me. I asked them if I could travel with the gentleman, so that he could protect me on the journey.’

Mr. Lorry : ‘I was happy to be given the job. I shall be even happier to do it.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of requesting. Miss Manette requests Mr. Lorry to accompany her to go to France so that he could protect her on the journey.

2. Mr Carton : ‘I know you are anxious about Miss Manette. She is better now.’

Charles Darnay : ‘I am very sorry that I caused her to faint. Could you tell her this and thank her?’ (page 26)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of requesting.

Charles Darnay requests Mr. Carton to tell her his apology and thank her.

e. Ordering

1. Miss Manette : ‘Doesn’t any of your dream remain? Oh, Mr. Carton, think again! Try again!’
Mr. Carton : ‘No, Miss Manette. I know it is hopeless. Yes, I am weak enough to want you to know about it….’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of ordering. Miss Manette orders Mr. Carton to think again about his dream remain.

f. Inquiring

1. Miss Manette : ‘Was he from Beauvais?’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Yes, he was. The gentleman was from Beauvais, like your father. He was well known in Paris, as your father was. I met him there. He did some private business together. That was twenty years ago, when I was in our bank in France….’ (page 3)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of inquiring. Miss Manette inquires Mr. Lorry to tell her is the Doctor from Beauvais.

2. Miss Manette : ‘Was the child a daughter, sir?’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Yes, she was ….’ (page 4)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of inquiring. Miss Manette inquires Mr. Lorry whether the child was a daughter.

3. Miss Manette : ‘Are you feeling well, Mr. Carton?’
Mr. Carton : ‘No. You know how I live. How could I be well?’ (page 45)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of inquiring. Miss Manette inquires about Mr. Carton’s feeling.

4. Miss Manette : ‘Isn’t it a pity that you don’t live a better life?’
Mr. Carton : ‘It is a pity.’ (page 45)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of inquiring. Miss Manette inquires Mr. Carton whether it is not a pity that he does not live a better life.

5. Miss Manette : ‘Mr. Carton, can’t I help you? Can’t I try to help you live a better life? I know you would never tell your feelings to anyone else. Your feelings are good feelings. I am sure that you could be a good man.’
Mr. Carton : ‘No, Miss Manette. All you can do for me is to listen to what I must tell you….’ (page 46)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of inquiring. Miss Manette inquires Mr. Carton whether she can try to help him live a better life.

6. Miss Manette : ‘Doesn’t any of your dream remain? ….’
Mr. Carton : ‘No, Miss Manette. I know it is hopeless. Yes, I am weak enough to want you to know about it….’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of inquiring. Miss Manette directly inquires Mr. Carton whether any of his dream remains.

7. Miss Manette : ‘You have described your thoughts to me, and told me how I have influenced you. Can I use my influence to serve you? Can I use my power to help you to become a good man?’
Mr. Carton : ‘I know the best thing that I can do now, Miss Manette. Let me always remember this conversation with you….’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of inquiring. Miss Manette inquires Mr. Carton whether she can use her influence to serve him and her power to help him to become a good man.

8. Charles Darnay : ‘What is the new law that the man mentioned?’
The innkeeper : ‘It is a law for selling the property of the emigrants.’ (page 67)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of inquiring.

Charles Darnay inquires the innkeeper what the new law that the man is mentioned.

9. Charles Darnay : ‘Has that law been passed yet?’
The innkeeper : ‘I don’t know. It may have been passed. It will be. It doesn’t make any difference now. What would you like to eat?’ (page 68)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of inquiring.

Charles Darnay inquires the innkeeper whether that law has been passed yet.

g. Warning

1. The uncle : ‘In England?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Yes, you needn’t worry about our family name. I have another name in England.’
Then uncle : ‘Good-night….’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of warning.

Charles Darnay warns his uncle needn’t worry about their family name because he has another name in England.

2. Charles Darnay : ‘Do no believe that I would separate you from her….’
Doctor Manette : (Says nothing) (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of warning.

Charles Darnay directly warns Doctor Manette to do no believe that he would separate him from her.

h. Advising

1. Miss Manette : ‘Then why don’t you change it?’
Mr. Carton : ‘Please, forgive me, Miss Manette. I am sad because I know what I am going to say to you….’ (page 46)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of advising. Miss Manette indirectly advises Mr. Carton to change his live to be better life.
i. **Calling**

1. Miss Manette : ‘My husband, my father and my brother! Hush!’

   The man : (Keep silent). (page 91)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of calling. Miss Manette directly calls her husband, her father and her brother.

j. **Offering**

1. Miss Manette : ‘Please sit down, sir.’

   Mr. Lorry : (Gave a bow and sat down.) (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of offering. Miss Manette directly offers Mr. Lorry to take sit.

4.1.3 **Commissive**

Commissive is speech acts that commit a speaker to some future action.

a. **Pledging**

1. Charles Darnay : ‘… At present I can’t do very much. But if this land becomes mine, I shall try and help the poor people who work for me.’

   The Marquis : ‘And meanwhile, how do you intend to live?’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of pledging. Charles Darnay pledged that he shall continue to try and carry out his mother’s last wish that is fighting against these evils. At present he can’t do very much. But if this land becomes his mine, he shall try and help the poor people who work for him.

2. Charles Darnay : ‘… I will be faithful to you until I die. Lucie is your child, your companion and your friend. I would not take her away. I want to help you, and bring her closer to you, if that is possible.’

   Dr. Manette : ‘You speak like a man, Charles Darnay. I believe your feelings and I thank you for them….’ (page 44)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of pledging. Charles Darnay pledges to Doctor Manette that he will be faithful to him until he died. Lucie is his child, his companion and his friend. He would not take her away. He wants to help him, and bring her closer to him, if that is possible.

b. Promising

1. Charles Darnay : ‘If Lucie became my wife one happy day, I would never separate you from her. It would be a bad thing to do, and it would be hopeless.’
   Dr. Manette : (Did not reply him). (page 44)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of promising. Charles Darnay promises that if Lucie became his wife one happy day, he would never separate him from her because it would be a bad thing to do, and it would be hopeless.

2. Mr. Carton : ‘… Will you listen to me?’
   Miss Manette : ‘I will listen to you. I will be glad to, if it makes you happier.’ (page 46)

   The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of promising. Miss Manette promises to Mr. Carton that she will listen to him if it makes him happier.

3. Doctor Manette : ‘… If Lucie loves you, you will tell me on the morning of your wedding day. Do you promise?’
   Charles Darnay : ‘Certainly.’
   Doctor Manette : ‘Let us shake hands….’ (page 45)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of stating. Charles Darnay promises that he will tell the Doctor about himself on the morning of his wedding day.
4. Mr. Carton : ‘…Will you promise never to tell anyone about our conversation?....’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes, I promise, if that will help you.’
Mr. Carton : ‘Will you promise not to tell any person, even if you love them?’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of promising. Miss Manette directly promises Mr. Carton that she never to tell anyone about their conversation.

5. Mr. Carton : ‘Will you promise not to tell any person, even if you love them?’
Miss Manette : ‘Mr. Carton, this is your secret, not mine. I promise never to speak about it.’
Mr. Carton : ‘Thank you.’ (He kissed her hand and walked towards the door)....’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of promising. Miss Manette directly promises Mr. Carton that she never to speak about it to other person.

6. Mr. Carton : ‘Thank you.’
Miss Manette : ‘I will, Mr. Carton.’
Mr. Carton : ‘My last wish is this. It is useless to say this, I know. But it is true....’ (page 48)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of promising. Miss Manette directly promises Mr. Carton that she never to speak about their conversation to other person.

c. Predicting

1. He : ‘… What is your name, my gentle girl?’
Miss Manette : ‘Oh, sir. Soon you will know my name, and who my mother and father were. You will know that I never knew how difficult their lives had been....’ (page 16)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of predicting. Miss Manette predicts that her father soon will know her name and who her
mother and father were. He will know that she never knew how difficult her parent’s lives had been.

4.1.4 Expressive

Expressive is speech acts that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition.

a. Apologizing

1. Mr Carton said: ‘I know you are anxious about Miss Manette. She is better now.’
Charles Darnay: ‘I am very sorry that I caused her to faint….’ (page 26)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of apologizing.
Charles Darnay expresses an apology that caused her to faint.

b. Thanking

1. Miss Manette: ‘Thank you very much, sir….’
Mr. Lorry: ‘Miss Manette, I am a businessman. I am doing my job. Don’t think of me as a man with human feelings. You must think that I am just a machine that can speak. I will now tell you the story of one of our clients. He was a French gentleman, a clever man, a doctor.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs representative of thanking. Miss Manette thanks Mr. Lorry for his preparedness to accompany her to go to France.

2. Mr. Carton: ‘Yes, I could. I will do it if you ask me.’
Charles Darnay: ‘… Thank you for your kindness.’ (page 26)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of thanking.
Charles Darnay thanks for Mr. Carton’s kindness.
c. Deploring

1. Miss Manette: 'I am sad to have made you more unhappy than you were before you knew me, Mr. Carton.'
   Mr. Lorry: 'Don’t say that, Miss Manette. If anyone could have helped me, it would have been you. You will not be the cause for my becoming worse.' (page 47)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs representative of deploring.

Miss Manette deplores that she has made Mr. Carton more unhappy than he was before he knew her.

After analyzing each utterance of the two main characters, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay found that there are 107 utterances which can be included as speech acts and determined into its own category that appears in Charles Dickens’ novel entitled *A Tale of Two Cities* from page 1-112. There are four categories of illocutionary acts found in Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities*.

1. Categories representative found in the two main characters’ utterances, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay are representatives with sub category of believing, denying, asserting, describing, stating, telling, rejecting, affirming, explaining, convincing, and accusing.

2. Categories of directive found in the two main characters’ utterances, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay are directives with sub category of asking, begging, commanding, requesting, ordering, inquiring, warning, advising, calling, and offering.

3. Categories of commissive found in the two main characters’ utterances, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay are commissive with sub category of pledging, promising, and predicting.
4. Category of *expressive* found in the two main characters’ utterances, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay are expressives with sub category of *apologizing, thanking,* and *deploring.*

5. Category of *declarative* is not found in the two main characters’ utterances, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay.

4.2 **Performative Verb (PV)**

Performative verb which is intended as indicating devise of illocutionary force is a verb that explicitly names the speech act.

4.2.1 **Explicit Performative Verb (EPV)**

Explicit performative is a speech act containing a performative verb.

1. Miss Manette : ‘Thank you very much, sir….’
   Mr. Lorry : ‘Miss Manette, I am a businessman. I am doing my job. Don’t think of me as a man with human feelings. You must think that I am just a machine that can speak. I will now tell you the story of one of our clients. He was a French gentleman, a clever man, a doctor.’ (page 2)

   The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of thanking. Miss Manette explicitly thanks Mr. Lorry for his preparedness to accompany her to go to France.

2. Mr Carton said : ‘I know you are anxious about Miss Manette. She is better now.’
   Charles Darnay : ‘I am very sorry that I caused her to faint….’ (page 26)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of apologizing. Charles Darnay explicitly expresses an apology that caused her to faint.

3. Mr. Carton : ‘Yes, I could. I will do it if you ask me.’
   Charles Darnay : ‘I do ask you. Thank you for your kindness.’ (page 26)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asking. Charles Darnay explicitly asks and thanks for Mr. Carton’s kindness.

4. Charles Darnay : ‘I can hardly believe I belong to the world again.’
   Mr Carton : ‘I am not surprised. Not long ago you might have been on your way to death. You speak as if you are feeling sick.’
   (page 27)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay explicitly states that he can hardly believe himself belong to the world again.

5. Charles Darnay : ‘Actually sir, I believe it’s only your bad luck that has kept me out of prison in France.’
   The uncle : ‘I don’t quite understand. Would you explain?’
   (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of believing. Charles explicitly believes that it was only his uncle’s bad luck that has kept him out of prison in France.

6. Charles Darnay : ‘The King has not liked you for many years. I believe that, if you could, you would sign a form which would send me to prison for many years.’
   The uncle : ‘It is possible. I might do that for the honour of the family. But unfortunately it is difficult to obtain those useful forms….’
   (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of believing. Charles Darnay explicitly believes that the king has not liked his uncle for many years. If his uncle could, he would sign a form which would send him to prison for many years.

7. Miss Manette : ‘I asked you to believed that you could be better, Mr. Carton.’
   Mr. Carton : ‘Don’t ask me to believe it any more, Miss Manette….’
   (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of asking. Miss Manette explicitly asks Mr. Carton to believe that he could be better.
8. Mr. Carton : ‘...Will you promise never to tell anyone about our conversation?....’

Miss Manette : ‘Yes, I promise, if that will help you.’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of promising. Miss Manette explicitly promises Mr. Carton that she never to tell anyone about their conversation.

9. Mr. Carton : ‘Will you promise not to tell person, even if you love them?’

Miss Manette : ‘Mr. Carton, this is your secret, not mine. I promise never to speak about it.’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of promising. Miss Manette explicitly promises Mr. Carton that she never to speak about it to other person.

10. Mr. Carton : ‘Of all the people on earth, did you expect to see me?’

Charles Darnay : ‘I could not believe it was you. I can hardly believe it now.’ (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of believing. Charles Darnay explicitly believes that the king has not liked his uncle for many years. If his uncle could, he would sign a form which would send him to prison for many years.

4.2.2 Implicit Performative Verb (IPV)

Implicit performative is a speech act without a performative verb.

1. Miss Manette : ‘Please sit down, sir.’

Mr. Lorry : (Gave a bow and sat down.) (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of offering. Miss Manette implicitly offers Mr. Lorry to sit down.

2. Miss Manette : ‘I received a letter from the Bank yesterday, sir. It said that they had discovered something about my dead father’s property. I never saw my father. The letter said
Mr. Lorry: ‘I am the gentleman.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of explaining. Miss Manette implicitly explains that she received a letter from the Bank yesterday, sir. It said that they had discovered something about her dead father’s property. She never saw her father. The letter said that it was necessary for her to go to Paris. A gentleman from the Bank would be there to help her.

3. Miss Manette: ‘I replied to the Bank, sir, I told them that I was an orphan and had no friend to go to France with me. I asked them if I could travel with the gentleman, so that he could protect me on the journey.’

Mr. Lorry: ‘I was happy to be given the job. I shall be even happier to do it.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of requesting. Miss Manette implicitly requests to Mr. Lorry to accompany her to France.

4. Miss Manette: ‘…The Bank told me that you would explain the details of the business to me. They warned me that I would be surprised by your story. I am prepared to hear all about it, and I am naturally very interested.’

Mr. Lorry: ‘Miss Manette, I am a businessman. I am doing my job. Don’t think of me as a man with human feelings. You must think that I am just a machine that can speak. I will now tell you the story of one of our clients. He was a French gentleman, a clever man, a doctor.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of asking. Miss Manette implicitly asks to Mr. Lorry to tell her more the story about her father.

5. Miss Manette: ‘Was he from Beauvais?’

Mr. Lorry: ‘Yes, he was. The gentleman was from Beauvais, like your father. He was well known in Paris, as your father
was. I met him there. He did some private business together. That was twenty years ago, when I was in our bank in France….’ (page 3)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of inquiring. Miss Manette implicitly inquires whether the man from Beauvais.

6. Miss Manette : ‘But this is my father’s story, sir. (She looked at him carefully) My mother died two years after my father’s death. Then it was you, I am almost sure that it was you, who brought me to England.’

Mr. Lorry : ‘Miss Manette, it was I. Now you will understand that I am telling the truth. I have no feelings. I only know other people because they do business with me….’ (page 3)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of explaining. Miss Manette implicitly explains that it was her father story and wants to know more about that story.

7. Miss Manette : ‘Please tell me more, sir.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘I am going to. I hope this won’t frighten you too much.’ (page 4)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of begging. Miss Manette implicitly begs on Mr. Lorry to tell her more the story.

8. Miss Manette : ‘It is better to be frightened, than to be uncertain about the truth.’

Mr. Lorry : ‘The man’s wife was going to have a baby. Before the child was born, she suffered a lot. She suffered because she did not what had happened to her husband. The child was born.’ (page 4)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of affirming. Miss Manette implicitly affirms that is better to be frightened, than to be uncertain about the truth.
9. Miss Manette : ‘Was the child a daughter, sir?’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Yes, she was….’ (page 4)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of inquiring. Miss Manette implicitly inquires if the child a daughter.

10. Miss Manette : ‘I am going to see his shadow. It will not be he. It will only be his shadow!’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Don’t worry. You know the best and the worst now. You are on your way to see a poor gentleman who has been treated wrongly. If we have a good sea voyage and an easy land journey, you will soon be with him.’ (page 6)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of telling. Miss Manette implicitly tells that she is going to see her father’s shadow. It will not be he. It will only be her father’s shadow.

11. Doctor Manette : ‘Why are you here? Are you the prison-guard’s daughter?’
Miss Manette : ‘No.’ (page 14)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of denying. Miss Manette implicitly denies that she is the prison-guard’s daughter.

12. The other two men were going to come forward, because they thought Miss Manette might be frightened. But she sat very still as the old man held her. She spoke to them in a low voice,
Miss Manette : ‘Please, gentlemen, do not come near us, do not speak, do not move!’
The two men : Say nothing. (page 16)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of begging. Miss Manette implicitly begs on the two men do not to come near them, do not speak and do not move!

13. Doctor Manette : ‘…What is your name, my gentle girl?’
Miss Manette : ‘Oh, sir. Soon you will know my name, and who my mother and father were. You will know that I never knew how difficult their lives had been. I cannot tell you now, and I cannot tell you here. All that I can tell you now is
that I want you to touch me and kiss me. Kiss me!’ She held him closely to her, like a child. Then she spoke to him again. ‘If my voice sounds like your wife’s voice, the voice that was once sweet music to your ears, cry for it, cry for it! If my hair is like her hair, remember the head that you loved, lying on your chest, cry for it, cry for it! When I tell you that I will take you home and look after you like a daughter, if that house reminds you of the home you used to have, cry for it, cry for it!’ (page 16)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of predicting, telling, and commanding. Miss Manette implicitly predicts that Doctor Manette soon will know her name and who her parents were. He will know that she never knew how difficult her parent’s lives had been. She directly tells her father that she cannot tell him now and here. All that she can tell him now is that she wants him to touch her and kiss her, and commands him to cry if her voice sounds like his wife’s voice, the voice that was once sweet music to his ears, her hair is like his wife’s hair and when she tell him that she will take him home and look after him like a daughter, if that house reminds him of the home he used to have.

14. The lawyer : ‘Miss Manette, have you seen the prisoner before?’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes, sir.’ (page 21)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of stating. Miss Manette implicitly states that she has seen the prisoner before.

15. The lawyer : ‘Did you see him five years ago on a ship when you were crossing the Channel?’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes, sir.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of stating. Miss Manette implicitly states that she saw the prisoner five years ago on a ship when she was crossing the Channel.
16. The lawyer : ‘Tell us about it.’
    Miss Manette : ‘When the prisoner came on the ship, he noticed how tired and weak my father was. My father was very sick. I was afraid to take him downstairs out of the fresh air. I made him a bed on the deck. It was next to the steps which went down to our room. I sat beside him on the deck to take care of him. There were no other passengers that night. I didn’t know which way the wind would be blowing after we left the harbour. The prisoner did. He moved my father’s bed so that it would be sheltered from the wind. He was very worried about my father’s health. That was how we began to talk together.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of describing. Miss Manette implicitly describes the story on a ship five years ago when she was crossing the Channel.

17. The lawyer : ‘Let me interrupt you for a moment. Did the prisoner come on to the ship alone?’
    Miss Manette : ‘No.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of rejecting. Miss Manette implicitly rejects that the prisoner come on to the ship alone.

18. The lawyer : ‘How many people were with him?’
    Miss Manette : ‘There were two French gentlemen.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of telling. Miss Manette implicitly tells that there were two French gentlemen.

19. The lawyer : ‘Did they talk to each other?’
    Miss Manette : ‘Yes. They talked together until the last moment before the ship left. Then it was necessary for the French gentlemen to go back to land, in their boat.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of telling. Miss Manette implicitly tells that they talked together until the last moment before the ship left. Then it was necessary for the French gentlemen to go back to land, in their boat.
20. The lawyer: Did they have any papers like these?
Miss Manette: They had some papers. I don’t know what they were.

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of telling. Miss Manette implicitly tells that they had some papers. I don’t know what they were.

21. The lawyer: Were they the same shape and size as these ones?
Miss Manette: Possibly, but I really don’t know. They stood very near me whispering to each other. They stood under the light at the top of the steps. The light wasn’t very bright, and they talked in low voices. I didn’t hear what they said. I only saw that they were looking at the papers.

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of explaining. Miss Manette implicitly explains that the papers are possibly same, but she really doesn’t know. They stood very near her whispering to each other. They stood under the light at the top of the steps. The light wasn’t very bright, and they talked in low voices. She didn’t hear what they said. She only saw that they were looking at the papers.

22. The lawyer: Now, Miss Manette, what did you and the prisoner talk about?
Miss Manette: The prisoner told me quite a lot about himself. Perhaps this was because of my helpless situation. He was so kind and useful to my father. (Miss Manette began to cry). I hope that I do not reply him by doing him any harm today.

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of explaining. Miss Manette implicitly explains that the prisoner told her quite a lot about himself. Perhaps this was because of her helpless situation. He was so kind and useful to her father.
23. The lawyer: ‘Miss Manette, the prisoner knows that you must tell the truth. It is your duty. Now, please go on.’

Miss Manette: ‘The prisoner told me that he was travelling to do some very difficult business. He told me that he had to be very careful or people might get into trouble. He told me that he was using a different name. He said that he had been in France for a few days. He also said that he might have to travel between France and England for a long time in the future.’ (page 23)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of explaining. Miss Manette implicitly explains that the prisoner told her that he was travelling to do some very difficult business. He told her that he had to be very careful or people might get into trouble. He told her that he was using a different name. He said that he had been in France for a few days. He also said that he might have to travel between France and England for a long time in the future.

24. Mr Carton: ‘I know you are anxious about Miss Manette. She is better now.’

Charles Darnay: ‘… Could you tell her this and thank her?’ (page 26)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of requesting. Charles Darnay implicitly requests on Mr. Lorry to help him to tell her this and thank her.

25. Mr Carton: ‘What do you expect to happen to you, Mr. Darnay?’

Charles Darnay: ‘The worst.’ (page 27)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that his expect to happen is the worst.


Mr Carton: ‘Then why don’t you go and get something to eat? I had dinner while the jury were making their decision. Let me take you to the nearest hotel where there is good food.’ (page 28)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he thinks he does feel faint.

27. Charles Darnay: ‘I am much better now. I’m not sure what time it is, or where I am, but I feel as if I am in the world.’
Mr Carton : ‘That must give you great satisfaction.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he is better now. He is not sure what time it is, or where he is, but he feels as if he is in the world.

28. Mr Carton : ‘… Mr. Darnay, let me ask you a question.’
Charles Darnay : ‘Of course you may.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that Mr. Carton of course he may ask him a question.

29. Mr Carton : ‘Do you think I particularly like you?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Really, Mr. Carton? I have not asked myself the question.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he has not asked him self the question.

30. Mr Carton : ‘Then ask yourself the question now.’
Charles Darnay : ‘You have acted as if you did like me, but I don’t think you do.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that Mr. Carton has acted as if he did like him, but he doesn’t think he does.

31. Charles Darnay : (Darnay got up to ring the bell for the servant). ‘However, there is nothing to prevent me from paying the bill. We will leave each other with no bad feelings.’
Mr Carton : ‘Nothing at all!’ (page 28)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that there is nothing to prevent him from paying the bill. They will leave each other with no bad feelings.

32. Mr Carton : ‘One last word, Mr. Darnay. Do you think I have had too much to drink?’
Charles Darnay : ‘I think you have been drinking, Mr. Carton.’ (page 29)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he thinks Mr. Carton has been drinking.

33. Charles Darnay : ‘I have come back, sir, as you knew I would. I have come back for the same reason that I went away. My activities led me into great and unexpected danger. But even if I knew I had to die for them, I would still carry on.’
The uncle : (Looked surprised) (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of explaining. Charles Darnay implicitly explains that he has come back for the same reason that he went away. His activities led him into great and unexpected danger. But even if he knew he had to die for them, he would still carry on.

34. Charles Darnay : ‘I don’t think you would try to help me if you knew I was going to die.’
The uncle : (Says nothing) (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he doesn’t think the uncle would try to help him if the uncle knew he was going to die.

35. Charles Darnay : ‘Indeed, sir, I would not be surprised if you were trying to make my work look more suspicious than it is already.’
The uncle : ‘No, no, no.’ (page 41)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he would not be surprised if his uncle was trying to make his work look more suspicious than it is already.

36. Charles Darnay: ‘However, I know that you want to stop me. You would not care how you did it.’
   The uncle: ‘My friend, I told you that. Remember I told you long ago.’ (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of accusing. Charles Darnay implicitly accuses that he knows that his uncle wants to stop him. You would not care how his uncle did it.

   The uncle: ‘Thank you for remembering.’ (The uncle pretending to be nice) (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he remembers.

38. Charles Darnay: ‘We have been the cruellest noblemen. Our family name is the most hated in France.’
   The uncle: ‘Let us hope so. If the poor people hate us, it means that they are afraid of us.’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of affirming. Charles Darnay implicitly states that they have been the cruellest noblemen. Their family name is the most hated in France.

39. Charles Darnay: ‘They only obey us because they are so afraid.
   The uncle: ‘Fear and lack of wealth are the only things that keep the poor people in their place.’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of affirming. Charles Darnay implicitly affirms that they only obey them because they are so afraid.

40. Charles Darnay: ‘Sir, we have done wrong. We have done a great deal of wrong. We have only cared about our own pleasure. I
hate your system. I shall continue to try and carry out my mother’s last wish. She asked me to fight against these evils. At present I can’t do very much. But if this land becomes mine, I shall try and help the poor people who work for me.’

The uncle : (Says nothing) (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of affirming and pledging. Charles Darnay implicitly affirms that they have done wrong. They have done a great deal of wrong. They have only cared about their own pleasure. He hates your system. He shall continue to try and carry out his mother’s last wish. She asked him to fight against these evils. At present he can’t do very much. But if this land belongs to him, he shall try and help the poor people who work for me.

41. The uncle : ‘And meanwhile, how do you intend to live?’
Charles Darnay : ‘I shall work.’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that he shall work.

42. The uncle : ‘In England?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Yes, you needn’t worry about our family name. I have another name in England.’ (page 42)

IPV The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of warning. Charles Darnay implicitly warns that his uncle needn’t worry about their family name. He has another name in England.

43. Charles Darnay : ‘Dear Doctor Manette, I have watched you with her. I know how much you love each other. I have waited and waited as long as a man could. I did not want to come between you and your daughter. But I love her. I do love her.’
Doctor Manette : ‘I believe it. I have thought about this before. I believe it.’ (page 44)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he has watched Doctor Manette with her daughter. He knows how much they love each other. He has waited and waited as long as a man could. He did not want to come between he and his daughter. But he loves her.

44. Charles Darnay : ‘Do no believe that I would separate you from her. If Lucie became my wife one happy day, I would never separate you from her. It would be a bad thing to do, and it would be hopeless.’

Doctor Manette : (Says nothing.) (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of warning and promising. Charles Darnay implicitly warns not to believe that he would separate him from her and promises if Lucie became his wife one happy day, he would never separate him from her. It would be a bad thing to do, and it would be hopeless.

45. Charles Darnay : ‘No, dear Doctor Manette. I left France like you did. I left because it is such an unhappy place, and the people there have no hope. I came here like you did, to work hard and hope for a happy future. I want to share your happiness, to share your life and your home. I will be faithful to you until I die. Lucie is your child, your companion and your friend. I would not take her away. I want to help you, and bring her closer to you, if that is possible.’

Doctor Manette : ‘You speak like a man, Charles Darnay, I believe your feelings and I thank you for them….’ (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of explaining and pledging. Charles Darnay implicitly explains that he left France like him did. He left because it is such an unhappy place, and the people there have no hope. He came here like he did, to work hard and hope for a happy future. He wants to share his happiness, to share his life and his home. He will be faithful to him until he dies. Lucie is his child, his
companion and his friend. He would not take her away. He wants to help you, and bring her closer to him, if that is possible.

46. Charles Darnay: ‘You have told me so much. I want to tell you the truth about myself. You know that I am not using my own name. My name at the moment is my mother’s name. I have changed it a little.’

Doctor Manette: ‘Stop!’ (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he wants to tell Doctor Manette the truth about himself. He knows that he is not using his own name. His name at the moment is his mother’s name. He has changed it a little.

47. Charles Darnay: ‘I want to tell you this. I do not want to keep any secret from you.’

Doctor Manette: ‘Stop!’ ‘Tell me when I ask you, not now,’ he said….’ (page 45)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that he wants to tell Doctor Manette this. He does not want to keep any secret from him.

48. Doctor Manette: ‘... If Lucie loves you, you will tell me on the morning of your wedding day. Do you promise?’

Charles Darnay: ‘Certainly.’ (page 45)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he promises will tell Doctor Manette on the morning of his wedding day.

49. Miss Manette: ‘Are you feeling well, Mr. Carton?’

Mr. Carton: ‘No. You know how I live. How could I be well?’ (page 45)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of inquiring. Miss Manette implicitly inquires if Mr. Carton feels well.
50. Miss Manette: ‘Isn’t it a pity that you don’t live a better life?’  
Mr. Carton: ‘It is a pity.’ (page 45)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of inquiring. Miss Manette implicitly inquires isn’t it a pity that Mr. Carton doesn’t live a better life?

51. Miss Manette: ‘Then why don’t you change it?’  
Mr. Carton: ‘Please, forgive me, Miss Manette. I am sad because I know what I am going to say to you….’ (page 46)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of advising. Miss Manette implicitly advises Mr. Carton to change.

52. Mr. Carton: ‘…Will you listen to me?’  
Miss Manette: ‘I will listen to you. I will be glad to, if it makes you happier.’ (page 46)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of promising. Miss Manette implicitly promises she will listen to Mr. Carton.

53. Mr. Carton: ‘Don’t be afraid to hear me. Don’t worry about anything I say. I am not worth it.’  
Miss Manette: ‘No, Mr. Carton. I am sure that you are worth far more than you think.’ (page 46)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of convincing. Miss Manette implicitly convinces that she is sure Mr. Carton is worth far more than he thinks.

54. Miss Manette: ‘Mr. Carton, can’t I help you? Can’t I try to help you live a better life? I know you would never tell your feelings to anyone else. Your feelings are good feelings. I am sure that you could be a good man.’  
Mr. Carton: ‘No, Miss Manette. All you can do for me is to listen to what I must tell you….’ (page 46)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of inquiring. Miss Manette implicitly inquires if she can help him.

55. Miss Manette: ‘Doesn’t any of your dream remain? Oh, Mr. Carton, think again! Try again!’

Mr. Carton: ‘No, Miss Manette. I know it is hopeless. Yes, I am weak enough to want you to know about it…..’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of inquiring and ordering. Miss Manette implicitly inquires if any of his dreams remain and orders Mr. Carton to think again about his dream remain.

56. Miss Manette: ‘I am sad to have made you more unhappy than you were before you knew me, Mr. Carton.’

Mr. Carton: ‘Don’t say that, Miss Manette. If anyone could have helped me, it would have been you. You will not be the cause for my becoming worse.’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of deploring. Miss Manette implicitly deplores that she is sad have made him more unhappy than he was before he knew her.

57. Miss Manette: ‘You have described your thoughts to me, and told me how I have influenced you. Can I use my influence to serve you? Can I use my power to help you to become a good man?’

Mr. Carton: ‘I know the best thing that I can do now, Miss Manette. Let me always remember this conversation with you….’ (page 47)

IPV The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of inquiring. Miss Manette implicitly inquires if she can use her influence to serve him? Can she use her power to help him to become a good man?

58. Mr. Carton: ‘Thank you.’

Miss Manette: ‘I will, Mr. Carton.’ (page 48)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of promising. Miss Manette implicitly promises that she will.
Many voices shouted: ‘Down with the emigrant!’

Charles Darnay: ‘Emigrant, my friends? Don’t you see that it was my own decision to come back to France?’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of denying. Charles Darnay implicitly denies that he is an emigrant.

The other man: ‘Yes, judged and prosecuted. He is a traitor.’

Charles Darnay: ‘Friends, you are making a mistake. I am not a traitor.’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating and denying. Charles Darnay implicitly states that the other man is making a mistake and denies that he is not a traitor.

Charles Darnay: ‘What is the new law that the man mentioned?’

The innkeeper: ‘It is a law for selling the property of the emigrants.’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of inquiring. Charles Darnay implicitly inquires what the new law that the man mentioned is.

Charles Darnay: ‘When was it passed?’

The innkeeper: ‘On the fourteenth.’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asking. Charles Darnay implicitly asks when the law was passed.

Charles Darnay: ‘That was the day I left England.’

The innkeeper: ‘Everybody says that there will be more laws dealing with emigrants.’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that the fourteenth was the day he left England.
64. Charles Darnay: ‘Has that law been passed yet?’
The innkeeper: ‘I don’t know. It may have been passed. It will be. It
doesn’t make any difference now. What would you like to
eat?’ (page 68)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of
inquiring. Charles Darnay implicitly inquires if that law has been passed yet.

65. The officer: ‘How old are you, Evremonde?’
Charles Darnay: ‘Thirty-seven.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of
telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that he was thirty-seven.

66. The officer: ‘Are you married?’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of
telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that he is married.

67. The officer: ‘Where were you married?’
Charles Darnay: ‘In England.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of
telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that he married in England.

68. The officer: ‘Where is your wife, Evremonde?’
Charles Darnay: ‘She’s in England.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of
telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that his wife is in England.

69. The officer: ‘You are going to the prison of La Force.’
Charles Darnay: ‘No! Why do you send me there? What law is this?’ (page
69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of
denying. Charles Darnay implicitly denies that he is going to the prison of
La Force.
70. The officer: ‘We have new laws, Evremonde. We have new crimes since you were here.’ (The officer said with a hard smile and went on writing.)
Charles Darnay: ‘Surely you realize that I came here of my own free will. I came here to help the man who wrote that letter on your desk. Isn’t that my right?’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating and asking. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he came here to help the man who wrote that letter on the officer’s desk and asks whether that is not his right to help the man who wrote that letter on the officer’s desk.

71. Defarge: ‘It is you who married Dr. Manette’s daughter?’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes.’ (Darnay is looking at Defarge with surprise) (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he is who married Dr. Manette’s daughter.

72. Defarge: ‘My name is Defarge. I keep a wine-shop in Saint Antoine. Possibly you have heard of me.’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, I have. My wife came to your house to get her father back.’ (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he has heard of Defarge.

73. Defarge: ‘Why did you come to France?’
Charles Darnay: ‘You heard me say why I came here, a minute ago. Don’t you believe that it was the truth?’ (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating and asking. Charles Darnay implicitly states that Defarge heard him says why he came there, a minute ago and asks Defarge whether he does not believe that it was the truth.
74. **Defarge**: ‘It is a bad truth for you.’
**Charles Darnay**: ‘You are right. Everything here has changed. It is so sudden and unfair. I am completely lost. Will you help me a little?’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asserting and begging. Charles Darnay implicitly asserts that everything here has changed. It is so sudden and unfair. He is completely lost and begs Defarge to help him a little?

75. **Charles Darnay**: ‘Will I be able to see anyone or write letters when I am in prison?’
**Defarge**: ‘You will see.’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asking. Charles Darnay implicitly asks if he will be able to see anyone or write letters when I am in prison.

76. **Charles Darnay**: ‘Will I be allowed to have a trial and defend myself? Surely they won’t just leave me there.’
**Defarge**: ‘You will see. The people have been sent to worse prisons without a trial. They have been left there for many years.’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asking. Charles Darnay implicitly asks if he will be allowed to have a trial and defend himself.

77. **Charles Darnay**: ‘But I have never sent anyone to prison, Citizen Defarge.’
**Defarge**: (Defarge did not reply. He looked at Darnay angrily. Then he walked on silently and steadily.) (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of denying. Charles Darnay implicitly denies that he ever sent anyone to prison.

78. **The gentleman**: ‘But I hope you are not in secret.’
**Charles Darnay**: ‘Yes, they said I was in secret. But I don’t understand what it means.’ (page 72)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that they said he was in secret. But he doesn’t understand what it means.

79. Mr. Lorry : ‘What has happened? What is the matter? Why are you here?’
Miss Manette : (She ran into his arms and cried) ‘My husband is in Paris!’ (page 73)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of stating. Miss Manette implicitly states that her husband is in Paris.

80. Miss Manette : ‘He has been here for three or four days. I’m not sure how many. He came here to help someone. He was stopped at the gate and taken to prison.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Oh no!’ (page 73)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of stating. Miss Manette implicitly states that he has been here for three or four days. I’m not sure how many. He came here to help someone. He was stopped at the gate and taken to prison.

81. Mr. Lorry : ‘…What prison is he in?’
Miss Manette : ‘La Force.’ (page 74)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of telling. Miss Manette implicitly tells that his husband is in La Force.

82. Charles Darnay : ‘Dearest, be brave. I am well. Your father has influence here. You cannot answer this.’
Miss Manette : (Miss Manette was so happy to get it that she turned to Madame Defarge and kissed her hand.) (page 76)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of commanding and telling. Charles Darnay implicitly commands her to be brave and tells that he is well. Her father has influence here. She cannot answer this.
83. Miss Manette : ‘Will you be a good to my poor husband? Please don’t do him any harm.’
Madame Defarge : (Looked at Miss Manette calmly) ‘I did not come here to think about your husband.’(page 76)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of begging. Miss Manette implicitly begs on Madame Defarge to not harm her husband.

84. Madame Defarge : ‘…I came here to see you.’
Miss Manette : ‘Then for my sake be kind to him. For my child’s sake be kind to him.’ (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of begging. Miss Manette implicitly begs on Madame Defarge to be kind to her husband.

85. Madame Defarge : ‘What does your husband say in his letter? Doesn’t he say something about influence?’
Miss Manette : ‘It says that my father has a lot of influence at the prison.’ (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of sating. Miss Manette implicitly states that her husband says her father has a lot of influence at the prison.

86. Miss Manette : ‘You are a wife and mother. You must understand. I beg you to pity me. I am asking you to use your power to help my husband and not to use it against him.’
Madame Defarge : (Looked coldly at Miss Manette. Then she turned and spoke to her friend, The Vengeance) (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of begging and asking. Miss Manette implicitly asks Madame Defarge to use her power to help her husband and not to use it against him.

87. The President : ‘Was it true that you had lived for years in England?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Certainly it is true.’ (page 81)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that certainly it is true.

88. The President : ‘Aren’t you an emigrant?’
Charles Darnay : ‘I do not consider myself an emigrant in the way that the law thinks of an emigrant. I decided to give up my title because I didn’t want to be a noble. I left this country before the new law about emigrants was passed. I left to earn my own living in England. I did not want to live on the money that the poor people earned for me.’ (page 81)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asserting. Charles Darnay implicitly asserts that he does not consider himself an emigrant in the way that the law thinks of an emigrant. He decided to give up his title because he didn’t want to be a noble. He left this country before the new law about emigrants was passed. He left to earn his own living in England. He did not want to live on the money that the poor people earned for him.

89. The President : ‘Can you prove this?’
Charles Darnay : ‘That is true. But I did not marry an Englishwoman.’
(page 82)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he did not marry an Englishwoman.

90. The President : ‘Is your wife a citizen of France?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Yes, she was born here.’ (page 82)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that his wife was born in France.

91. The President : ‘What is her name, and where is her family?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Lucie Manette, the only daughter of Doctor Manette, the good doctor who is sitting there.’ (page 82)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that his wife’s name is Lucie Manette, the only daughter of Doctor Manette, the good doctor who is sitting there.

92. The President: ‘Why had not you come back to France sooner?’
Charles Darnay: ‘I did not return sooner because I knew I couldn’t get a job here. In England, I was teaching French. I returned when I did because I received a letter. The letter was from a French citizen. He wanted me to come back and be his witness. He was in danger of dying, and I was the only one who could help him. Is that against the laws of the Republic?’ (page 82)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he did not return sooner because he knew he couldn’t get a job here. In England, He was teaching French. He returned when he did because he received a letter. The letter was from a French citizen. He wanted him to come back and be his witness. He was in danger of dying, and he was the only one who could help him. Is that against the laws of the Republic?

93. The President: ‘Who is this citizen?’
Charles Darnay: ‘He is my first witness. You will see his name on the letter they took away from me at the gate into Paris.’ (page 82)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of stating. Charles Darnay implicitly states that he is his first witness. The President will see his name on the letter they took away from me at the gate into Paris.

94. Charles Darnay: ‘Tell me why I am a prisoner again.’
The man: ‘You will know when you are called to trial tomorrow.’ (page 84)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asking. Charles Darnay implicitly asks the man to tell him why he is a prisoner again.

95. Miss Manette : (Kept screaming and then said) ‘My husband, my father and my brother! Hush!’
The man : (Keeps silent) (page 91)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs explicit performative verb of calling. Miss Manette implicitly calls her husband, father and brother.

96. Mr. Carton : ‘No. By chance I have some power over one of the officers here. That is how I got in. I have come from your wife. I bring you a request from her.
Charles Darnay : ‘What is it?’ (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asking. Charles Darnay implicitly asks why it is.

97. Charles Darnay : ‘Carton, we cannot escape from this place. It cannot be done. You will only die with me. It is madness to try.’
Mr. Carton : ‘I haven’t asked you to escape, have I?’ (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that they cannot escape from this place. It cannot be done. He will only die with him. It is madness to try.

98. Charles Darnay : ‘Carton! Dear carton! It is madness. People had tried to escape before. They have always failed!’
Mr. Carton : ‘I have not yet suggested that you can escape.’ (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of telling. Charles Darnay implicitly tells that it is madness. People had tried to escape before. They have always failed.

99. Charles Darnay : ‘What is that smell?’
Mr. Carton : ‘I can’t smell anything. There is nothing here. Pick up your pen and finish. Hurry, hurry!’ (page 101)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs explicit performative verb of asking. Charles Darnay implicitly asks what that smell is.

After analyzing the two main characters’ utterances, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay in Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities* consist of 107 utterances, found 10 utterances included into *explicit performative verb* and 99 utterances included into *implicit performative verb*.

4.3 **Illocutionary Acts Performances (IAP)**

Illocutionary performance is the performance of which the speaker must make his/her speech to be clear to some other person that the act is performed.

**4.3.1 Direct Illocutionary Act (DIA)**

The direct illocutionary act of an utterance is the illocutionary most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered.

1. Miss Manette : ‘Please sit down, sir. 
Mr. Lorry : (Gave a bow and sat down.) (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs directive illocutionary act of offering. Miss Manette directly offers Mr. Lorry to take sit.

2. Miss Manette : ‘I received a letter from the Bank yesterday, sir. It said that they had discovered something about my dead father’s property. I never saw my father. The letter said that it was necessary for me to go to Paris. A gentleman from the Bank would be there to help me.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘I am the gentleman.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of explaining. In that utterance Miss Manette directly explains to Mr. Lorry that she received a letter from the Bank. It said that the Bank had discovered
something about her dead father’s property. She never saw her father. The letter said that it was necessary for her to go to Paris. A gentleman from the Bank would be there to help her.

3. Miss Manette : ‘Thank you very much, sir. The Bank told me that you would explain the details of the business to me. They warned me that I would be surprised by your story. I am prepared to hear all about it, and I am naturally very interested.’

Mr. Lorry : ‘Miss Manette, I am a businessman. I am doing my job. Don’t think of me as a man with human feelings. You must think that I am just a machine that can speak. I will now tell you the story of one of our clients. He was a French gentleman, a clever man, a doctor.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of thanking.

Miss Manette directly thanks Mr. Lorry for his preparedness to accompany her to go to France.

4. Miss Manette : ‘Was he from Beauvais?’

Mr. Lorry : ‘Yes, he was. The gentleman was from Beauvais, like your father. He was well known in Paris, as your father was. I met him there. He did some private business together. That was twenty years ago, when I was in our bank in France….’ (page 3)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring.

Miss Manette directly inquires Mr. Lorry to tell her if the Doctor from Beauvais.

5. Miss Manette : ‘Please tell me more, sir.’

Mr. Lorry : ‘I am going to. I hope this won’t frighten you too much.’ (page 4)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of begging.

Miss Manette directly begs on Mr. Lorry to tell her more about her father.

6. Miss Manette : ‘It is better to be frightened, than to be uncertain about the truth.’

Mr. Lorry : ‘The man’s wife was going to have a baby. Before the child was born, she suffered a lot. She suffered because
she did not what had happened to her husband. The child was born.’ (page 4)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of affirming.

Miss Manette directly affirms that it is better to be frightened than to be uncertain about the truth of her parent’s story.

7. Miss Manette : ‘Was the child a daughter, sir?’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Yes, she was….’ (page 4)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring.

Miss Manette directly inquires Mr. Lorry whether the child that he means was a daughter.

8. Doctor Manette : ‘Why are you here? Are you the prison-guard’s daughter?’
Miss Manette : ‘No.’ (page 14)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of denying.

Miss Manette directly denies while Doctor Manette asks her whether she is the prison-guard’s daughter.

9. The other two men were going to come forward, because they thought Miss Manette might be frightened. But she sat very still as the old man held her. She spoke to them in a low voice,
Miss Manette : ‘Please, gentlemen, do not come near us, do not speak, do not move!’
The two men : Say nothing. (page 16)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of begging.

Miss Manette directly begs on the two men who were going to come forward because they thought Miss Manette might be frightened, to do not come near them, not speak and do not move.

10. Doctor Manette : ‘…What is your name, my gentle girl?’
Miss Manette : ‘Oh, sir. Soon you will know my name, and who my mother and father were. You will know that I never knew how difficult their lives had been. I cannot tell you now, and I cannot tell you here. All that I can tell you now is
that I want you to touch me and kiss me. Kiss me!’ She held him closely to her, like a child. Then she spoke to him again. ‘If my voice sounds like your wife’s voice, the voice that was once sweet music to your ears, cry for it, cry for it! If my hair is like her hair, remember the head that you loved, lying on your chest, cry for it, cry for it! When I tell you that I will take you home and look after you like a daughter, if that house reminds you of the home you used to have, cry for it, cry for it!’ (page 16)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of predicting. Miss Manette directly predicts that her father soon will know her name and who her mother and father were. He will know that she never knew how difficult her parent’s lives had been. The utterance of Miss Manette also performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Miss Manette directly tells her father that she cannot tell him now and here. All that she can tell him now is that she wants him to touch her and kiss her, and the last of her utterance performs direct illocutionary act of commanding. Miss Manette directly commands him to cry if her voice sounds like his wife’s voice, the voice that was once sweet music to his ears, her hair is like his wife’s hair and when she tell him that she will take him home and look after him like a daughter, if that house reminds him of the home he used to have.

11. The lawyer : ‘Miss Manette, have you seen the prisoner before?’ Miss Manette : ‘Yes, sir.’ (page 21)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Miss Manette directly states that she has seen the prisoner before.

12. The lawyer : ‘Did you see him five years ago on a ship when you were crossing the Channel?’ Miss Manette : ‘Yes, sir.’ (page 22)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Miss Manette directly states that she saw the prisoner five years ago on a ship when she was crossing the Channel.

13. The lawyer : ‘Tell us about it.’
Miss Manette : ‘When the prisoner came on the ship, he noticed how tired and weak my father was. My father was very sick. I was afraid to take him downstairs out of the fresh air. I made him a bed on the deck. It was next to the steps which went down to our room. I sat beside him on the deck to take care of him. There were no other passengers that night. I didn’t know which way the wind would be blowing after we left the harbour. The prisoner did. He moved my father’s bed so that it would be sheltered from the wind. He was very worried about my father’s health. That was how we began to talk together.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of describing. Miss Manette directly describes to them the story five years ago, she saw the prisoner on a ship when she was crossing the Channel when the prisoner came on the ship, he noticed how tired and weak her father was. Her father was very sick. She was afraid to take her father downstairs out of the fresh air. She made him a bed on the deck. She sat beside him on the deck to take care of him. There were no other passengers that night. She didn’t know which way the wind would be blowing after we left the harbour. The prisoner did. He moved her father’s bed so that it would be sheltered from the wind. He was very worried about her father’s health. That was how they began to talk together.

14. The lawyer : ‘Let me interrupt you for a moment. Did the prisoner come on to the ship alone?’
Miss Manette : ‘No.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of rejecting.

Miss Manette directly rejects that the prisoner came on to the ship alone.
15. The lawyer : ‘How many people were with him?’
Miss Manette : ‘There were two French gentlemen.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of telling.
Miss Manette directly tells the lawyer that there were two French gentlemen.

16. The lawyer : ‘Did they talk to each other?’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes. They talked together until the last moment before the ship left. Then it was necessary for the French gentlemen to go back to land, in their boat.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of telling.
Miss Manette directly tells the lawyer that the two French gentlemen talked together until the last moment before the ship left.

17. ‘The lawyer : Did they have any papers like these?’
Miss Manette : ‘They had some papers. I don’t know what they were.’
(page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of telling.
Miss Manette directly tells that they had some papers but she doesn’t know what they were.

18. The lawyer : ‘Were they the same shape and size as these ones?’
Miss Manette : ‘Possibly, but I really don’t know. They stood very near me whispering to each other. They stood under the light at the top of the steps. The light wasn’t very bright, and they talked in low voices. I didn’t hear what they said. I only saw that they were looking at the papers.’ (page 22)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of explaining. Miss Manette directly explains that possibly those papers were the same shape and size but she really does not know.

19. The lawyer : ‘Now, Miss Manette, what did you and the prisoner talk about?’
Miss Manette : ‘The prisoner told me quite a lot about himself. Perhaps this was because of my helpless situation. He was so kind and useful to my father. (Miss Manette began to cry). I hope that I do not reply him by doing him any harm today.’ (page 23)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of explaining. Miss Manette directly explains that the prisoner told her quite a lot about himself. Perhaps this was because of her helpless situation. The prisoner was so kind and useful to her father. She hopes that she does not reply him by doing him any harm today.

20. The lawyer : ‘Miss Manette, the prisoner knows that you must tell the truth. It is your duty. Now, please go on.’
Miss Manette : ‘The prisoner told me that he was travelling to do some very difficult business. He told me that he had to be very careful or people might get into trouble. He told me that he was using a different name. He said that he had been in France for a few days. He also said that he might have to travel between France and England for a long time in the future.’ (page 23)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of explaining. Miss Manette directly explains the prisoner told her that he was travelling to do some very difficult business. He told her that he had to be very careful or people might get into trouble. He told her that he was using a different name. He said that he had been in France for a few days. He also said that he might have to travel between France and England for a long time in the future.

21. Mr Carton : ‘I know you are anxious about Miss Manette. She is better now.’
Charles Darnay : ‘I am very sorry that I caused her to faint. Could you tell her this and thank her?’ (page 26)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of apologizing. Charles Darnay directly expresses an apology that caused her to faint and perform direct illocutionary act of requesting. Charles Darnay directly requests Mr. Carton to tell her his apology and thank her.
22. Mr Carton : ‘Yes, I could. I will do it if you ask me.’
Charles Darnay : ‘I do ask you. Thank you for your kindness.’ (page 26)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of asking. Charles Darnay directly asks Mr. Carton to tell her his apology caused her to faint and thank her and performs direct illocutionary act of thanking. Charles Darnay directly thanks for Mr. Carton’s kindness.

23. Mr Carton : ‘What do you expect to happen to you, Mr. Darnay?’
Charles Darnay : ‘The worst.’ (page 27)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Darnay directly tells Mr. Carton that his expect is the worst happening to him.

24. Charles Darnay : ‘I can hardly believe I belong to the world again.’
Mr Carton : ‘I am not surprised. Not long ago you might have been on your way to death. You speak as if you are feeling sick.’ (page 27)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Charles Darnay directly states that he can hardly believe himself belong to the world again.

Mr Carton : ‘Then why don’t you go and get something to eat? I had dinner while the jury were making their decision. Let me take you to the nearest hotel where there is good food.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Darnay directly states that he thinks he does feel faint.

26. Charles Darnay : ‘I am much better now. I’m not sure what time it is, or where I am, but I feel as if I am in the world.’
Mr Carton : ‘That must give you great satisfaction.’ (page 28)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Darnay directly states that he is much better now. He is not sure what time it is or where he is, but he feels as if he is in the world.

27. Mr Carton : ‘… Mr. Darnay, let me ask you a question.’
   Charles Darnay : ‘Of course you may.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.
Darnay directly lets Mr. Carton to ask him a question.

28. Mr Carton : ‘Do you think I particularly like you?’
   Charles Darnay : ‘Really, Mr. Carton? I have not asked my self the question.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.
Darnay directly states that he has not asked himself about the question whether Mr. Carton particularly like him.

29. Mr Carton : ‘Then ask yourself the question now.’
   Charles Darnay : ‘You have acted as if you did like me, but I don’t think you do.’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.
Darnay directly states that Mr. Carton has acted as if he did like him. But he does not think Mr. Carton does.

30. Charles Darnay : (Darnay got up to ring the bell for the servant). ‘However, there is nothing to prevent me from paying the bill. We will leave each other with no bad feelings.’
   Mr Carton : ‘Nothing at all!’ (page 28)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.
Darnay directly states that there is nothing to prevent him from paying the bill. They will leave each other with no bad feelings.

31. Mr Carton : ‘One last word, Mr. Darnay. Do you think I have had too much to drink?’
   Charles Darnay : ‘I think you have been drinking, Mr. Carton.’ (page 29)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Darnay directly states that he thinks Mr. Carton has been drinking.

32. Charles Darnay: ‘I have come back, sir, as you knew I would. I have come back for the same reason that I went away. My activities led me into great and unexpected danger. But even if I knew I had to die for them, I would still carry on.’

The uncle: (Looked surprised) (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of explaining. Darnay directly explains to his uncle that he has come back for the same reason that he went away. His activities led him into great and unexpected danger. But even if he knew he had to die for them, he would still carry on.

33. Charles Darnay: ‘I don’t think you would try to help me if you knew I was going to die.’

The uncle: (Says nothing) (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Charles Darnay directly states that he doesn’t think his uncle would try to help him if his uncle knew he was going to die.

34. Charles Darnay: ‘Indeed, sir, I would not be surprised if you were trying to make my work look more suspicious than it is already.’

The uncle: ‘No, no, no.’ (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Charles Darnay directly states that he would not be surprised if his uncle was trying to make his work look more suspicious than it is already.

35. Charles Darnay: ‘I remember.’

The uncle: ‘Thank you for remembering.’ (The uncle pretending to be nice) (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Charles directly states that he remembers what his uncle told him long ago.
36. Charles Darnay: ‘Actually, sir, I believe it’s only your bad luck that has kept me out of prison in France.’

The uncle: ‘I don’t quite understand,’ said the uncle. ‘Would you explain?’ (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of believing. Charles directly believes that it was only his uncle’s bad luck that has kept him out of prison in France.

37. Charles Darnay: ‘The King has not liked you for many years. I believe that, if you could, you would sign a form which would send me to prison for many years.’

The uncle: ‘It is possible. I might do that for the honour of the family. But unfortunately it is difficult to obtain those useful forms…’ (page 41)

DIA The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of believing. Charles directly believes that the king has not liked his uncle for many years. If his uncle could, he would sign a form which would send him to prison for many years.

38. Charles Darnay: ‘We have been the cruellest noblemen. Our family name is the most hated in France.’

The uncle: ‘Let us hope so. If the poor people hate us, it means that they are afraid of us.’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of affirming. Charles directly affirms that they have been the cruellest noblemen. Their family name is the most hated in France.

39. Charles Darnay: ‘They only obey us because they are so afraid.’

The uncle: ‘Fear and lack of wealth are the only things that keep the poor people in their place.’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of affirming. Charles directly affirms that the poor people only obey them because they are so afraid to them.
40. Charles Darnay: ‘Sir, we have done wrong. We have done a great deal of wrong. We have only cared about our own pleasure. I hate your system. I shall continue to try and carry out my mother’s last wish. She asked me to fight against these evils. At present I can’t do very much. But if this land becomes mine, I shall try and help the poor people who work for me.’

The uncle: (Says nothing) (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of affirming. Charles Darnay directly affirms that they have done wrong. They have done a great deal of wrong. They have only cared about their own pleasure. He hates his uncle system. This utterance also performs direct illocutionary act of pledging. Charles Darnay directly pledges he shall continue to try and carry out his mother’s last wish that is fighting against these evils. At present he can’t do very much. But if this land becomes his mine, he shall try and help the poor people who work for him.

41. The uncle: ‘And meanwhile, how do you intend to live?’
Charles Darnay: ‘I shall work.’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Charles Darnay directly tells that he shall work to intend his live for meanwhile.

42. The uncle: ‘In England?’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, you needn’t worry about our family name. I have another name in England.’ (page 42)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of warning. Charles Darnay directly warns his uncle not to need worry about their family name because he has another name in England.

43. Charles Darnay: ‘Dear Doctor Manette, I have watched you with her. I know how much you love each other. I have waited and waited as long as a man could. I did not want to come
between you and your daughter. But I love her. I do love her.’

Doctor Manette : ‘I believe it. I have thought about this before. I believe it.’

(page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Charles Darnay directly states that he has watched Doctor Manette with her daughter (Miss Manette). He knows how much Doctor Manette and his daughter love each other. He has waited and waited as long as a man could.

He did not want to come between them. But he loves her. He does love her.

Charles Darnay : ‘Do not believe that I would separate you from her. If Lucie became my wife one happy day, I would never separate you from her. It would be a bad thing to do, and it would be hopeless.’

Doctor Manette : (Says nothing.) (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of warning. Charles Darnay directly warns Doctor Manette to do no believe that he would separate him from her and directly promises that if Lucie became his wife one happy day, he would never separate him from her because it would be a bad thing to do, and it would be hopeless.

Charles Darnay : ‘No, dear Doctor Manette. I left France like you did. I left because it is such an unhappy place, and the people there have no hope. I came here like you did, to work hard and hope for a happy future. I want to share your happiness, to share your life and your home. I will be faithful to you until I die. Lucie is your child, your companion and your friend. I would not take her away. I want to help you, and bring her closer to you, if that is possible.’

Doctor Manette : ‘You speak like a man, Charles Darnay, I believe your feelings and I thank you for them.…’ (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of explaining and pledging. Charles Darnay directly explains to Doctor Manette that he left France like the Doctor did. He left because it is such an
unhappy place, and the people there have no hope. He came to England like he did, to work hard and hope for a happy future. He wants to share his happiness, to share his life and his home and directly pledges Doctor Manette that he will be faithful to him until he died. Lucie is his child, his companion and his friend. He would not take her away. He wants to help him, and bring her closer to him, if that is possible.

46. Charles Darnay : ‘You have told me so much. I want to tell you the truth about myself. You know that I am not using my own name. My name at the moment is my mother’s name. I have changed it a little.’

Doctor Manette : ‘Stop!’ (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Charles Darnay directly states that he wants to tell the Doctor the truth about himself because he knows that the Doctor knows that he is not using his own name. His name at the moment is his mother’s name. He has changed it a little.

47. Charles Darnay : ‘I want to tell you this. I do not want to keep any secret from you.’

Doctor Manette : ‘Stop!’ ‘Tell me when I ask you, not now,’ he said….’ (page 45)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Charles Darnay directly tells the Doctor about himself. He does not want to keep any secret from the Doctor.

48. Doctor Manette : ‘... If Lucie loves you, you will tell me on the morning of your wedding day. Do you promise?’

Charles Darnay : ‘Certainly.’ (page 45)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Charles Darnay directly states that he promises will tell the Doctor about himself on the morning of his wedding day.
49. Miss Manette: ‘Are you feeling well, Mr. Carton?’
Mr. Carton: ‘No. You know how I live. How could I be well?’ (page 45)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring. Miss Manette directly inquires about Mr. Carton’s feeling.

50. Miss Manette: ‘Isn’t it a pity that you don’t live a better life?’
Mr. Carton: ‘It is a pity.’ (page 45)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring. Miss Manette directly inquires Mr. Carton whether it is not a pity that he does not live a better life.

51. Mr. Carton: ‘…Will you listen to me?’
Miss Manette: ‘I will listen to you. I will be glad to, if it makes you happier.’ (page 46)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of promising. Miss Manette directly promises to Mr. Carton that she will listen to him if it makes him happier.

52. Mr. Carton: ‘Don’t be afraid to hear me. Don’t worry about anything I say. I am not worth it.’
Miss Manette: ‘No, Mr. Carton. I am sure that you are worth far more than you think.’ (page 46)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of convincing. Miss Manette directly convinces Mr. Carton that he is worth far more than he thinks.

53. Miss Manette: ‘Mr. Carton, can’t I help you? Can’t I try to help you live a better life? I know you would never tell your feelings to anyone else. Your feelings are good feelings. I am sure that you could be a good man.’
Mr. Carton: ‘No, Miss Manette. All you can do for me is to listen to what I must tell you….’ (page 46)
The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring. Miss Manette directly inquires Mr. Carton whether she can try to help him live a better life.

54. Miss Manette : ‘Doesn’t any of your dream remain? Oh, Mr. Carton, think again! Try again!’
Mr. Carton : ‘No, Miss Manette. I know it is hopeless. Yes, I am weak enough to want you to know about it….’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring and ordering. Miss Manette directly inquires Mr. Carton whether any of his dream remains and directly orders Mr. Carton to think again about his dream remain.

55. Miss Manette : ‘I am sad to have made you more unhappy than you were before you knew me, Mr. Carton.’
Mr. Carton : ‘Don’t say that, Miss Manette. If anyone could have helped me, it would have been you. You will not be the cause for my becoming worse.’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of deploring. Miss Manette directly deplores have made Mr. Carton more unhappy than he was before he knew her.

56. Miss Manette : ‘You have described your thoughts to me, and told me how I have influenced you. Can I use my influence to serve you? Can I use my power to help you to become a good man?’
Mr. Carton : ‘I know the best thing that I can do now, Miss Manette. Let me always remember this conversation with you….’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring. Miss Manette directly inquires Mr. Carton whether she can use her influence to serve him and her power to help him to become a good man.

57. Miss Manette : ‘I asked you to believed that you could be better, Mr. Carton.’
Mr. Carton : ‘Don’t ask me to believe it any more, Miss Manette….’
(page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of asking.
Miss Manette directly asks Mr. Carton to believe that he could be better.

58. Mr. Carton : ‘…Will you promise never to tell anyone about our
conversation?....’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes, I promise, if that will help you.’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of
promising. Miss Manette directly promises Mr. Carton that she will never to
tell anyone about their conversation.

59. Mr. Carton : ‘Will you promise not to tell person, even if you love
them?’
Miss Manette : ‘Mr. Carton, this is your secret, not mine. I promise never
to speak about it.’ (page 47)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of
promising. Miss Manette directly promises Mr. Carton that she never to
speak about his speech to other person even if she loves them.

60. Mr. Carton : ‘Thank you.’
Miss Manette : ‘I will, Mr. Carton.’ (page 48)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of
promising. Miss Manette directly promises Mr. Carton that she never to
speak about their conversation to other person.

61. The other man : ‘Yes, judged and prosecuted. He is a traitor.’
Charles Darnay : ‘Friends, you are making a mistake. I am not a traitor.’
(page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating
and denying. Charles Darnay directly states that they are
making a mistake and denies that he is a traitor.
62. Charles Darnay: ‘What is the new law that the man mentioned?’
The innkeeper: ‘It is a law for selling the property of the emigrants.’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring. Charles Darnay directly inquires the innkeeper what the new law that the man is mentioned.

63. Charles Darnay: ‘When was it passed?’
The innkeeper: ‘On the fourteenth.’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of asking. Charles Darnay asks the innkeeper when the new law for selling the property of the emigrants was passed.

64. Charles Darnay: ‘That was the day I left England.’
The innkeeper: ‘Everybody says that there will be more laws dealing with emigrants.’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Charles Darnay directly states to the innkeeper that the fourteenth was the day he left England.

65. Charles Darnay: ‘Has that law been passed yet?’
The innkeeper: ‘I don’t know. It may have been passed. It will be. It doesn’t make any difference now. What would you like to eat?’ (page 68)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of inquiring. Charles Darnay directly inquires the innkeeper whether that law for selling the property of the emigrants has been passed yet.

66. The officer: ‘How old are you, Evremonde?’
Charles Darnay: ‘Thirty-seven.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Charles Darnay directly tells the officer that he was thirty-seven.
67. The officer : ‘Are you married?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Yes.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Charles Darnay directly tells the officer that he was married.

68. The officer : ‘Where were you married?’
Charles Darnay : ‘In England.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Charles Darnay directly tells the officer that he was married in England.

69. The officer : ‘Where is your wife, Evremonde?’
Charles Darnay : ‘She’s in England.’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Charles Darnay directly tells the officer that his wife is in England.

70. The officer : ‘You are going to the prison of La Force.’
Charles Darnay : ‘No! Why do you send me there? What law is this?’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of denying. Charles Darnay directly denies that he is going to the prison of La Force.

71. The officer : ‘We have new laws, Evremonde. We have new crimes since you were here.’ (The officer said with a hard smile and went on writing.)
Charles Darnay : ‘Surely you realize that I came here of my own free will. I came here to help the man who wrote that letter on your desk. Isn’t that my right?’ (page 69)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating and asking. Charles Darnay directly states that he came to France to help the man who wrote that letter on the officer’s desk and asks whether that is not his right to help the man who wrote that letter on the officer’s desk.

72. Defarge : ‘It is you who married Dr. Manette’s daughter?’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes.’ (Darnay is looking at Defarge with surprise.) (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Charles Darnay directly states that he was who married Dr. Manatee’s daughter.

73. Defarge: ‘My name is Defarge. I keep a wine-shop in Saint Antoine. Possibly you have heard of me.’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, I have. My wife came to your house to get her father back.’ (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Charles Darnay directly states that he has heard of Defarge. His wife came to Defarge’s house to get her father back.

74. Defarge: ‘Why did you come to France?’
Charles Darnay: ‘You heard me say why I came here, a minute ago. Don’t you believe that it was the truth?’ (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating and asking. Charles Darnay directly states that Defarge heard him says why he came there, a minute ago and asks Defarge whether he does not believe that it was the truth.

75. Defarge: ‘It is a bad truth for you.’
Charles Darnay: ‘You are right. Everything here has changed. It is so sudden and unfair. I am completely lost. Will you help me a little?’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of asserting and begging. Charles Darnay directly asserts that Defarge is right. Everything there has changed. It is so sudden and unfair. He is completely lost and begs Defarge to help him a little.

76. Charles Darnay: ‘But I have never sent anyone to prison, Citizen Defarge.’
Defarge: (Defarge did not reply. He looked at Darnay angrily. Then he walked on silently and steadily) (page 71)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of denying. Charles Darnay directly denies that he ever sent anyone to prison.

77. The gentleman: ‘But I hope you are not *in secret*.’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, they said I was *in secret*. But I don’t understand what it means.’ (page 72)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Charles Darnay directly states that they said he was *in secret*. But he does not understand what it means.

78. Mr. Lorry: ‘What has happened? What is the matter? Why are you here?’
Miss Manette: (She ran into his arms and cried) ‘My husband is in Paris!’ (page 73)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Miss Manette directly states that her husband is in Paris.

79. Miss Manette: ‘He has been here for three or four days. I’m not sure how many. He came here to help someone. He was stopped at the gate and taken to prison.’
Mr. Lorry: ‘Oh no!’ (page 73)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Miss Manette directly states that her husband has been in Paris for three or four days. She is not sure how many. He came there to help someone. He was stopped at the gate and taken to prison.

80. Mr. Lorry: ‘…What prison is he in?’
Miss Manette: ‘La Force.’ (page 74)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of telling.

Miss Manette directly tells Mr. Lorry that her husband is in prison La Force.

81. Charles Darnay: ‘Dearest, be brave. I am well. Your father has influence here. You cannot answer this.’
Miss Manette: (Miss Manette was so happy to get it that she turned to Madame Defarge and kissed her hand.) (page 76)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of commanding and telling. Charles Darnay directly commands his wife to be brave and tells his wife that her father has influence in the prison La Force.

82. Miss Manette : ‘Will you be a good to my poor husband? Please don’t do him any harm.’

Madame Defarge : (Looked at Miss Manette calmly) ‘I did not come here to think about your husband.’(page 76)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of begging. Miss Manette directly begs on Madam Defarge to be a good to her poor husband.

83. Madame Defarge : ‘...I came here to see you.’

Miss Manette : ‘Then for my sake be kind to him. For my child’s sake be kind to him.’ (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of begging. Miss Manette directly begs on Madam Defarge to be kind to her husband for her sake and her child’s sake.

84. Madame Defarge : ‘What does your husband say in his letter? Doesn’t he say something about influence?’

Miss Manette : ‘It says that my father has a lot of influence at the prison.’ (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of stating. Miss Manette directly states her husband’s letter says that her father has a lot of influence at the prison.

85. Miss Manette : ‘You are a wife and mother. You must understand. I beg you to pity me. I am asking you to use your power to help my husband and not to use it against him.’

Madame Defarge : (Looked coldly at Miss Manette. Then she turned and spoke to her friend, The Vengeance) (page 77)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of begging and asking. Miss Manette directly begs Madame Defarge to pity her and
asks Madame Defarge to use her power to help her husband and not to use it against him.

86. The President : ‘Was it true that you had lived for years in England?’
    Charles Darnay : ‘Certainly it is true.’ (page 81)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling.

Charles Darnay directly tells that it was true that he had lived for years in England.

87. The President : ‘Aren’t you an emigrant?’
    Charles Darnay : ‘I do not consider myself an emigrant in the way that the law thinks of an emigrant. I decided to give up my title because I didn’t want to be a noble. I left this country before the new law about emigrants was passed. I left to earn my own living in England. I did not want to live on the money that the poor people earned for me.’ (page 81)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of asserting. Charles Darnay directly asserts that he does not consider himself an emigrant in the way that the law thinks of an emigrant. He decided to give up his title because he didn’t want to be a noble. He left Paris before the new law about emigrants was passed. He left to earn his own living in England. He did not want to live on the money that the poor people earned for him.

88. The President : ‘Can you prove this?’
    Charles Darnay : ‘That is true. But I did not marry an Englishwoman.’
    (page 82)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.

Charles Darnay directly states that he married in England but he did not marry an Englishwoman.
89. The President: ‘Is your wife a citizen of France?’
   Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, she was born here.’ (page 82)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.
   Charles Darnay directly states that his wife was born in France.

90. The President: ‘What is her name, and where is her family?’
   Charles Darnay: ‘Lucie Manette, the only daughter of Doctor Manette, the good doctor who is sitting there.’ (page 82)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.
   Charles Darnay directly states that his wife’s name is Lucie Manette, the only daughter of Doctor Manette, the good doctor who is sitting there.

91. The President: ‘Why had not you come back to France sooner?’
   Charles Darnay: ‘I did not return sooner because I knew I couldn’t get a job here. In England, I was teaching French. I returned when I did because I received a letter. The letter was from a French citizen. He wanted me to come back and be his witness. He was in danger of dying, and I was the only one who could help him. Is that against the laws of the Republic?’ (page 82)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.
   Charles Darnay directly states that he did not return sooner because he knew he couldn’t get a job here. In England, he was teaching French. He returned when he did because he received a letter. The letter was from a French citizen. He wanted him to come back and be his witness. That French citizen was in danger of dying, and he was the only one who could help him.

92. The President: ‘Who is this citizen?’
   Charles Darnay: ‘He is my first witness. You will see his name on the letter they took away from me at the gate into Paris.’ (page 82)

   The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of stating.
   Charles Darnay directly states that this citizen is his first witness. The
President will see French citizen’s name on the letter they took away from him at the gate into Paris.

93. Charles Darnay : ‘Tell me why I am a prisoner again.’
   The man : ‘You will know when you are called to trial tomorrow.’
   (page 84)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of asking.
Charles Darnay directly asks a rough man to tell him why he is a prisoner again.

94. Miss Manette : (Kept screaming and then said) ‘My husband, my father and my brother! Hush!’
   The man : (Keeps silent) (page 91)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs direct illocutionary act of calling.
Miss Manette directly calls her husband, father, and brother.

95. Mr. Carton : ‘Of all the people on earth, did you expect to see me?’
   Charles Darnay : ‘I could not believe it was you. I can hardly believe it now.’
   (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of believing. Darnay directly could not believe it was Carton. He can hardly believe it now.

96. Mr. Carton : ‘No. By chance I have some power over one of the officers here. That is how I got in. I have come from your wife. I bring you a request from her.
   Charles Darnay : ‘What is it?’
   (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of asking.
Darnay directly asked Carton what his wife’s request is.

97. Charles Darnay : ‘Carton, we cannot escape from this place. It cannot be done. You will only die with me. It is madness to try.’
   Mr. Carton : ‘I haven’t asked you to escape, have I?’
   (page 100)
The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Darnay directly tells Carton that they cannot escape from that place. It cannot be done. Carton will only die with him. It is madness to try.

98. Charles Darnay : ‘Carton! Dear carton! It is madness. People had tried to escape before. They have always failed!’
Mr. Carton : ‘I have not yet suggested that you can escape.’ (page 100)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of telling. Darnay directly tells Carton that it was madness. People had tried to escape before. They have always failed.

99. Charles Darnay : ‘What is that smell?’
Mr. Carton : ‘I can’t smell anything. There is nothing here. Pick up your pen and finish. Hurry, hurry!’ (page 101)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs direct illocutionary act of asking. Darnay directly asks Carton what that smell is.

4.3.2 **Indirect Illocutionary Act (IIA)**

Indirect illocutionary act is an illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses another illocutionary force other than that literally expressed in the utterance. The indirect illocutionary act of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have.

1. Miss Manette : ‘I replied to the Bank, sir, I told them that I was an orphan and had no friend to go to France with me. I asked them if I could travel with the gentleman, so that he could protect me on the journey.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘I was happy to be given the job. I shall be even happier to do it.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs indirect illocutionary act of requesting. Miss Manette indirectly requests Mr. Lorry to accompany her to go to France so that he could protect her on the journey.
2. Miss Manette: ‘…The Bank told me that you would explain the details of the business to me. They warned me that I would be surprised by your story. I am prepared to hear all about it, and I am naturally very interested.’

Mr. Lorry: ‘Miss Manette, I am a businessman. I am doing my job. Don’t think of me as a man with human feelings. You must think that I am just a machine that can speak. I will now tell you the story of one of our clients. He was a French gentleman, a clever man, a doctor.’ (page 2)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs indirect illocutionary act of asking. Miss Manette indirectly asks Mr. Lorry to explain the details story about her father to her.

3. Miss Manette: ‘But this is my father’s story, sir. (She looked at him carefully) My mother died two years after my father’s death. Then it was you, I am almost sure that it was you, who brought me to England.’

Mr. Lorry: ‘Miss Manette, it was I. Now you will understand that I am telling the truth. I have no feelings. I only know other people because they do business with me….’ (page 3)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs indirect illocutionary act of explaining. Miss Manette indirectly request Mr. Lorry to tell her more who the gentlemen who brought her to England.

4. Miss Manette: (She spoke in a low, clear voice, like someone who is dreaming.) ‘I am going to see his shadow. It will not be he. It will only be his shadow!’

Mr. Lorry: (Quietly held her hands.) ‘Don’t worry. You know the best and the worst now. You are on your way to see a poor gentleman who has been treated wrongly. If we have a good sea voyage and an easy land journey, you will soon be with him.’ (page 6)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs indirect illocutionary act of telling. Miss Manette indirectly begs on Mr. Lorry to bring her to see her father’s shadow.

5. Charles Darnay: ‘However, I know that you want to stop me. You would not care how you did it.’
The uncle : ‘My friend, I told you that. Remember I told you long ago.’ (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs indirect illocutionary act of accusing. Charles Darnay indirectly accused that his uncle wants to stop him. His uncle would not care how he did it.

6. Miss Manette : ‘Then why don’t you change it?’
Mr. Carton : ‘Please, forgive me, Miss Manette. I am sad because I know what I am going to say to you….’ (page 46)

The utterance of Miss Manette performs indirect illocutionary act of advising. Miss Manette indirectly advises Mr. Carton to change his life to be better life.

7. Many voices shouted : ‘Down with the emigrant!’
Charles Darnay : ‘Emigrant, my friends? Don’t you see that it was my own decision to come back to France?’ (page 67)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs indirect illocutionary act of denying. Charles Darnay indirectly denies that he is an emigrant.

8. Defarge : ‘It is a bad truth for you.’
Charles Darnay : ‘…Will you help me a little?’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs indirect illocutionary act of begging. Charles Darnay directly begs Defarge to help him a little.

9. Charles Darnay : ‘Will I be able to see anyone or write letters when I am in prison?’
Defarge : ‘You will see.’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs indirect illocutionary act of asking. Charles Darnay indirectly asks Defarge will he be able to see anyone or write letters when he is in prison.

10. Charles Darnay : ‘Will I be allowed to have a trial and defend myself? Surely they won’t just leave me there.’
Defarge : ‘You will see. The people have been sent to worse prisons without a trial. They have been left there for many years.’ (page 71)

The utterance of Charles Darnay performs indirect illocutionary act of asking. Charles Darnay directly asks Defarge will he be allowed to have a trial and defend himself.

After analyzing the two main characters’ utterances, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay in Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities* consist of 107 utterances found two kinds of illocutionary acts performances. They are 99 utterances included into *direct illocutionary acts* and 10 utterances included into *indirect illocutionary acts*.

### 4.4 Perlocutionary Acts (PA)

The *perlocutionary acts* are speech acts that carried out by a speaker making an utterance as the act of causing a certain effect on the hearer and others.

Perlocutionary acts are speech acts that have an effect on the feelings, thoughts or actions of either the speaker or the listener. In other words, they seek to change minds!

#### a. Action

1. Miss Manette : ‘Please sit down, sir.
   Mr. Lorry : (Gave a bow and sat down.) (page 2)

   Perlocutionary acts of Mr. Lorry as the effect of Miss Manette’s utterance is giving a bow and sat down.

2. Miss Manette : ‘But this is my father’s story, sir. (She looked at him carefully) My mother died two years after my father’s death. Then it was you, I am almost sure that it was you, who brought me to England.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Miss Manette, it was I. Now you will understand that I am telling the truth. I have no feelings. I only know other people because they do business with me….’ (page 3)

Perlocutionary acts of Mr. Lorry as the effect of Miss Manette’s utterance is Mr. Lorry took her hand. He kissed it very politely.

3. Miss Manette : ‘It is better to be frightened, than to be uncertain about the truth.’ Mr. Lorry : ‘The man’s wife was going to have a baby. Before the child was born, she suffered a lot. She suffered because she did not what had happened to her husband. The child was born.’ (page 4)

Perlocutionary acts of Mr. Lorry as the effect of Miss Manette’s utterance is Mr. Lorry continues the story.

4. Doctor Manette : ‘…What is your name, my gentle girl?’ Miss Manette : ‘Oh, sir. Soon you will know my name, and who my mother and father were. You will know that I never knew how difficult their lives had been. I cannot tell you now, and I cannot tell you here. All that I can tell you now is that I want you to touch me and kiss me. Kiss me!’ She held him closely to her, like a child. Then she spoke to him again. ‘If my voice sounds like your wife’s voice, the voice that was once sweet music to your ears, cry for it, cry for it! If my hair is like her hair, remember the head that you loved, lying on your chest, cry for it, cry for it! When I tell you that I will take you home and look after you like a daughter, if that house reminds you of the home you used to have, cry for it, cry for it!’ (page 16)

Perlocutionary acts of Doctor Manette as the effect of Miss Manette’s utterance is both of them began to cry. (They refer to Miss Manette and the Doctor Manette).

5. Miss Manette : ‘Then why don’t you change it?’ Mr. Carton : ‘Please, forgive me, Miss Manette. I am sad because I know what I am going to say to you….’ (page 46)
Perlocutionary acts of Mr. Carton as the effect of Miss Manette’s utterance
is there were tears in his eyes. His voice was sad when he answered her. It
is too late for him change.

6. Miss Manette : ‘You are a wife and mother. You must understand. I
beg you to pity me. I am asking you to use your power to help my husband and not to use it against
him.’

Madame Defarge : (Looked coldly at Miss Manette. Then she turned and
spoke to her friend, The Vengeance) (page 77)

Perlocutionary acts of Madame Defarge as the effect of Miss Manette’s
utterance is Madame Defarge looked coldly at Miss Manette. Then she
turned and spoke to her friend, The Vengeance.

b. Confessing

7. Miss Manette : ‘I received a letter from the Bank yesterday, sir. It said
that they had discovered something about my dead father’s property. I never saw my father. The letter
said that it was necessary for me to go to Paris. A gentleman from the Bank would be there to help me.’

Mr. Lorry : ‘I am the gentleman.’ (page 2)

Perlocutionary acts of Miss Manette’s utterance is Confessing. Mr. Lorry
confesses her that a gentlemen who meant by the Bank is himself.

8. Mr Carton : ‘One last word, Mr. Darnay. Do you think I have had
too much to drink?’

Charles Darnay : ‘I think you have been drinking, Mr. Carton.’ (page 29)

Perlocutionary acts of Charles Darnay’s utterance is Confessing. Carton
confesses that he has been drinking. He’ll tell him why. It is because he
doesn’t care about any man on earth, and nobody cares about him.

c. Refusing

9. Miss Manette : ‘Thank you very much, sir. The Bank told me that you
would explain the details of the business to me. They
warned me that I would be surprised by your story. I am
Mr. Lorry: ‘Miss Manette, I am a businessman. I am doing my job. Don’t think of me as a man with human feelings. You must think that I am just a machine that can speak. I will now tell you the story of one of our clients. He was a French gentleman, a clever man, a doctor.’ (page 2)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is Refusing. Mr. Lorry refuses indirectly to explain the details story about her father but he will tell her the story as the way it is.

10. Defarge: ‘It is a bad truth for you.’
Charles Darnay: ‘You are right. Everything here has changed. It is so sudden and unfair. I am completely lost. Will you help me a little?’ (page 71)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is Refusing. Defarge stated that he will not help Charles Darnay. He looked straight ahead.

11. Miss Manette: ‘Will you be a good to my poor husband? Please don’t do him any harm.’
Madame Defarge: (Looked at Miss Manette calmly) ‘I did not come here to think about your husband.’ (page 76)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is Refusing. Madame looked at Miss Manette calmly and stated that she did not come here to think about her husband. She came there to see Miss Manette.

12. The President: ‘Why had not you come back to France sooner?’
Charles Darnay: ‘I did not return sooner because I knew I couldn’t get a job here. In England, I was teaching French. I returned when I did because I received a letter. The letter was from a French citizen. He wanted me to come back and be his witness. He was in danger of dying, and I was the only one who could help him. Is that against the laws of the Republic?’ (page 82)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is Refusing. The audience shouted, ‘No!’ The President rang his bell to make them quiet.
d. **Stating**

13. **Miss Manette** : ‘Was he from Beauvais?’
    **Mr. Lorry** : ‘Yes, he was. The gentleman was from Beauvais, like your father. He was well known in Paris, as your father was. I met him there. He did some private business together. That was twenty years ago, when I was in our bank in France….’ (page 3)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is stating. Mr. Lorry states that the Doctor was from Beauvais. Then he goes on the story.

14. **The lawyer** : ‘Now, Miss Manette, what did you and the prisoner talk about?’
    **Miss Manette** : ‘The prisoner told me quite a lot about himself. Perhaps this was because of my helpless situation. He was so kind and useful to my father. (Miss Manette began to cry). I hope that I do not reply him by doing him any harm today.’

**The lawyer** : ‘Miss Manette, the prisoner knows that you must tell the truth. It is your duty. Now, please go on.’ (page 23)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is stating. The lawyer stated the prisoner knows that she must tell the truth. It is her duty.

15. **Charles Darnay** : ‘They only obey us because they are so afraid.
    **The uncle** : ‘Fear and lack of wealth are the only things that keep the poor people in their place.’ (page 42)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is stating. The uncle stated that fear and lack of wealth are the only things that keep the poor people in their place.

16. **The officer** : ‘We have new laws, Evremonde. We have new crimes since you were here.’ (The officer said with a hard smile and went on writing.)
    **Charles Darnay** : ‘Surely you realize that I came here of my own free will. I came here to help the man who wrote that letter on your desk. Isn’t that my right?’

**The officer** : ‘Emigrants have no right, Evremonde.’ (page 69)
Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is stating. The officer stated that emigrants have no rights. He continued writing. Then when he had finished, he read over what he had written. He handed the letter to Defarge and said, 'In secret!' to him.

e. Accepting

17. Miss Manette : ‘Please tell me more, sir.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘I am going to. I hope this won’t frighten you too much.’ (page 4)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is accepting. Mr. Lorry accepts her begging and continues the story about her father. He hopes that story will not frighten her too much.

f. Asserting

18. Miss Manette : ‘Was the child a daughter, sir?’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Yes, she was.…’ (page 4)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asserting. Mr. Lorry asserts that the child was a daughter and then continues the story.

g. Promising

19. Miss Manette : ‘I am going to see his shadow. It will not be he. It will only be his shadow!’
Mr. Lorry : (Quietly held her hands.) ‘Don’t worry. You know the best and the worst now. You are on your way to see a poor gentleman who has been treated wrongly. If we have a good sea voyage and an easy land journey, you will soon be with him.’ (page 6)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is promising. Mr. Lorry promises Miss Manette if they have a good sea voyage and an easy land journey, she will soon be with him.
20. Mr Carton : ‘I know you are anxious about Miss Manette. She is better now.’
Charles Darnay : ‘I am very sorry that I caused her to faint. Could you tell her this and thank her?’ (page 26)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is promising. Mr. Carton promises that he will do it if he asks him.

21. Mr. Carton : ‘Thank you.’
Miss Manette : ‘I will, Mr. Carton.’ (page 48)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is promising. Mr. Carton said that his last wish is he will do anything for her or anyone she loves. He promises this, and he wants her to remember it. The time will come when her life will change. She will have a husband and children who will love her. Remember sometimes that there is a man who would die to keep them beside her! Then he said good-bye and left her.

h. Asking

22. Doctor Manette : ‘Why are you here? Are you the prison-guard’s daughter?’
Miss Manette : ‘No.’
Doctor Manette : ‘Who are you?’ (page 14)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. Doctor Manette asked her who she is.

23. The lawyer : ‘Miss Manette, have you seen the prisoner before?’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes, sir.’
The lawyer : ‘Did you see him five years ago on a ship when you were crossing the Channel?’ (page 21)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. The lawyer asks her whether she saw him five years ago on a ship when she was crossing the Channel.
24. The lawyer : ‘Let me interrupt you for a moment. Did the prisoner come on to the ship alone?’
Miss Manette : ‘No.’
The lawyer : ‘How many people were with him?’ (page 22)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. The lawyer asked her how many people were with the prisoner.

25. The lawyer : ‘How many people were with him?’
Miss Manette : ‘There were two French gentlemen.’ (page 22)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. The lawyer asked her whether they talked to each other.

26. The lawyer : ‘Did they talk to each other?’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes. They talked together until the last moment before the ship left. Then it was necessary for the French gentlemen to go back to land, in their boat.’
The lawyer : ‘Did they have any papers like these?’ (page 22)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. The lawyer asked whether they have any papers like these. (The lawyer points the certain papers)

27. The lawyer : ‘Did they have any papers like these?’
Miss Manette : ‘They had some papers. I don’t know what they were.’
The lawyer : ‘Were they the same shape and size as these ones?’ (page 22)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. The lawyer asked her whether they were the same shape and size as these ones. (The lawyer shows some certain papers)

28. The lawyer : ‘Were they the same shape and size as these ones?’
Miss Manette : ‘Possibly, but I really don’t know. They stood very near me whispering to each other. They stood under the light at the top of the steps. The light wasn’t very bright, and they talked in low voices. I didn’t hear what they said. I only saw that they were looking at the papers.’
The lawyer : ‘Now, Miss Manette, what did you and the prisoner talk about?’ (page 22)
Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. The lawyer asked Miss Manette what she and the prisoner talked about.

29. Mr Carton : ‘Yes, I could. I will do it if you ask me.’
Charles Darnay : ‘I do ask you. Thank you for your kindness.’
Mr Carton : ‘What do you expect to happen to you, Mr. Darnay?’ (page 26)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. Carton asked Darnay what his expect to happen to him.

Mr Carton : ‘Then why don’t you go and get something to eat? I had dinner while the jury were making their decision. Let me take you to the nearest hotel where there is good food.’ (page 28)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. Mr. Carton asked Darnay why he does not go and get something to eat.

31. Mr Carton : ‘… Mr. Darnay, let me ask you a question.’
Charles Darnay : ‘Of course you may.’
Mr Carton : ‘Do you think I particularly like you?’ (page 28)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. Carton asked Darnay whether Darnay ever thinks that Carton particularly like him.

32. Mr Carton : ‘Do you think I particularly like you?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Really, Mr. Carton? I have not asked my self the question.’
Mr Carton : ‘Then ask yourself the question now.’ (page 28)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. Mr. Carton asked Charles Darnay to ask himself whether they are particularly like.

33. Charles Darnay : ‘Actually, sir, I believe it’s only your bad luck that has kept me out of prison in France.’
The uncle : ‘I don’t quite understand. Would you explain?’ (page 41)
Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. The uncle pretended does not know what is said by his nephew and asked him to explain it.

34. Charles Darnay: ‘Sir, we have done wrong. We have done a great deal of wrong. We have only cared about our own pleasure. I hate your system. I shall continue to try and carry out my mother’s last wish. She asked me to fight against these evils. At present I can’t do very much. But if this land becomes mine, I shall try and help the poor people who work for me.’

The uncle: ‘And meanwhile, how do you intend to live?’ (page 42)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. The uncle asked him how he intends to live for meanwhile.

35. The uncle: ‘And meanwhile, how do you intend to live?’
Charles Darnay: ‘I shall work.’
The uncle: ‘In England?’ (page 42)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. The uncle asked Charles whether he shall work in England.

36. Miss Manette: ‘Mr. Carton, can’t I help you? Can’t I try to help you live a better life? I know you would never tell your feelings to anyone else. Your feelings are good feelings. I am sure that you could be a good man.’
Mr. Carton: ‘No, Miss Manette. All you can do for me is to listen to what I must tell you….’ (page 46)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. Mr. Carton asked Miss Manette to listen to what he must tell her.

37. Miss Manette: ‘You have described your thoughts to me, and told me how I have influenced you. Can I use my influence to serve you? Can I use my power to help you to become a good man?’
Mr. Carton: ‘I know the best thing that I can do now, Miss Manette. Let me always remember this conversation with you….’ (page 47)
Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. Mr. Carton asked permission to Miss Manette to always remember the conversation with her.

38. Mr. Carton: ‘...Will you promise never to tell anyone about our conversation?...'  
Miss Manette: ‘Yes, I promise, if that will help you.’  
Mr. Carton: ‘Will you promise not to tell any person, even if you love them?’ (page 47)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. Mr. Carton asked her whether she will promise not to tell any person, even if she loves them.

39. The officer: ‘Are you married?’  
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes.’  
The officer: ‘Where were you married?’ (page 69)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. The officer asked Charles Darnay where he was married.

40. The officer: ‘Where were you married?’  
Charles Darnay: ‘In England.’  
The officer: ‘Where is your wife, Evremonde?’ (page 69)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. The officer asked Charles Darnay where his wife is.

41. Madame Defarge: ‘... I came here to see you.’  
Miss Manette: ‘Then for my sake be kind to him. For my child’s sake be kind to him.’  
Madame Defarge: ‘What does your husband say in his letter?’ (page 77)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is asking. Madame Defarge asked Lucie what does her husband says in his letter.

42. The President: ‘Was it true that you had lived for years in England?’  
Charles Darnay: ‘Certainly it is true.’  
The President: ‘Aren’t you an emigrant? What do you call yourself?’ (page 81)
Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. The President asked Charles Darnay whether he is an emigrant and what he calls himself.

43. The President : ‘Can you prove this?’
Charles Darnay : ‘That is true. But I did not marry an Englishwoman.’
The President : ‘Is your wife a citizen of France?’ (page 82)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. The President asked Charles Darnay whether his wife is a citizen of France.

44. The President : ‘Is your wife a citizen of France?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Yes, she was born here.’ (page 82)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is asking. The President asked what his wife’s name and where her family is.

i. Ordering

45. The lawyer : ‘Did you see him five years ago on a ship when you were crossing the Channel?’
Miss Manette : ‘Yes, sir.’
The lawyer : ‘Tell us about it.’ (page 22)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is ordering. The lawyer orders Miss Manette to tell them about five years ago that she saw the prisoner on a ship when she was crossing the Channel.

46. The President : ‘Aren’t you an emigrant?’
Charles Darnay : ‘I do not consider myself an emigrant in the way that the law thinks of an emigrant. I decided to give up my title because I didn’t want to be a noble. I left this country before the new law about emigrants was passed. I left to earn my own living in England. I did not want to live on the money that the poor people earned for me.’
The President : ‘Can you prove this?’ (page 81)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is ordering. The President ordered Charles Darnay to prove his statement.
47. Charles Darnay: ‘Carton, we cannot escape from this place. It cannot be done. You will only die with me. It is madness to try.’

Mr. Carton: ‘I haven’t asked you to escape, have I? Change your handkerchief for mine. Change your coat for my coat. While you do that, I’ll take the ribbon out of your hair. Shake out your hair so that it looks like mine.’ (page 100)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is ordering. Carton ordered Darnay to change his handkerchief for his, change Darnay’s coat for his coat. While he does that, Carton will take the ribbon out of Darnay’s hair and shake out his hair so that it looks like Carton’s.

j. Interrupting

48. The lawyer: ‘Tell us about it.’
Miss Manette: ‘When the prisoner came on the ship, he noticed how tired and weak my father was. My father was very sick. I was afraid to take him downstairs out of the fresh air. I made him a bed on the deck. It was next to the steps which went down to our room. I sat beside him on the deck to take care of him. There were no other passengers that night. I didn’t know which way the wind would be blowing after we left the harbour. The prisoner did. He moved my father’s bed so that it would be sheltered from the wind. He was very worried about my father’s health. That was how we began to talk together.’

The lawyer: ‘Let me interrupt you for a moment. Did the prisoner come on to the ship alone?’ (page 22)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is interrupting. The lawyer interrupts her for a moment and asks whether the prisoner came on to the ship alone.

k. Telling

49. Miss Manette: ‘Are you feeling well, Mr. Carton?’
Mr. Carton: ‘No. You know how I live. How could I be well?’ (page 45)
Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is telling. Mr. Carton told that his feeling is not well.

50. Mr Carton : ‘What do you expect to happen to you, Mr. Darnay?’
Charles Darnay : ‘The worst.’
Mr Carton : ‘It’s the wisest thing to expect.’ (page 27)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is telling. Mr. Carton tells that it’s the wisest thing to expect.

51. Charles Darnay : ‘When was it passed?’
The innkeeper : ‘On the fourteenth.’ (page 67)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is telling. The innkeeper told Charles Darnay that the new law was passed on the fourteenth.

52. Charles Darnay : ‘Has that law been passed yet?’
The innkeeper : ‘I don’t know. It may have been passed. It will be. It doesn’t make any difference now. What would you like to eat?’ (page 68)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is telling. The innkeeper told that he does not know. It may have been passed. It will be. It doesn’t make any difference now.

53. The officer : ‘You are going to the prison of La Force.’
Charles Darnay : ‘No! Why do you send me there? What law is this?’ (page 69)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is telling. The officer looked up from his piece of paper for a moment and told Charles Darnay with a hard smile that they have new laws. They have new crimes since he was here. Then he went on writing.

54. Mr. Carton : ‘Of all the people on earth, did you expect to see me?’
Charles Darnay : ‘I could not believe it was you. I can hardly believe it now.’
Mr. Carton: ‘By chance I have some power over one of the officers here. That is how I got in. I have come from your wife. I bring you a request from her. (page 100)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is telling. Carton told Darnay that by chance he has some power over one of the officer here. That is how he got in. He has come from Darnay’s wife. He brings him a request from her.

55. Charles Darnay: ‘What is that smell?’
Mr. Carton: ‘I can’t smell anything. There is nothing here. Pick up your pen and finish. Hurry, hurry!’ (page 101)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is telling. Carton told that he can’t smell anything. There’s nothing there. Then, commands Darnay to pick up his pen and finish.

1. Explaining

56. Charles Darnay: ‘I can hardly believe I belong to the world again.’
Mr Carton: ‘I am not surprised. Not long ago you might have been on your way to death. You speak as if you are feeling sick.’ (page 27)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is explaining. Mr. Carton explained Charles Darnay that not long ago he might have been on his way to death. He speaks as if he is feeling sick.

57. Charles Darnay: ‘The King has not liked you for many years. I believe that, if you could, you would sign a form which would send me to prison for many years.’
The uncle: ‘It is possible. I might do that for the honour of the family. But unfortunately it is difficult to obtain those useful forms….’ (page 41)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is explaining. The uncle explains to his nephew that he might do that for the honour of the family. But unfortunately it is difficult to obtain those useful forms….
58. Charles Darnay: ‘We have been the cruellest noblemen. Our family name is the most hated in France.’
The uncle: ‘Let us hope so. If the poor people hate us, it means that they are afraid of us.’ (page 42)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is explaining. The uncle explained to his nephew that if the poor people hate them, it means that they are afraid of them.

59. Miss Manette: ‘Doesn’t any of your dream remain? Oh, Mr. Carton, think again! Try again!’
Mr. Carton: ‘No, Miss Manette. I know it is hopeless. Yes, I am weak enough to want you to know about it…’ (page 47)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is explaining. Mr. Carton explained that there is no any of his dream remains. He knows it is hopeless. He is weak enough to want her to know about it. He wants her to know that she is the only one who has made him wants to change. She lit a fire inside him. But the fire did not good. It just burnt away.

60. Charles Darnay: ‘What is the new law that the man mentioned?’
The innkeeper: ‘It is a law for selling the property of the emigrants.’ (page 67)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is explaining. The innkeeper explained it was a law for selling the property of the emigrants.

61. Charles Darnay: ‘That was the day I left England.’
The innkeeper: ‘Everybody says that there will be more laws dealing with emigrants.’ (page 67)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is explaining. The innkeeper explained that everybody says there will be more laws dealing with emigrants. One which says they must never return to France. If they
do, they must die. That was what the man meant when he said Charles Darnay would be killed.

**m. Inspiring**

62. Charles Darnay: ‘I am much better now. I’m not sure what time it is, or where I am, but I feel as if I am in the world.’
Mr Carton: ‘That must give you great satisfaction.’ (page 28)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is inspiring. Carton inspired that must give him great satisfaction. He spoke as if he was angry. Then he filled up his large glass again and went on speaking.

**n. Denying**

63. Mr Carton: ‘Then ask yourself the question now.’
Charles Darnay: ‘You have acted as if you did like me, but I don’t think you do.’
Mr Carton: ‘I don’t think I do.’ (page 28)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is denying. Mr. Carton denied that he does like Darnay.

64. Charles Darnay: ‘Indeed, sir, I would not be surprised if you were trying to make my work look more suspicious than it is already.’
The uncle: ‘No, no, no.’ (page 41)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is denying. His uncle denied his Charles Darnay’s statement.

65. Defarge: ‘Why did you come to France?’
Charles Darnay: ‘You heard me say why I came here, a minute ago. Don’t you believe that it was the truth?’
Defarge: ‘It is a bad truth for you.’ (page 70)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is denying. Defarge stated that it was a bad truth for Charles Darnay.
o. Agreeing

66. Charles Darnay: (Darnay got up to ring the bell for the servant). ‘However, there is nothing to prevent me from paying the bill. We will leave each other with no bad feelings.’

Mr Carton: ‘Nothing at all!’ (page 28)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is agreeing. Carton agreed to Charles Darnay’s statement that there is nothing to prevent him from paying the bill. They will leave each other with no bad feelings.

67. Miss Manette: ‘Isn’t it a pity that you don’t live a better life?’

Mr. Carton: ‘It is a pity.’ (page 45)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is agreeing. Mr. Carton agrees that it was a pity; he does not live a better life.

p. Persuading

68. Charles Darnay: ‘However, I know that you want to stop me. You would not care how you did it.’

The uncle: ‘My friend, I told you that. Remember I told you long ago.’ (page 41)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is persuading. The uncle tried to make Charles Darnay be calm.

q. Thanking

69. Charles Darnay: ‘I remember.’

The uncle: ‘Thank you for remembering.’ (The uncle pretending to be nice) (page 41)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is hanking. The uncle pretended to be nice and said thanks to his nephew for remembering it.

70. Mr. Carton: ‘…Will you listen to me?’

Miss Manette: ‘I will listen to you. I will be glad to, if it makes you happier.’

Mr. Carton: ‘Thank you, you are very kind.’ (page 46)
Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is thanking. Mr. Carton thanks for her kindness.

71. Mr. Carton : ‘Will you promise not to tell person, even if you love them?’
Miss Manette : ‘Mr. Carton, this is your secret, not mine. I promise never to speak about it.’
Mr. Carton : ‘Thank you.’ (page 47)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is thanking. Mr. Carton thanks for her promising.

r. Greeting

72. The uncle : ‘In England?’
Charles Darnay : ‘Yes, you needn’t worry about our family name. I have another name in England.’
The uncle : ‘Good night.’ (page 42)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is greeting. The uncle said good-night to Charles Darnay. He still bowed and smiled to him he was too polite to show that anything his nephew said or did could make him angry.

s. Believing

73. Charles Darnay : ‘Dear Doctor Manette, I have watched you with her. I know how much you love each other. I have waited and waited as long as a man could. I did not want to come between you and your daughter. But I love her. I do love her.’
Doctor Manette : ‘I believe it. I have thought about this before. I believe it.’ (page 44)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is believing. The Doctor believed it and has thought about this before.
t. **Forbidding**

74. Charles Darnay: ‘You have told me so much. I want to tell you the truth about myself. You know that I am not using my own name. My name at the moment is my mother’s name. I have changed it a little.’

Doctor Manette: ‘Stop!’ (page 44)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is forbidding. The Doctor forbade him to continue his statement.

75. Charles Darnay: ‘I want to tell you this. I do not want to keep any secret from you.’

Doctor Manette: ‘Stop!’ ‘Tell me when I ask you, not now,’ he said…. ’ (page 45)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is forbidding. The Doctor forbade Charles Darnay to tell about himself again. He put his hands on his ears so that he could not hear any more and asked him to promise that he will tell him when he asks that was on the morning of his wedding day.

76. Miss Manette: ‘I am sad to have made you more unhappy than you were before you knew me, Mr. Carton.’

Mr. Carton: ‘Don’t say that, Miss Manette. If anyone could have helped me, it would have been you. You will not be the cause for my becoming worse.’ (page 47)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is forbidding. Mr. Carton forbade Miss Manette to say that she is the cause for making him more unhappy. If any one could have helped him, it would have been her. She will not be the cause for his becoming worse.

77. Miss Manette: ‘I asked you to believed that you could be better, Mr. Carton.’

Mr. Carton: ‘Don’t ask me to believe it any more, Miss Manette…. ’ (page 47)
Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is forbidding. Mr. Carton forbade Miss Manette asks him to believe that he could be better anymore….

u. **Inviting**

78. Doctor Manette : ‘... If Lucie loves you, you will tell me on the morning of your wedding day. Do you promise?’

Charles Darnay : ‘Certainly.’

Doctor Manette : ‘Let us shake hands….’ (page 45)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is inviting. The Doctor invited Darnay to shake hands and asked him to go because Lucie will be home soon.

v. **Wishing**

79. Mr. Carton : ‘Don’t be afraid to hear me. Don’t worry about anything I say. I am not worth it.’

Miss Manette : ‘No, Mr. Carton. I am sure that you are worth far more than you think.’

Mr. Carton : ‘I wish that I were worth more to you, Miss Manette….’ (page 46)

PA Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is wishing. Mr. Carton wishes that he was worth more to Miss Manette. He knew that this was impossible.

w. **Accusing**

80. Many voices shouted : ‘Down with the emigrant!’

Charles Darnay : ‘Emigrant, my friends? Don’t you see that it was my own decision to come back to France?’

A man : ‘You are an emigrant! You are a nobleman too!’ (page 67)
Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is accusing. A man accused him an emigrant and a nobleman too. He was holding a hammer in his hand, and he pointed it at Darnay (an emigrant).

81. The other man: ‘Yes, judged and prosecuted. He is a traitor.’
Charles Darnay: ‘Friends, you are making a mistake. I am not a traitor.’
The man: ‘You are lying. The new law says that you are a traitor. The people will kill you.’ (page 67)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is accusing. The man accused Charles Darnay are lying. He stated the new law says that he is a traitor. The people will kill him.

x. **Declaring**

82. The officer: ‘Where is your wife, Evremonde?’
Charles Darnay: ‘She’s in England.’
The officer: ‘You are going to the prison of La Force.’ (page 69)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is declaring. The officer declared that he is going to the prison of La Force.

y. **Predicting**

83. Charles Darnay: ‘Will I be able to see anyone or write letters when I am in prison?’
Defarge: ‘You will see.’ (page 71)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is predicting. Defarge predicted that Charles Darnay will see.

84. Charles Darnay: ‘Will I be allowed to have a trial and defend myself? Surely they won’t just leave me there.’
Defarge: ‘You will see. The people have been sent to worse prisons without a trial. They have been left there for many years.’ (page 71)
Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is predicting. Defarge predicted that Charles Darnay will see. The people have been sent to worse prisons without a trial. They have been left there for many years.

85. Charles Darnay: ‘Tell me why I am a prisoner again.’
The man: ‘You will know when you are called to trial tomorrow.’ (page 84)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is predicting. The man predicted that Charles Darnay will know when he is called to trial tomorrow. Some people in Saint Antoine have given them more information about him.

z. Regretting

86. The gentleman: ‘But I hope you are not in secret.’
Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, they said I was in secret. But I don’t understand what it means.’
The gentleman: ‘Ah! What a pity! But have courage….’ (page 72)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is regretting. The gentleman pities on him. Then he turned round to speak to the others.

aa. Dejecting

87. Miss Manette: ‘He has been here for three or four days. I’m not sure how many. He came here to help someone. He was stopped at the gate and taken to prison.’
Mr. Lorry: ‘Oh no!’ (page 73)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is dejecting. ‘Oh no!’ cried Mr. Lorry.

bb. Surprising

88. Charles Darnay: ‘I have come back, sir, as you knew I would. I have come back for the same reason that I went away. My activities led me into great and unexpected danger. But even if I knew I had to die for them, I would still carry on.’
The uncle: (Looked surprised) (page 41)
Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is surprising. The uncle looked surprised.

89. Mr. Lorry : ‘What has happened? What is the matter? Why are you here?’
Miss Manette : (She ran into his arms and cried) ‘My husband is in Paris!’
Mr. Lorry : ‘Here, in Paris?’ (page 73)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is surprising. Mr. Lorry asked unconvinced, ‘Here, in Paris?’

90. Mr. Lorry : ‘…What prison is he in?’
Miss Manette : ‘La Force.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘La Force….’ (page 74)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is surprising. Mr. Lorry surprised while heard “La Force”.

**cc. Happiness**

91. Miss Manette : ‘I replied to the Bank, sir, I told them that I was an orphan and had no friend to go to France with me. I asked them if I could travel with the gentleman, so that he could protect me on the journey.’
Mr. Lorry : ‘I was happy to be given the job. I shall be even happier to do it.’ (page 2)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is happiness. Mr. Lorry was happy to hear Miss Manette’s requesting and shall be even happier to do it.

92. Charles Darnay : ‘Dearest, be brave. I am well. Your father has influence here. You cannot answer this.’
Miss Manette : (Miss Manette was so happy to get it that she turned to Madame Defarge and kissed her hand.) (page 76)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is happiness. Miss Manette was so happy to hear it that she turned to Madame Defarge and kissed her hand. It was a loving, thankful, womanly action.
**dd. Assuring**

93. Madame Defarge: ‘What does your husband say in his letter? Doesn’t he say something about influence?’
Miss Manette: ‘It says that my father has a lot of influence at the prison.’
Madame Defarge: ‘Surely that will free your husband. Let it do so.’ (page 77)

Perlocutionary act of Miss Manette’s utterance is assuring. Madame Defarge guarantees that her father’s influence will free her husband.

**ee. Honouring**

94. The President: ‘What is her name, and where is her family?’
Charles Darnay: ‘Lucie Manette, the only daughter of Doctor Manette, the good doctor who is sitting there.’

His answer had a happy effect on the audience. They shouted out in honour of the well-known doctor.’ (page 82)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is honouring. His answer had a happy effect on the audience. They shouted out in honour of the well-known doctor.

**ff. Worry**

95. Charles Darnay: ‘No, dear Doctor Manette. I left France like you did. I left because it is such an unhappy place, and the people there have no hope. I came here like you did, to work hard and hope for a happy future. I want to share your happiness, to share your life and your home. I will be faithful to you until I die. Lucie is your child, your companion and your friend. I would not take her away. I want to help you, and bring her closer to you, if that is possible.’

Doctor Manette: ‘You speak like a man, Charles Darnay, I believe your feelings and I thank you for them….’ (page 44)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is worry. He looked up for the first time since the beginning of the conversation. He looked very worried, as if he was thinking about something that frightened him.
96. Mr. Carton : ‘No. By chance I have some power over one of the officers here. That is how I got in. I have come from your wife. I bring you a request from her.
Charles Darnay : ‘What is it?’
Mr. Carton : ‘I have no time now to explain that to you. You must obey me….’ (page 100)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is worry. Carton stated that he has no time now to explain that to Darnay. Darnay must obey him without question. He commanded him to take off his boots and put Carton’s on.

**gg. Requesting**

97. Charles Darnay : ‘Carton! Dear carton! It is madness. People had tried to escape before. They have always failed!’
Mr. Carton : ‘I have not yet suggested that you can escape.’ (page 100)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is requesting. Carton stated that he has no yet suggested that Darnay can escape. Then, he request Darnay to write down what he says to him.

**hh. Angriness**

98. Charles Darnay : ‘But I have never sent anyone to prison, Citizen Defarge.’
Defarge : (Defarge did not reply. He looked at Darnay angrily. Then he walked on silently and steadily) (page 71)

Perlocutionary act of Charles Darnay’s utterance is angriness. Defarge looked at Darnay angrily. Then he walked on silently and steadily.

**ii. No perlocutionary act**

99. Miss Manette : ‘Please, gentlemen, do not come near us, do not speak, do not move!’
The two men : Say nothing. (page 16)

The utterance of Miss Manette has no perlocutionary acts.
100. The lawyer: ‘Miss Manette, the prisoner knows that you must tell the truth. It is your duty. Now, please go on.’

Miss Manette: ‘The prisoner told me that he was travelling to do some very difficult business. He told me that he had to be very careful or people might get into trouble. He told me that he was using a different name. He said that he had been in France for a few days. He also said that he might have to travel between France and England for a long time in the future.’ (page 23)

The utterance of Miss Manette has no perlocutionary acts.

101. Charles Darnay: ‘I don’t think you would try to help me if you knew I was going to die.’

The uncle: (Says nothing) (page 41)

The utterance of Charles Darnay has no perlocutionary acts.

102. Charles Darnay: ‘Do no believe that I would separate you from her. If Lucie became my wife one happy day, I would never separate you from her. It would be a bad thing to do, and it would be hopeless.’

Doctor Manette: (Says nothing.) (page 44)

The utterance of Charles Darnay has no perlocutionary acts.

103. The officer: ‘How old are you, Evremonde?’

Charles Darnay: ‘Thirty-seven.’ (page 69)

PA: No perlocutionary acts.

104. Defarge: ‘It is you who married Dr. Manette’s daughter?’

Charles Darnay: ‘Yes.’ (Darnay is looking at Defarge with surprise. (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay has no perlocutionary acts.

105. Defarge: ‘My name is Defarge. I keep a wine-shop in Saint Antoine. Possibly you have heard of me.’

Charles Darnay: ‘Yes, I have. My wife came to your house to get her father back.’ (page 70)

The utterance of Charles Darnay has no perlocutionary acts.

106. The President: ‘Who is this citizen?’

Charles Darnay: ‘He is my first witness. You will see his name on the letter they took away from me at the gate into Paris.’ (page 82)
The utterance of Charles Darnay has no perlocutionary acts.

107. Miss Manette : (Kept screaming and then said) ‘My husband, my father and my brother! Hush!’

The man : (Keeps silent) (page 91)

The utterance of Miss Manette has no perlocutionary acts.

After analyzing the two main characters’ utterances, Miss Manette and Charles Darnay in Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities* consist of 107 utterances found perlocutionary acts as the effect of the two main characters’ utterances. They are perlocutionary acts of action, confessing, happiness, refusing, stating, accepting, asserting, promising, asking, ordering, interrupting, telling, explaining, inspiring, denying, agreeing, surprising, persuading, thanking, greeting, believing, worrying, forbidding, inviting, crying, wishing, accusing, declaring, predicting, angriness, regretting, dejecting, assuring, honouring, and requesting.
Bab V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that:

1. There are four categories of illocutionary acts found in Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities*. They are *representative*, *directive*, *commissive* and *expressive*.

2. The most category of illocutionary act uttered by the two main characters is *representative* for stating. The result may imply that representative for stating play a great role in *A Tale of Two Cities*. It may mean that stating as representative of speaker’s intention in order to deliver his/her speech to the hearer.

3. The most performative verb used in the two main characters’ utterances is *implicit performative*. It means the speakers are rarely naming the performative verb so explicitly in his/her utterance.

4. The most performing of illocutionary act used by the two main characters is *direct illocutionary act*. It means that almost all of the utterances express only the illocutionary force and propositional content literally by the lexical items and syntactic form are communicated.

5. The most sub category of perlocutionary act that is done by the hearer as the effect of illocutionary act uttered by the two main characters is *asking* and 9 (nine) illocutionary acts have no perlocutionary acts.
5.2 Suggestion

Utterances are very common in our daily life. The user of language uses them to convey their feeling, express their mind and also deliver their ideas to whom they speak. Each user of language has different interpretation about the meaning of utterance. It depends on the speaker’s meaning and also the context where it happens. In oorder to successfully deliver this intend, the hearer should understand the context and the speaker’s idea; they must have the same knowledge about what they are talking about.

We can analyze the meaning of utterance by pragmatics and speech acts because pragmatics is a study of meaning and speech acts is a study of utterance. Through this thesis, it is recommended that in order to understand more about speech acts, the readers may have discuss or analyze of pragmatics study and speech acts particularly on the other subjects such as on play script, advertisement, speech and any other media.

The writer also needs the correction to this thesis because the writer does realize that she has limited knowledge in completing this thesis.