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her action.

(12)

-“Oh no Not again, Think woman ’ ’

This utterance is uttered by Mr. White to express his refusal. He warns his wife directly by using positive imperative construction. Mr. White advises his wife to think again before doing a tragedy again.

(13)

- “No, You are mad”

This is a declarative sentence said by Mr. White to Mrs.White to warn her from making a wish again. It is an indirect strategy of warning since there is no explicit warning verb such as be ware.

(14)

-“Think woman think our boy was in the machinery for long time”

This line includes a positive imperative construction. It is uttered by Mr.White to warn his wife. He reminds her of the consequence of their first wish.

(15)

-“You don’t understand”

Again, Mr.White repeats his warning to his wife using a different expression. This communication act is a declarative sentence. It is directed to Mrs.White to get her consciousness back.

(16)

-“No, think”

The speech act is a positive imperative utterance mentioned by Mr.White to warns his wife from making a wish again.

(17)

- “No” Don’t go Don’t—”

In this line, a warning speech act is showed by the use of negative imperative structure. Mr.White prevents his wife from seeing her son.

(18)

-“Stop ’ Remember Herbert died in the mechnary, you don’t want to see him”

The speech acts which are expressed in this line are positive imperative construction. They are stated by Mr.White to Mrs. White.

4.Conclusions

The study arrives at some conclusions, they are:

- 1.Warning speech acts at the beginning of the story utilized to set the arena for the actions and they are used at the end to reinforce the moral lesson.
- 2.They are used to show the characters' traits whether they are stubborn, wise or impetuous.
- 3.The writer uses warning speech acts to attract the reader's attention.
- 4.The negative imperative constructions deepen the conflict in this short story.
- 5.Using the positive imperative instructions allude that something important will happen.
- 6.The use of conventional expressions enhance realism and convey emotion.
- 7.This horror story is written to convey an important thing which is people should accept their fate and try their best to improve their lives throughout the hard work not magic.

speaks about the magic monkey's paw. A negative imperative statement here shows the danger of mocking old people who have an experience.

(4)

-"But these three wishes don't bring happiness "

This speech act is a declarative sentence mentioned by Morries to his old friend's family. It is an attempt to clarify that it is never good to change your fate. The sentence declares an important thing about the three wishes that are made by the monkey's paw. Using this monkey's paw to change or to get some things in your life will bring you sadness.

(5)

- "No" "I can't give it to you"

Uttering such a speech act, Morries tries to beware Mr.White's family from taking the monkey's paw. The utterance which is used by Morries to make such act is a model construction. It is an indirect speech act.

(6)

-"But remember this monkey's paw brings unhappiness"

In this line, Morries repeats his warning to his friend using a declarative expression. This line expresses an indirect warning mentioned by Morries. The repeated expressions of warning speech acts show people's stubbornness.

(7)

-"Be careful"

This is a direct warning. Morries explicitly warns his friend, Mr.White, from the use of

the monkey's paw by stating this conventional expression. Using the conventional expressions reveal that people neglect warnings and their curiosity to discover things.

(8)

- "Don't do it"

Explicitly, Morries prevents his old friend, Mr.White, from making a wish. He worries about him. The speech act which is mentioned here is a negative imperative. This speech act shows Morries' worry toward his friend because he knows the danger which will face Mr. white's family.

(9)

- "Don't laugh, son "

Here, a negative imperative used to warn the hearer, Herbert, from mocking Morries's speech. This speech act expresses indirectly a warning speech act.

(10)

-"No its better not to see him"

Mr.White's speech after the accident of Herbert's death and the insistence of Herbert's mother to see Herbert's corpse. Mr. White uses a declarative sentence to warn his wife from seeing Herbert because this will be sorrowful.

(11)

- "Don't go to see him"

A negative imperative is used by Mr.White to beware his wife from going to see Herbert's corpse. This is an indirect strategy of warnings. Mr.White warns his wife from seeing her son's corpse because he expects the negative scenario that will happen after

3.3.Data Analysis and Discussion

This study analyzes a short story written by W. Jacob. It is one of moral stories which expresses how a man can be destroyed by his own desires. Jacob uses the monkey's paw as a symbol of fat which will break those who try to change their lives. The story begins in the little living-room where Mr.White and his son, Herber, sit and play chess and Mrs. White is happy to see that Mr.White and Herbert like to be together. The actions of the story start changing with arrival of the old friend, Tom Morris, who is a soldier. Morris spends a nice time with the family and they are interested with his stories. The actions start rising with the mention of monkey's paw and the three wishes and Morris's warnings. The family makes the first wish then Herbert dies and they receive money as indemnity. Mrs. White speaks with her husband about the three wishes. She asks her husband again to make a wish, the second wish. She wants to get her son back. Her husband warns her and reminds her of the first wish and its result. After Mrs.White's insistence, Mr.White makes the second wish and Mrs. White is sitting next to the window waiting her son. At a moment later, there is a heavy knock at the door. Mrs.White rushes to open the door since she expects the arrival of her son whereas Mr.White is afraid, he asks her not to open the door but she neglects his speech. Mr.White rushes to the room to make the third wish.

(1)

"- It is better for you here!"

The communication act is said by the soldier, Morris, to Mr.White after expressing his wish to go to India. It is a declarative sentence with an illocutionary force of warning the hearer Mr.White from traveling to India.

This is the first sentence used by the writer to give a warning. The writer usually uses warning speech acts to attract the reader's attention. This warning sparks the reader's curiosity to the following actions. Using a declarative sentence as an expression to warn that there is something happens not a matter of suggestion or opinion. It prepares the reader to the following event and makes him/her curious. Also, it is more convenient to use a declarative sentence than giving a direct warning.

(2)

"-Stay here"

Here in this text, the speech act is a conventional expression used by Morris to Mr.White to tell him that staying here is better for him. It is a direct warning. A conventional expression used here to make things easier to be understood since it is known for the reader.

(3)

"-Don't laugh boy Remember, you are young, I am old now and in India saw many strange things"

This utterance expresses an indirect warning by the use of negative imperative. It is stated by Morris to Herbert when Morris

Perez-Hernandez (2021) states that there is no quantitative about the preferred warning strategy. He completes his speech saying according to the analysis of warning strategies in his corpus offers that the use of imperative constructions amounts 50 percent of the number of occurrence, conditional constructions over 19 percent, modal constructions (e.g. you/must/can/need/ have to do X) 10 percent, performatives over 5, and DOING X, YOU WANT /DON'T WANT TO DO X constructions 3 percent.

3.Methodology

3.1. Data Collection

The data is collected from the short sto-

ry ‘ The Monkey’s Paw’ by W.W.Jacobs. The short story first emerged in Harper’s Monthly in September 1902 and it was reprinted in his third collection of short stories.

3.2. Model of Analysis

The study focuses on viewing the different linguistic strategies used to express warning speech acts in the short story, The Monkey’s Paw, which is written by the author W.W. Jacobs and state the pragmatic functions which they make within this literary text. It uses a qualitative method to view things behind using warning speech acts based on Searle’s speech act theory.

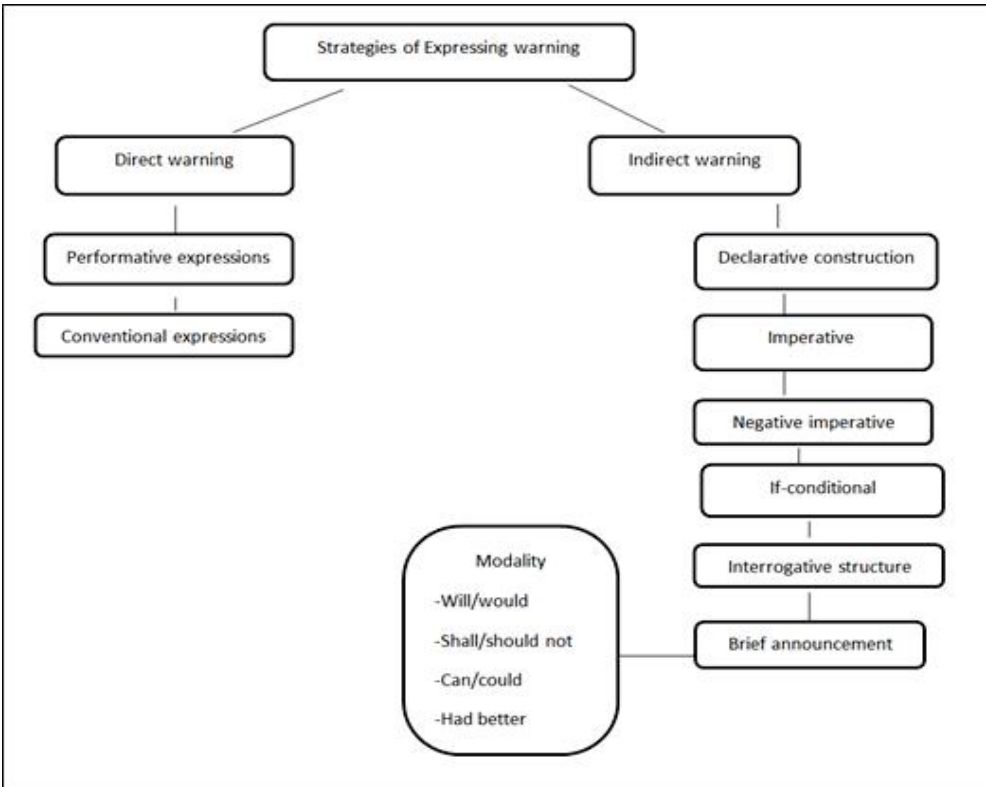


Figure (1): Types of warning speech acts

causes to believe that an event will happen and this event is not in the hearer's interest. The occurrence of the event is not obvious for both the speaker and the hearer.

3.Sincerity condition: The speaker thinks that the event is not in the hearer's interest.

4.Essential condition:The speaker considers the event as "an undertaking" that the event is not in the hearer's interest(Walton, 1996:201, Brinton, 2000: 305-309).

2.4. Speech Acts of Warnings

Warnings are speech acts that play a fundamental role in avoiding negative consequences (e.g. injuries, losses, fatalities,... etc). They include three illocutionary acts: an alert (e.g. careful! , watch out!), an informative act (negative scenarios or consequences of failure to comply e.g. quicksand!.....its soft here) and an instruction about what to do or not to do to avoid the danger (stay back!). Throughout the combination of declarative and directive forces, the speaker tries to prompt a physical action by the hearer(Perez-Hernandes,2020: 161-162). In Searle's opinion, warning is a speech act that does not compel the hearer to carry out an action by expressing that the speaker will bring about event that is not the hearer's interest, unless the hearer obliges with some demand(Walton, 1996:201).

2.5.Types of Warnings

Perez-Hernandez (2021: 169) says that the most explicit form of warnings requires three acts they are: alert, an instruction

about what to perform or not to prevent the bad consequences, and an informative act. He adds the force of warnings is done by combining the insistence of begging and the rationality of advising.

Searle mentions, in his foundational work on speech acts, the most warnings are hypothetical "if-then" statement whereas Abass and saad (2018) divide linguistic strategies for expressing warning speech acts into two types, they are:

1.Direct strategies

Direct strategies include performative expressions and conventional expressions e.g. watch out, be careful, mind, or look out (Austin (1962), Griffiths (2006), Goddard &Wierzbicka(2013). Performative expressions represented by performative verbs that name illocutionary acts for instance, "I warn". When performative verbs are used, the speaker is not describing, but he is performing it. Conventional expressions are usually used as warnings, they imply (a) you are doing bad things that will lead you to bad consequences, (b) you are unaware of the result (Geeraerts et al., 2006).

2.Indirect strategies

Indirect strategies involve the use of declarative sentences, negative& positive imperatives, if-conditionals, interrogative structures, model constructions ; Sadock (1974), Wierzbicka(1987), Goddard(2011), Goddard& Wierzbicka(2013), Radden (2014) as cited in (Perez-Hernandes,2020:168).

Ifantidou (2001) defines directives as an attempt force someone to do something. Directives comprise requesting someone to do something, advising someone to do something, entreating someone to perform something.

According to Briton (2000: 303), a directive speech act is the speaker's or writer's attempt to get the hearer to do something, for instance, pleading, darling, suggesting, questioning, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, entreating..etc. Eemeren and Grootendorst (2004:63) state this types of speech act demands a particular position of the speaker or writer vis a' vis the hearer or reader: "come to my room", this sentence is considered as an order if the speaker is in an authority position over the hearer, else it is a request or invitation. A question is also a directive speech act. It is a particular form of request through which the speaker or writer asks the hearer or reader to reply. Directives are the standard example of a face-threatening act or FTA. Brown & Levinson (1987) mention as the interfere with the hearer's desire to act freely. This illustrates why researchers have high interest in such topic in cross-cultural and interlanguage pragmatics. The face threat is essential in directives, it makes them a good candidate for face work. It is not surprising there is a huge amount of studies in cross-cultural and interlanguage pragmatics handling with the production of directives. Mair & Hundt (2021) denote that directives are

any utterance whose fundamental purpose is to get the hearer to do an action for the speaker. This utterance is made by a superior to subordinate and adhering is expected, the hearer in position where he is obliged to obey. Compliance is important factor whether it occurs immediately or later, hypothetically or not. Some directive speech acts link to actions that will be carried out immediately, while with others compliance is anticipated at another time. Identifying directives is something problematic since directives can take various forms. They can be expressed by imperatives, e.g. 'come on in' interrogatives, e.g. 'Roseanne, can you pour me some coffee?' or declaratives, e.g. 'you can copy it from here'. Sometimes, one form is associated with a number of functions. This form further problems for determining directives e.g. 'maybe write it' could be considered as a suggestion or a directive.

2.3.Felicity Conditions

Felicity conditions or appropriateness conditions are unspoken rules by which a speech act is governed. They indicate how, when, where and by whom a speech act can be done for example, the circumstances of the speech, the relation between the speaker and hearer, the belief and the attitudes of the participants and the form of the speech act itself. Warning speech acts has four main felicity conditions, they are:

1. Propositional content condition: Future event or state
2. Preparatory conditions: The hearer has

2023).

There are two approaches to speech act typology; a classification of illocutionary verbs which is proposed by the British philosopher Austin and a classification of acts is mentioned by the American philosopher Searle. Searle classifies acts in to five types depending on a number of dimensions namely (a) illocutionary point, (b) direction of fit, (c) psychological states (d) the strength with which an illocutionary point is introduced (Huang, 2012: 291).

2.2. Searle's Classification of Illocutionary Speech Acts

1. Assertives

Illocutionary acts used by the speaker to prove something to be true or not. The form of assertives is to inform, state, explain, refuse, sue etc (Palupi et al., 2023). Van Eemeren et al. (2007) state that speakers use those speech acts to describe a state of affairs regarding a particular matter. An assertion is a prototype of assertives by which the sender commits himself/herself to the truth of a proposition for, instance, 'I claim that Chamberlain and Roosevelt never met'.

2. Declaratives

Generally speaking, these speech acts are linked to institutionalized context, for example, official meeting, religious ceremonies, which give authority to someone who perform the speech act (e.g. when the employer tells one of his employees that "you are fired", his words bring this state of affairs into being (Eemeren and Grooten-

dorst, 2004: 63-66). Ifantidou (2001) mentions that bringing about the state of affairs mentioned in the proposition explained by utterance, for instance, declaring war, firing someone, baptizing someone.

2. Commissives

In these speech act, the speaker and the writer is responsible for performing the action e.g. a promise in which the speaker and the writer clearly affirm to do something or stop doing it. Brinton (2000) says that commissive speech acts are illocutionary acts by which the speaker commits herself/himself to the performance of an action (e.g. vowing, promising, threatening, pledging, guaranteeing, agreeing, consenting, and refusing). The psychological state expresses that the speaker intends to perform something.

3. Expressives

Utterances used by the sender (speaker or writer) to be interpreted by the receiver (hearer or reader) to evaluate what is said in the speech for instance, congratulating, thanking, and condolences so on. (Palupi et al., 2023). Ifantidou (2001) states that illustrating speaker's emotional state to the situation through the description of utterance such as thanking, welcoming someone, and congratulating.

5. Directives

Directives are speech act utilized by the speaker and writer to make the hearer do something or prevent him from doing it, for instance: requesting and prohibiting.

formance, in addition to intentions on the part of the speaker and effects on the part of the hearer (Risselada, 1993: 23-23).

In an ordinary speech situation, three elements are required, they are a speaker, a hearer, and a speaker's utterance. The speaker's utterance are associated with many types of acts. There is a number of acts, Austin call as illocutionary acts and they are associated with some English verbs and verb phrases such as: assert, describe, warn, remark, command, comment, order, request, criticize, censure, approve, welcome, promise, apologize, express approval, and express regret etc. (Black, 2014) conviction, sympathy, approval, intention, delight, enthusiasm, indignation, annoyance, disgust, appreciation, determination, belief, and so forth, has figured heavily in recent philosophical discussion. But most of these discussions have been seriously maimed through proceeding, explicitly or implicitly, on the basis of quite inadequate notions of what it is to express something in language. An examination of some of these inadequacies will point the way to a more adequate analysis.,"author":[{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Black","given":"Max","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""}], "container-title":"Philosophy in America","id":"ITEM-1","issued":{"date-parts":[["2014"]]}, "page":"1-307","title":"Philosophy in America","type":"article-journal"},"uris":["http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=4fb0e434-9c1d-4a43-9be7-2d735f00e272"]},"mendeley":{"format-

tedCitation":"(Black, 2014.

To distinguish between the form and function of speech acts, Austin differentiates among three types of acts: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. A locutionary act is the fundamental act of speaking and requires the actual words a speaker utters. In other words, locutionary acts illustrates a speaker's physical speech output. It asserts grammar and convention and includes extra- linguistic references too. An illocutionary act explains the intent of an utterance; it denotes the function or action that a speaker plans to achieve by uttering an utterance. Illocutionary speech acts include warning, permitting, nagging, blaming, refusing swearing, accusing and so on. No communication is without an illocutionary force. An utterance can be a wish, a request or a command. For instance, if the speaker states the sentence 'I will see you soon,' the utterance can be a threat or a promise. Although, the speaker said a statement, s/he did not mean simply to assert information about a particular state of affairs. As an alternative, the speaker planned to blind him/herself to a future event. A perlocutionary act is the effect of the speaker's words on the hearer. It denotes the result of the speaker's words. If the speaker's purpose to persuade the hearer, then the act is succeeded when the hearer makes the act because of persuasion. When the speaker needs information, the perlocutionary act is achieved once the speaker gets what s/he requests (Carney,

hearer directly, (b)the strategy of reserving negative face(c)the strategy of preserving positive face (d) the speaker don't utter directly to the hearer.

3.Dishar and Qassim (2022) search the use of health proverbs to give various types of functions and purposes among which is a warning. They say warning speech acts express various pragmatic behaviours and realized in different kinds of syntactic structures. They use mixed method to describe the use of these acts and illustrate their functions.

4.Qadir (2022) makes a research about warnings made by Kurdish EFL learner in social context. His research investigates implicit and explicit strategies of warnings and discovers verbal and nonverbal warning speech acts. The method which is adopted is mixed (qualitative and quantitative). The conclusion reveals that the type of warning speech acts used depends on the social context.

5.Hussein (2023) investigates the problems that face translators in the field of speech acts especially in political discourses. His study focuses on the translation of Obama's speeches and how warning speech acts used in these texts with the aim of discovering difficulties in translating of warning speech acts.

6.Alzaghir (2023) focuses on discovering Iraqi EFL learners' ability to recognize and produce warning speech acts. She says that the differentiation between warning speech acts and other acts as command and

threatening is the most problematic one in the investigated data.

7.Abdulrazzaq Alhabuobi(2021) studies the warning levels at multiple electronic platforms to show the hard attempt done by the Suadi Ministry of Health to warn and direct people to the safety rules during pandemic. The study depends on analyzing the massages made by the selected institutions in terms of warning levels in different speech acts according to Austin and Searle along with analyzing the content with the respect to the actual text and the objective context.

8.Abid (2024) makes a research about threatening and warning speech acts in Trump's speech. He states that it is difficult to differentiate between these two acts which are closely connected. He concentrates on language constructions and pragmatic skills used to express these acts.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Speech Acts

Austin introduces the term, speech acts, to refer to the verbal actions which a speaker makes by the use of an utterance then Searle (1969-1976) expands Austin's idea and he puts a theory of speech acts. The implicit idea of speech act theory is that speakers can do all types of things with the use of words. It is founded on an approach to language which considers utterances as verbal actions rather than as products of verbal action. In this domain, a speech act assumes the existence of the speaker, one or more hearers, the occasion of its per-

جاكوبس. مقلب القرد قصة رعب كلاسيكية وتعد من افضل قصص الرعب. تهدف الدراسة الى شرح تاثير الذي تخلقه افعال الكلام التحذيرية على المستقبلين سواء كانوا قراء او مستمعين. تتبنى الدراسة الطريقة النوعية لانها تركز على الاساليب اللغوية المستخدمة لصياغة افعال الكلام التحذيرية والوضائف التي تؤديها هذه الافعال الكلامية في النص. تقدم هذه الدراسة تحليل تداولي لافعال الكلام التحذيرية لتظهر تاثير هذا الافعال الكلامية في هذه القصة. البيانات هي اسطر من القصة القصيرة مقلب القرد. تفترض الدراسة ان افعال الكلام التحذيرية تستخدم لمنع الناس من فعل الاشياء التي تقود الي نتائج سلبية. المستخلص يدعم الفرضية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحذير, علم التداولية, فعل الكلام, القرد, المقلب

1.Introduction

Humans are social creatures. They need each other to live their daily lives. Their communication requires an instrument to be fulfilled. Language is the suitable instrument that humans need to communicate with each other. Language is used to express thoughts, opinions, and persuasion. Throughout speech, the speaker carries out speech acts. Speech acts indicate all kinds of human interaction. The form of a speech act is an utterance (speech). Speech acts are investigated in pragmatics (Palupi et al.,

2023)

Pragmatics is the study of the language use in context. It focuses on the choices the users make, the constraints the users find when they use language in social interaction, the effect of the language use on other participants in communication (Crystal, 2008: 379). Speech act is one of the main subjects in pragmatics. It studies the roles of utterances in relation with the behavior of speaker and hearer in interpersonal communication. (ibid: 446).

This domain attracts many researchers who are interested in analyzing texts, especially those who study literary texts since these texts are full of linguistic devices to attract readers' attention. Here are some previous researches associated with speech acts especially warning speech acts:

1. Samir (2013) investigates the speech act of warnings in the presidential speech. He focuses on discovering the main linguistic and pragmatic factors that attract the addressee's attention in these texts and the effect of the context of situation.
2. Rahman & Kurniati (2021)1983 write a research on communication strategies of warning. They say that a warning is one of directives (Searle,1980). In directives, Speakers attempt to make the hearer do something with the use of the words such as warn, challenge, advice, suggestion, etc. Rahman & Kurniati 1983add that there are some strategies to make communication which are listed by (Brown& Levinson, 1987). They are: (a) the speaker utters the

A Pragmatic Study of Warning Speech Acts in W.W. Jacobs' Short Story 'The Monkey's Paw'

دراسة تداولية لافعال الكلام التحذيرية في القصة القصيرة «مخلب القرد» للكاتب ويليام وايمارك جاكوبس

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المديرية العامة للتربية في محافظة ذي قار / الكلية التربوية المفتوحة / فرع الشطرة

Abstract

This study investigates warning speech acts in the short story, The Monkey's Paw, which is written by the author W.W. Jacobs. The Monkey's Paw is a horror classic story which is listed as one of the best horror stories. The aim of the study is to explain the effect which these speech acts create on the receivers whether they are readers or hearers. The study adopts a qualitative method since it focuses on linguistic strategies used to form speech acts of warning and the functions they use to view in the text. It provides a pragmatic analysis of warning speech acts based

on Searle's speech act theory to show the effect which warning speech acts have throughout the story. The data are lines of the short story, The Monkey's Paw. The study hypothesizes that warning speech acts used to prevent people from performing actions that lead to bad consequences. The findings support the study's hypothesis.

Key words: warning, pragmatics, speech acts, monkey, paw

الملخص

تبحث هذه الدراسة افعال الكلام التحذيرية في القصة القصيرة مخلب القرد التي تم كتابتها بواسطة الكاتب