



Review

Illocutionary Forces of Speech Act in the Novel "Homeland of Glass"

Dr. Israa Amer Shamsulddin

Assistant Prof, University of Baghdad - College of Arts Arabic Language Department

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This research " illocutionary forces of speech act in the novel homeland of glass" is considered a study of language appearance represented as a dialogue & narrative illocutionary forces, The world research case introduced as a Language philosophy or Language analysis which represented the principle of Speech act. The research divided into three parts: First, the direct illocutionary force which represented by report & news of characters description, novel narrative & conditions, second, indirect illocutionary force. Which is represented as an illustration, explanation, sorrowfully, refusal, support, desire & self revolutionary, third, the stable illocutionary forces which represented by the question & negative tenses. Political, ideological & socially novel examples were represented. The research focused on three steps: First, selected, non statistics samples. Second, the dialogue anal seal as intonation voices as a pragmatic language. Third, the novel represented the aggressive period of Algerian people.

Key words: Direct illocutionary forces, indirect illocutionary forces. stable illocutionary forces, speech act, the novel homeland of glass

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between philosophy and other sciences is a dialectical relationship, the philosophy is a preliminary way to know or investigated the truth, they accounted for these facts to the texts that came out of the scope of the philosophy of science (al-Bakri, 1985), and language is between science and philosophy, as it clarify effectively language logic contributing to drawing field boundaries, and the moment when philosophy critique the language it was different from science, as science theme facts outside the world, while philosophy is a speech about this world, and an activity directed toward the proper use of language (Hammoud, 2009). In order to reach a thorough understanding of how the brain works in the conception of the world (Tabtabai, 1994), so the preceded twentieth-century was a juncture of the philosophical linguistic research but the philosophy has become linguistically (Bugorah, 2005).

Contemporary philosophy hit the thought the human research with multiple streams including the philosophy of language or linguistic analysis - which is a philosophical approach extending from Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle in their analysis of concepts and ideas in order to know its hidden meanings, Even contemporaries who favored language connotation and complex analysis - the philosophical language is a term differs from the term of language philosophy, the former approach to the study of the language used, and the second philosophical speech about it, such as pointing, honesty, and sense, and logical necessity (Abdul Haq, 1993). The theory of language games which was set by the Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein (1951- 1889 AD) enhanced the search to leave the imaging language or its signs in a logical artificial languages, some contexts used or renewable concepts in a natural or normal language,

and the meaning of language games is the oriented social activity, the language in it has fundamental role (Aldakheel, 2014), which there is no doubt that we are unable to limit its contexts or counting it in multiple positions, communicative or deliberative or usage-studies emerged from this theory. And Pragmatic research was in accordance with the English research that established it and it often indicates what has to do with business and the real facts (Blanchet, 2007), and intended to accomplish linguistic event, and relevance to reality, with various perspectives of the researchers towards it and their questions about the scientific value of the research, but most of them considered it as a platform for "finding the total laws of language use and recognize the human capacity for communication" (Sahraoui, 2005), this detection based on both parties (connector = speaker / writer) and (Interpreter = listener / reader), thus it keeps looking at the intended meaning of the speaker, and the effects of speech and mechanisms of organizing it, i.e. contextual meaning, and the inferential way of invisible meaning, physical, social or conceptual formulation between the parties or limbs, i.e. the proportion of spacing between them (Jul, 2010).

It must be pointed out that the study of language within the community relations has extended roots in the heritage of linguistic research, such as dialect study, and the relationship of semantics with plurality of cultures and different backgrounds, but the sixties of the twentieth century witnessed a wider attention, and a deeper recognition of the ability of sociolinguistics to detect more about the nature of language and society (Hudson, 1990).

Perhaps the description of the German philosopher Wilhelm von Humboldt (1835-1767 AD) language as an activity at the moment of achievement, granted it a real formative when we want to define it, and the description of the American linguistic Edward Sapir (1939- 1884 AD) as the most powerful tool of socialization, conditioned human thought to the isomorphism and becoming part of the community (Glvan, 2010), is indicative that the deliberative or communicative become a standard research for that philosophical linguistic juncture. As the literary text speech is a speech of a whole membership and it, with no doubt, carries a functional language with deliberative relevant contextual dimensions whether political, social, economic, cultural, historical or psychological (Hamdaoui, 2015). Thus deliberator language researchers went to study the indicative text, and earlier presumably, a talk show, and speech act (Nahla, 2011), and speech act is a theory with an opposite direction of the direction of the positive sense, which focused on the logical analysis of the phrases, devoid of linguistic, social and historical context. While the language statements reflect the pattern and social activities than statements which are characterized by honesty and lying written by philosophers (Bagorah, 2005).

The introduction of Wittgenstein for natural or regular language enhanced the English philosopher John Lang Shaw Austin (1960- 1911 AD) to talk about the theory of linguistic act, or Speech act, on the grounds that language is not only a speech in this world, but also an actual event in it, and inferred performing acts or original illocutionary it is a social as well as linguistic acts (Kraimer, 2011).

Austin cautioned that the distinction between descriptive sentences, informative and performing or illocutionary is not imperatively demanded by the image or structural shapes in isolation from the social dimension or building relational social forces (Kraimer, 2011), thus the pattern of three linguistic events or verbal acts accompany every action, are: the act or verbal or linguistic (Illocutionary act), and fall within the audio and compositional and semantic acts, a so-called literal meaning, which was prepared by Dr. Okasha is inaccurate, replacing it with the lexical or general sense. The Illocutionary act, or per formative included in speech (Illocutionary act), It is the core of the surveyed theory and its goal, and the holder of illocutionary powers associated with the phrase, because of the magnitude of intended aware through the facts of the event. The third influential acts or perlocutionary act directed to the receiver action and reaction (Kraimer, 2011 and El Moutawakel, 2010, and Akasha, 2012). While the American philosopher John Rogers Searle (1932 -?) the creator of the researched theory to intentionally profile it into four events, namely: pronunciation, which was limited to an actual sound installation, and action, and included an actual referral and significance, and achievement act and influence which have not changed from what was brought by his teacher Austin (El Moutawakel, 2010), defined verbal act as "the smallest unit of human contact, practiced by the speaker actually toward the listener" (Kraimer, 2011). Perhaps the representation of the language act through the meaning which transforms operative abstract to speech act, or as labeled by Searle a pass-through act. So, linguistic event is a "distinction between the meaning of the sentence or word meaning from the one hand, and the meaning of the speaker or the meaning of operative on the other hand" (Searle, 2006). Based on the meaning that is generated in which the illocutionary force of the reaction Austin quintet rating represented (Verdictives, Exercitives, Commissives, Expositives, Behabitives), this classification has been criticized by Searle in a fundamental issue based on the lack of separation between the (Verb) and the (Act), this leads to obscurity because of a plurality of rating actions names and I assure acts names and not the acts or events, contained within mixed speeches, such as the verb name (Say), which is classified according to how it informs, and an order / executives, and a promise/ Commissives, prompting him to rank it in another quintet rating includes: (Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives, Declarations) (Fakhoury, 2013).

Illocutionary act is an expression of meaning which is done either Direct speech act, and called the apparent illocutionary, or Indirect speech act which is called the implicit (Okasha, 2012, Nahla 2011, and Hamdaoui, 2015), this act carries an illocutionary power that intensifies Investing in providing a non-speech ,so (I suggest) is less powerful than the (I order) (Blanchet, 2007), and what is meant by (non-speech) containing the intention speech. If the illocutionary force "means the style of the sentence and completion method" (Akasha, 2012).

The representation of the Illocutionary force has two research stages, namely: bilateral classic stage, if the original Illocutionary force strength met the embedded Illocutionary force, and the modernist stage which sought to return the intended forces to the original illocutionary forces (Moutawakel, 2010) , Accordingly, the illocutionary force contained three types of speech act which are: First - the original to match the sentence style , it obliges direct linguistic event, and secondly - the non-original because it doesn't comply with the sentence style.

The illocutionary force has evidentiary means includes: notifying the acts' names or the acts or gerund names (Mood), and the hierarchy of words within a sentence that describes the type of act performed by the speaker when he uttered a sentence (Word order), and stress , and Intonation, and punctuation (Jul, 2010; Nahla, 2011; and Fakhoury, 2013). It is thus clear that the illocutionary force based on tools or formulas or compositions and the accompanying audio or physical performance, perhaps represented by written words, or punctuated, in order to accomplish the intent or purpose. It must be pointed out that illocutionary or objective purpose is a part of illocutionary force, both addressed to the recipient, but the difference between them is that the first function in it, looking to do one thing for the listener, like a similar demand in the target is given the illocutionary influence, second, poignant degree which varies depending on the severity or vulnerable actors (Shahri, 2004, Akasha, 2012, and Medwir, 2014). If we noted novelist text as a " linguistic workmanship, not copies neutral the reality, ..., there are assumptions that raise the question of the link between imagination language and this reality, and technical and linguistic media and narrative sequences, which open the way for the explosions in the language and the movements of the narrator and the reader" (Ganme, 2013), for the narrative discourse, and we mean text, loads of offers speech course, across the categories of discourse with a multimedia (Yaqteen, 1997), these statements indicate the text environment, ie, the language used to communicate (Ganme, 2013).

Based on that, the research offers three axes, namely: Illocutionary force craft, an article or residence illocutionary force, fossilized Illocutionary force.

The first axis: Literary Illocutionary force

It is a force that managed to news text, either dialogue or narrative, because illocutionary force or per formative text

actually requires an action from the receiver, and has the suitable conditions that the narrative text lacks, the narrative depends on the speaker to describe the event that represents his belief (Jul, 2010, and Medwir, 2014).

In the dialogue, which is "a conversation between two or more parties on a particular issue, the goal of which is to access to the truth away from the rivalry and intolerance, but in a persuasive scientific way, does not require them to obtain immediate results" (Mughamsi, 1423), it occurs either as a full narrative or novelist blaming the events anticipated by the occurred events or incident spoken about or describe the interior of the characters desires and their motives and intentions, and according to their presence in the event, driving their behavior whether fulfilled or unfulfilled, making surprises to the new event (Nahlawi, 2000). And illocutionary force contained therein news, " his colleague said: He died in the clashes while he was chasing an armed group ...!" (Saleh, 2006, p.7), and we can use the instrument (Laqad) according to which past expected, making it close to the adverb (Ansari , 2000)

Perhaps the exclamation punctuation mark reflects the unexpected event, especially that the deceased within the sign force, the (L) that preceded the letter gives it an increase in emphasis (Nahr, 1978) and emphasizes the perspectives of analytical saying "he wants to prove to himself something, he was happy that day, yes, for some mysterious reason he was happy, like someone discovered the universe in vain, and the feasibility of the details that people fight because of it, and he farewells everyone "(Saleh, 2006).

And like him, "I'm in my heart looking for things I thought I will I find them at these heights. Maybe I was looking for my mother, which while telling the story about my aunt telling me in the third person: I've stepped up your mother to the Top" (Saleh, 2006), and news has a basic function which is the story (Medwir, 2014), as (Laqad) reported here the act occurred and emphasized (Ansari, 2000). In declarative force the words of the narrator, "I find myself burst into tears off myself, just off the village where I found myself naked and orphans, I found the mayor standing opposite to me, shocked my hand and said, you have become a man now, and you can rely on yourself" (Saleh, 2006).

And (Laqad) is assurance that orphanhood moment matures the man, as (now) gives a reaction to time course, any time the pronunciation of the whole speech (Hassan, 1974). I find the repetition (found myself / found) to promote current change.

The Voice dimension (benchtop - segmental) of the above texts, either stress or intonation, has an impact on the function of the sentences, and toning loudness during speech or falling (Kashk, 2006), and it has double sided, the first focusing on the shape of the tone in the last word, and the second on three ranges, positive and negative relative term (Hassan, 1990), the strength of toning is determined by its illocutionary force (Moutawakel, 2010). I find in tuning the texts the negative

term with bearish tone, for being sad words, accompanied by a passion decreasing the action of the body (Hassan, 1990), for the environment accents of melancholy atmosphere require weight in the verbal act. In the report of ill-country case, "said with a voice not without anger: the country runs to the disaster" (Saleh, 2006), And telling with a nominal sentence which means renewal and continuity due to the fact that it is not a nominal sentence, its verb is present (Alkafwi, 1998), and with no doubt the angry tone makes a sharp sound.

The literary illocutionary force in the narrative, which is actually the result of what is spoken which in turn orally or written speech that aims to show any story (Ginette et al., 1989), and so the receiver who is the reader, to determine mentally the nature of discourse and influential do verbal, according to linguistic environment.

In the decision-making power the characterization "My Arabic uncle is one of those who were neglected by home. Taking his leg away from him and left him unable to walk and dream too." (Saleh, 2006), the equation is unfair (take = leave / marginalized / powerless), to acknowledge the reality of the physical and psychological deficits. The spoken speech carries in its structure and functions of the intended rhetorical show the aesthetic value of the texts (Medwir, 2014). In the metaphor of the text mentally as assigned verbs (marginalized / taking / left) to (home) within the causal relationship, the (home) is the reason for his inability.

In the report of situations' description " I find myself pushing the door and enter to find that woman has been worn down by grief, she was in her bed, pale, and it seemed to me that she is getting older so much, I seemed to me as if fifty years has passed since the last time I saw her. When her eyes rose to me there was a warm smile on her features, as if she saw her son, who left before for no reason. I sat on the edge of her bed, and without introductions and found myself embraced, ..., that was the right opportunity for me to burst into tears in a bosom has a room for the tears of the whole generation "(Saleh, 2006).

The text includes a reason (lost / son), and the results (grief + pallor + aging), and crying tears sufficient for a generation, which means that the phenomenon is General and rampant.

In the informational narrative "he chooses popular places that ensure his melting in it. There, he listens to people and watches the daily grief and large suffering and every day tragedy. There is no place for another image of an image of the homeland, which runs inside each one" (Saleh, 2006), popular places are reflective of human suffering in his homeland.

The second axis: Prerequisite Illocutionary Force

This force appeared in the dialogue and narration; in the dialogue it represented by an induction speech strategy or what is known as directives that are "used by speakers

to make another person do something. It expresses what the speaker wants, and takes the form of orders and instructions and requests and proposals, and it could be positive or negative." (Jul, 2010), what is meant by the concept of steering that the listener does a real job, but the speech has jobs, perhaps it is less guidance, including the clarification of information (Al Shahri, 2014), it is like saying, "I found myself suddenly standing in front of her. As if I'm finishing a long talk, and I found myself say : when do you know that I am not responsible for what is going on?, and was amazed at my question, and I found myself look around "(Saleh, 2006). And (when) at the origin placed to determine who was responsible for time (Naher, 1987), contextually it shows a delay in recognizing a fact in the speaker's mind.

I find in toning the sentence a positive scope emerging long vocal tone, which is what is happening in the words of a thrilling emotion, resulting in strongest exciting for the vocal chords, and directed by the largest amount of air, and strongest activity (Hassan, 1990), consisting with the psychological pain for questioning after injured because of death of his friend, either killed or assassinated both are the same. The illocutionary force is illustrative and apologetic.

Within the power of denial vestiges with sorrow, his saying, "How do we love a homeland hates us? He asked him and then silence, and then he left him." (Saleh, 2006), and the text is an interrogative linguist act represented by (how) the adverb to the receipt of a complete instruction then dispense it from the act (Al Ansari, 2000), and the question is addressed to the addressee / receiver / friend who did not find the answer to it, prompting the liquid to silence and departure, and full of silence in turn needs to be interpreted in the light of the facts inquire about those personal (Chris, 2009), perhaps in this proposal the narrative technique overlaps, the answer lies in the content of the novel as a whole, if we realized that the liquid within the conditional force, and who dedicated himself to the homeland / Algeria, we know the depth of refraction generated from antibody (love = people X hatred = home) awe with silence .

The operative language environment enhances to imagine the pre-talk, perhaps with the content of praise for this military man, and his commitment to national duty which will create in the recipient the idea of love for the homeland, so the answer was interrogative leading to exciting reservoirs bemoaning in an entire self of people unseen because of violence, poverty and no hope in three dimensions: either exile trends or scariest waiting, or under the earth.

The course of psychotherapy to ask a question like that obliged us to discuss the toning pattern, and toning in our interrogative with a bearish tone , because it is not expected to give any answer, and I think that it is up to capacity, and the extent to which the negative because the speech is accompanied by a passion of grief and bemoaning.

The illocutionary force has the ability in determining the nature of toning, if the sentence has two illocutionary powers the first is literal and the second is conditional, the second has the greatest value, and it is credited (Al-Mutawakkil, 2013), so denial and bemoaning including the pain are the conditional illocutionary force, and entrusted to them the toning.

In the power of intimidation, "listen, Haj Abdullah, the teacher is a villain person, and will know how to put him in his proper position, do not bother yourself with this bigger matter!" (Saleh, 2006), so (how) is the adverb here or the mean which will be followed relating the teacher. And (appeal) is for the addressee, which mean caught his eye as a prelude to tell him (Al Mubared, 1994), thus the appeal is a preliminary saying to all other linguistic acts (Al Shawish, 2001). The appeal here (Ya Haj Abdullah) Edit the force between speaker and hearer of the interests through the principle of politeness, a principle that the American linguistic (Robin Lakoff, 1942) talked about it and draw attention to the context of the pronunciation, and logical assumptions, and other deliberative assumptions (Al Shahri, 2004).

Also in the directive discussion, "she whispered in a voice barely heard: Do not put yourself at risk please, isn't it enough where we are?" (Saleh, 2006), the sentence is a construction one consisted of Prevention (do not expose), its illocutionary force is to warn, amended through the principle of politeness, with the installation (please), a telltale to an awkward situation for (not) function to check what followed (Ansari, 2000). The addressee in the inhibition such as a power towards the addressee represented here in the science and knowledge (Al Shahri, 2004), which comes from the occurred event and its harm, toning is fixed by the narrator that the audio at the same undertone to the narrator self of the sadness of loss. The illocutionary power for the command (listen to me) showed an alert to the addressee of what is intended by listening, amended politely by (oh my son) to court, I find in this amendment that the speaker has no authority upon the addressee only the explanation resulting from practical experience and age, and the explanation "effective deliberative argumentative and dynamic" (Hamdawi), its effectiveness is organized by stylistic skills and rhetorical influences subjected to the standards of creativity and innovation (Al Raqbi, 2011).

Perhaps the text phonetically processing is through assertive contextual cross-toning with a force in pushing the air, and altitude in the audio pronunciation (Hassan, 1990), and the opinion that the toning emphasis positioning in the first section (listen to me, my son), to induce the recipient to him, and the last section (the homeland is larger...), for being the convinced Conclusion.

Within the patriotism "don't believe traitors My son, believe those who loved the country, those who died a little or a lot, believe them while defending the country

without the need to justify anything to anyone, and without prompting from a contrast!" (Saleh, 2006). The sentences (believe / don't believe / believe them) construction of a synthetic commands and prohibitions is that its illocutionary force urging the ratification of the control of the idea of hating the homeland of its sons on the minds of the post-independence generation, and discourse directive strategy gives the addressee authority, I think it is derived from being a believer in the homeland what he called to be a participant in the front edited.

The outright linguistic act is in two layers, according to the principle of politeness, which pointed out in the sentence (Oh my son) with a reduced formula function on graininess and courtship, and the layers are the original act of morphological formula, and the nature of the completion of uttering (Al Shahri, 2004), if we passed the first because of its confirmation, we will stand on the second in the issues of toning and repetition, as toning is determined according to illocutionary force we pointed out its circulation with inhibition and command formulas and is investigated according to the second destination, and subjects destination referring to it as positive axe which starts upward and ends bearish, dividing the sentence phonetically between certain and uncertain, intending to confirm the idea of the mentality of the recipient (Hassan, 1990). The idea which is intended to be confirmed is to trap the speech validity with those who defended the country without obtaining personal gain. In the power of induction talk "stuck in your right to stay, my son, your duty today is to remain, for us too." (Saleh, 2006).

There are expressions in which the sender expresses the matter like (must) "home is a truth must be believed in, my son" (Saleh, 2006), and you "must rest a little bit, you will not benefit from prognostic in something if you get sick too" (Saleh, 2006), and "big picture was opposite to me on the wall of the cafe ... it was written underneath: you must be something to embrace your conviction for yourself and home! though the sentence shocked me because it is written in French, but it convinced me that I am not a thing compared with an image reminds you that the home burden you and that you are a burden on the homelands of others" (Saleh, 2006), and (the judiciary) in" the orders that he receives from the leaders of the front were clear and necessary: the elimination of traitors customers wherever they are!" (Saleh, 2006).

In descriptive texts of the reality of home "sitting opposite me, in the midst of speech tells me the same sentence: If you need something or services contact me!" (Saleh, 2006), the information in the sentence is conditioned and its tool (if) function on the possible meanings in being or questionable occurrence (Iben Yae'sh, 2001), and the probability is contained in the sentence, and the condition tells the time of happening from moving to the reception (Samurai, 2003), will show the desire to happen (Cazwini), and this is what the

speaker wanted, so it was a magnitude illocutionary force.

The toning term in sentence is relative to the fact that speech is passionate, to be relativistic range between the highest and lowest tone of words, as there is no absolute or shortness of absolute capacity (Hassan, 1990), and sensed relatively louder in position (contact me), because in the society of mediation that does not mean need something as far as its path, as well as the desire of his service index, an explanation of punctuation (exclamation) which, according to my opinion it is caused by the impression of the narrator / receiver / friend, and what makes it imperative explanatory this is the narrator comment "home who deals with you in a language of services, homeland takes your rights from you in a question is well aware that you do not have a response when it does not find it really serve you" (Saleh, 2006).

Within other discussions about the reality of the homeland, "grief will not benefit us, my son, nothing compensates for our loss, nothing compensates your loss, oh, the orphans in the homeland that the thieves and murderers stole its heart!" (Saleh, 2006). In the text there are emphatic tools (not) to assert exile with the present its time is set with reception (Al Ansari, 2000), and (do not) it benefit the quotation to deny sex (Al-Samarrai, 2003). The appeal (Oh orphans) its tool (Ya) is deleted, and the opinion in its deletion that it used an indicative tool according to the operative language environment. The discourse is addressed to the segment / listener / My son, to be indicative of all / his generation / orphans and orphan hood here have emotional / heart, which in turn the source of the overall tender bids and other Habitat. The intonation of speech is undoubtedly has a range of negative bearish for the sorrow and sigh, so the illocutionary force was the outgrowth of the nation awarded grants from the blood of its sons to the dust of the land.

The conditioned illocutionary force in the narrative some of which was in narratives "sometimes I click on my teeth so as not to burst out laughing when talking about the national security, national sovereignty, for the rule of law, justice, and freedom!, Those large, ready-made words in the dialogue does not end to something" (Saleh, 2006), and strength in the text sarcasm and ridicule. And like it, "newspapers began to address the nation in a different manner than the one of the press, in the way of criticism of the domestic situation, to develop the country, which was in fact on the titles of the foreign press, which find fun in spitting on us in the name of freedom of expression" (Saleh, 2006), power is ridiculous freedom of disgraced by others.

In the strength of the exclamation of the homeland and the law disperses reunion his sons was captured "it was not allowed to turn a blind eye to the woman defamed sign at this form to declare that they sleep in the street because the law expelled her from home, and her children those who will hate the country and act together,

because their mother has become in the street!" (Saleh, 2006). The advantage of this event conformed to reality fact, convinced the speaker of the case at hand (Okasha, 2012, Fakhoury, 2013). The text predicts two things, namely: publicity issue or display them, and a protest at the same time, the verb (to announce) followed by an assertion tool (that) in the equation (home and law = mother expelled + hating children), homeland and law are cause and result at the same time. In the context of the exclamation is also "No one listens to the history linked in memory with social losses that occurred post-independence, the origins of the looting that lead people to starvation and begging!" (Saleh, 2006), spoken history dripping with innocent blood, and the reality of life is painful (famine + and poverty).

In wishful thinking sense "I wished then I could cry, I wished I could stretch my arms to my interlocutor to stop him from speaking or to cry across from him, to cry in front of him shamelessly defect to cry, but I was unable to move" (Saleh, 2006), the text is an expression of a troubled self, after receiving news of the death of their friend, paving within expressions intended to describe a psychological case, rely frankness / hold faith, and honesty in the content of the issue / discourse (Fakhoury, 2013, and Al Shahri, 2004), and we recognize that the text lacks the terms of the convenience of a result is required in the future / restricted content, it did prompt my request to the addressee / primer condition, honesty, and impressionist event, being thus what happened in the interior of the soul, according to (Medwir, 2014). The sentence is informative, its illocutionary force in wishful thinking inferred by (I wished) accompanying the conditional tool (if) impregnated meaning of wishful thinking, this is an opinion, others put it in this sense because they do not need to answer, (Al Ansari, 2000). I find in (if) its role for wishing because of the absence of an answer for it in the text.

In the power of self-death / orphanhood, "but my aunt did not open her eyes and did not move, did not explode with laughter, my aunt who slept the whole night sleep which did not comply in the morning. I was rejecting the whole idea. Rejecting that dead in which she will not return. Refusing to return to an orphan again and those, whom I love and used to, have gone". (Saleh, 2006), the expression of inhibition (did not move, did not open, did not explode) linked to what is imperceptible perspective, and exile sense (I was refusing x feeling).

In the psychological directives "No! don't claim silence swallow your tongue and you are now opposite me, Do not leave a chance for your voice to silence, after everything that happened, Speak, say something that back to me wounded pride, and restores my confidence with my memories, my small and intimate dreams" (Saleh, 2006), representing a method for forbidding with (do not claim / Do not leave / Speak / say), and from its techniques is providing power and benefit directed to the sender (Al Shahri, 2004).

And ending with the cataclysmic deliberative environment of the text, the two conditions were rejected because it is not allowed but what happened inside himself evidenced by saying, "I wished I had the courage to tell her ..." (Saleh, 2006), so the desired force in the text is the desire to reveal self-revolution.

In the question for (when) the power of negation schedule and sarcasm, "we were fine! Said by the Algerian in his daily dialogues, for amazing spontaneous and scary together, we were okay, I ask myself: When we were really okay? Who remembers the good that we've had, or at? No one, not even those who are marching in good sentences associated them with the past "(Saleh, 2006). And the force fit the informative exclamation context indexed by punctuation mark, as well as denials with (not). And (of) the text of the question of who is unreasonable (Al-Samarrai, 2003), which is permissible, a question for all the sons of the homeland.

The third axis: Fossilized Illocutionary Force

It is represented by the phenomenon of fossilization, it is from questioning properties + inhibition, and its Commissive strength exceeded the literal force in the importance or perhaps deprived it of exclusion, making it with one assertive Commissive force (Moutawakel, 2010 and 2013). The fact that this power derived from the negation of inhibition prove, (Hamza) in this installation is intended to approve the post-inhibition, and question the report in the of reality denial, and denial denials, and inhibit the inhibited is a proof (Ansari, 2000, and Zarkashi, 2007, and the Naher, 1987).

This expression came with this (not and didn't) in contexts install certain narrative facts summarized speaker narrator belief, including:

- Political context: if the narrator equated between (the offender and Juggernaut) in saying "what the offender and the Juggernaut? Aren't they one person? Aren't they one thought?" (Saleh, 2006), the text predicts for obtaining the fact that intellectual continent caused by the dire straits political situation, its illocutionary force to cancel the other thought or flesh. In saying "Did home was the body we touch in cases of fear, cold and crying, was it not the homeland cemetery people leaning against its walls" (Saleh, 2006), in the text there is a shift from self / home some nice sense / initial order, the creator purports vision different from any others, surpassing the linguistics limits to the existential and metaphorical capacity, Construction of speak through the language, but the energies exceed about symbol and metaphor (Al Zein, 2008), as counting (home = body + cemetery) - likened eloquent omitted its tool and the similarities that bring him closer to (Majaz) / (Reclining people = fearful people), I find in the illocutionary force deficit in the containment of the citizen.

- Intellectual context: annexation of the philosophy of love in the words of the narrator and main character

"love means my dignity in the homeland and the nation's dignity opposite me, but, what love really? Is not love is the daily orphanhood which we attract with a deadly space? Is not love in the number of suicides in the country, those who choose their death by themselves, the way they deem most appropriate to die, instead of waiting for a murderer to come in the next crisis?" (Saleh, 2006), what is meant is the love of country that brings orphan and death, which is unlike the general concept of love that leads to life and the desire for it, and the power in the equation of the text (love = orphanhood + death), an influential negatively equation in human advancement individually and society. In Sneak death the journalist with the fronting pen "who kills who? Did the press not also kill the journalist?" (Saleh, 2006), and the meaning of killing two things, marginalized life murder, and eschatological, in both strength robbed rights of the journalist.

- Social context: the point where the migration of the homeland to escape from the reality of dire straits "Isn't Diaspora a homeland for the poor and underprivileged? Aren't we who finally will come out and turn off light behind us" (Saleh, 2006), in the text there is the equation (Diaspora = poor and underprivileged), (home = rich) , the first category immigrant inevitably towards the unknown, and the second existed at home as a continent in it, if we audited in the equation, we found that the first is the result of the second , and the inherent power in the looting of the rich-poor nation, and their rights therein. In the context of coupling the human and spiritual life of another, "Did you being good enough reason to actually stay. To actually live? I was trapped by you, and empty from you" (Saleh, 2006), and the survive illocutionary force.

There were warning and questioning (not) , and complex investigative , being a vehicle of a connecting question and tool negation (no) (Ansari, 2000), some saying "isn't it worthy of that created for him, is not it worth that to be happy." (Saleh, 2006), and (this) is a reference to the emotion of love.

RESULTS

1. The link between science and the philosophy of language, which has become a matter of philosophical inquiry in the past twentieth century, the research was directed towards language analysis indication and installation according to the method of the language usage, originally emanating from the Theory of language games.
2. The event linguistic theory is considered an equation between two parties; the speaker / illocutionary and pronounced and effective verb and the receiver / already affected by the pronounced verb.
3. Illocutionary force is derived from the act containing the words, i.e. illocutionary or performance

piece, so it is fixed with direct speech, and variable according to the inferred mental with indirect.

4. Illocutionary force is a composition of tools or formulary accompanied by an audio synthesizer or physical performance or index numbering signs of what is written, will know the speaker intended.

5. Literal force managed the novelist assertive text, for its lack of literally illocutionary verb, while commissives received assertive and illocutionary to track self through it pointing to the reality of the nation eroded by the souls of his sons, just as fragmented bodies in it. The fossilized powers decided influential political facts of reality in the human community configuration structure.

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