

**RESEARCH PAPER****A Comparative Analysis of Searle's Speech Act Theory and Cohen's Model: An Exploration of the Social Contexts in Which Explicit and Implicit Speech Acts Are Used****<sup>1</sup>Zaha Zaib\*, <sup>2</sup> Dr. Syed Kazim Shah and <sup>3</sup> Dr. Muhammad Ilyas Mahmood**

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**\*Corresponding Author:** [kazim.shah@gcuf.edu.pk](mailto:kazim.shah@gcuf.edu.pk)**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to find out the explicit and implicit speech acts in Novel Peer-e-Kamil Chapter 1 by Umera Ahmad. Searle Speech Act model (1983) has been used to analyze the implicit and explicit utterances. The model includes declaratives, expressives, commissives, directives, representatives/ assertives through explicit (direct) or implicit (indirect) way. In this, model of verb structuring and noun structuring is also used by W. Cohen (2004). This is a qualitative research design as sample of 55 speech acts utterances from the novel are taken to investigate the explicitness or implicitness, collecting and analyzing data to see the insights more specifically and elaborates the results according to required perception for describing the facts. The findings revealed that in novel's chapter 1, expressives and representatives are used more explicitly rather than declaratives, commissives and directives.

**KEYWORDS:** Analysis, Implicit and Explicit Utterances, Social Contexts Utterances, Speech Acts**Introduction**

According to Merriam Webster dictionary, discourse is a way for organizing knowledge, ideas, or experience rooted in language and its context. This is a supportive, broad area to explore utterances and discern what they are meant to convey and their actual significance. Speech acts are basically acts of utterance and are used to see behind the curtain to understand the discourse within a specific contextual manner. Implicit manner refers to the indirect or hidden manner of utterance in this article and explicit manner refers to the direct way of utterance. Social context is undoubtedly a specific behavioral context in which an individual or interpersonal behavior shows a specified context or background. This context is highly involved in influencing actions, feelings, aims, goals or utterances. The social context is the rationale for obtaining a social perspective, as this perspective can be differentiated either explicitly and directly or implicitly and indirectly. Social context changes the message through the condition in which it is uttered. From this it can be said that social context is a complex human procedure which is carried out in various manners. In discourse, speech acts are important to understand the intention of speaker, condition of occurrence and situation in which speaker intends to convey the message.

The study of speech acts, as developed by John Searle and Philip Cohen, explores how language functions as a form of action within social contexts. Searle's speech act theory categorizes utterances into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, with illocutionary acts further divided into assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. In contrast, Cohen's model, particularly relevant in

computational linguistics, emphasizes intent recognition, dialogue management, and contextual influence. Explicit speech acts are characterized by clear and direct communication, commonly used in formal settings to ensure precision and reduce ambiguity. Implicit speech acts, however, are indirect and often used in everyday conversations to maintain politeness and subtlety. These acts are prevalent in informal interactions and are influenced by cultural norms with high-context cultures favoring implicit communication and low-context cultures favoring explicitness. Comparing these models and their application highlights the importance of understanding the social dynamics that shape the use of explicit and implicit speech acts in different contexts.

This paper deals with speech acts in an implicit and explicit manner considering the social contexts and also sees the effectiveness in use. It represents the speech act analysis of novel *Peer-e-Kamil* Chapter 1, originally published in 2004 and later translated into English in 2011. It attempts to interpret and analyze the meaning, manner, and context of the utterance in every possible way by considering Searle's speech acts and W. Cohen's recognition of verb and noun structuring for greeting, negotiation, information, or activity.

### **Literature Review**

The work by Sbisa (2002) stated that the context of use of speech act should be taken into account as made as opposite to merely given, limited as opposite to able to be stretched out in any direction, and purpose as opposite to cognitive. The context-changing aspect of speech acts is broken up into simpler parts, noting the difference between measures as illocutionary and perlocutionary. This work showed that context-changing role also relies on what is said or what is the result of that happening. This work refers to direct and indirect way of context according to the perlocutionary and illocutionary acts, given versus constructed, limited versus unlimited context, and objective versus cognitive context. Another work by Cohen (2004) classified emails according to the intention of the sender, whether it is for the purpose of a meeting or the delivery of information. This study presented experimental results. The outcome suggested that a useful task tracking apparatus for rectifying things could be developed based on automatic categorization into this taxonomy. This is based on a model where verb structuring and noun structuring convey information regarding reminding/delivery and greeting/negotiating.

According to Taguchi (2006), the statement 'supported' that two dissimilar proficiency levels were evaluated for their ability to make use of the speech act of requisition in a spoken role-play task. The research was conducted to study a project of Cross-cultural Speech Act Realization. The CCSARP provided explanations of requests and statements of regret in eight different languages using the same marking framework. The marking framework for requests separates 9 types of looks that differ according to the level of directness. This work showed cross-cultural speech act analysis and interpretation. While such models make a great contribution to analysis, on the other hand, there is another work by König et al. (2007) which states that speech act function varies in sentence structure. This work showed that sentence structuring helps convey the utterance, and changing the order of the sentence may change the meaning of the message or act. Another work on social context by Ilyas et al. (2012) stated the use of social context such as Facebook, where position notes were most frequently associated with acts of putting feelings into words, making public statements, followed by assertives and directives as per Searle's design to be copied. In this work, it is shown that the intention of statements is expressed through assertives, following Searle's speech act theory.

Bayat (2012) stated that speech acts such as apologies and expressions of gratitude are performed in school settings according to the situation. This work shows

that the social context for speech act utterances changes according to the situation. Another work by Hashim (2015) stated that, through the examination of selected political speeches by John Kerry in the Government Campaign (2004) and George Bush's welcoming address (2001), it is evident that these speeches have specific goals for conveying a piece of discourse. The data included 20 sentences from the two speeches. This work demonstrates that Kerry's utterances are predominantly commissive in nature compared to any other speech act, indicating his commitment to future actions. Additionally, the concept of direct or indirect speech acts is analyzed in this study. Basra et al. (2017) stated that speech act categorization is used by sources of an EFL instructor while teaching, the cause of why positive categorization was recommended, and the inference of the chosen speech act categorization towards the educating and gaining knowledge of procedure. This work showed that teachers are more involved in the act of ordering and commanding, as this also involves the texture of direct and indirect way of utterances.

Another study conducted by Chen et al. (2019) stated that they looked up on the titles of articles in WeChat based totally on the speech act theory. This research focused on the method of descriptive pragmatics, while also providing viable hints on writing an excellent title. It focuses on the competences of how to use and understand the language that humans use to convey certain implied meanings in specific situations (Austin & Searle Model). This is another social context article we can see for ways and manners. Marsili (2020) stated that no existing claim of lying is in a position to draw the needed differences. It argues that a definition of deception based on the concept of 'assertoric commitment' can be successful where different accounts have failed. Assertoric commitment is analyzed in phrases of two normative components: 'accountability' and 'discursive responsibility'. The resulting definition of lying draws all the desired distinctions, providing an intentionally ample evaluation of the concept of lying. This article is of great contribution to the social context. So, related to previous work, directives are more used by teachers in the classroom, while commissives are more used by politicians in speeches. Thus, the social context affects the speech acts utterance in an implicit or explicit manner.

### **Material and Methods**

The present study used an explanatory sequential qualitative method design. In the first phase, data was collected, interpreted and analyzed to gain specific insights. In the second phase, the results were refined and elaborated to meet the required perception and to describe the facts derived from the interpretation and analysis of data. Chapter 1 of the novel *Peer-e-Kamil* was utilized as a source of social context, comprising 18,704-word tokens. The analysis was centered on Searle's speech act theory, examining both implicit and explicit modes of communication, including direct and indirect utterances. The data was input into Antconc software and then searched for the required utterances. Following the searches, all the utterances are manually refined according to the context and categorized under the relevant Searle's speech act theory. Additionally, each utterance is organized based on its implicit or explicit manner, with each one representing its respective meanings.

The model of Searle speech act theory (1983) is based on five main categories which are defined on the basis of various purposes of message conveying as:

1. Declarations - The speaker claims or declares something that brings a permanent change in the world.
2. Assertives – The speaker states an idea, perspective, opinion or suggestion along with stating facts.

3. Expressives – The speaker expresses something about their feeling of expression as it can be a form of apology, feeling of gratitude or welcoming someone.
4. Directives – The speaker wants the listener to do an act or something. It can be a form of order, advice, or a request.
5. Commissives - The speaker does commitment to do something in the future. It can be a form of promise, vow or a bet.

William W. Cohen (2004) model for speech acts is also used. This model includes noun structuring and verb structuring for speech acts as shows the explicit and implicit acts through noun and verb structuring of utterance.

The verb structuring of utterance refers to the following elements as:

1. Greeting
2. Negotiating (initiating, amending and concluding)
3. Reminding
4. Delivery
5. Act

The noun structure of utterance refers to the following elements by this model as:

1. Information (opinion and data)
2. Activity (ongoing activity and single event)

## Results and Discussion

**Table 1**  
**Speech Acts Explanation and Interpretation**

Speech Acts	Examples	Explanation/Interpretation
Declaratives	<p>1-What surprises me is that despite being a businessman <b>you are so immature and emotional;</b> you <b>should be</b> more practical.</p> <p>2- You <b>are so silly</b> that I <b>couldn't</b> believe you'd come to this conclusion.</p>	<p>Justification: The example 1 is an <u>implicit declaration</u>, referring to Imama who is saying to her first cousin Asjad that he is a businessman, but despite this, he is immature and emotional. She implies his immaturity and suggests that he should be practical. Her way of declaring is in a sense of minor suggestion too that's why it is represented as an implicit declaration as 'YOU ARE' but adding suggestion as a reason. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p> <p>The example 2 is an <u>implicit declaration</u>, referring to Imama who is talking to her brother, and telling him that he is silly as he was spying on Imama for the changes he felt in Imama. Her way of declaring is in a sense of minor suggestion too that's why it is</p>

		<p>represented as an implicit declaration as 'YOU ARE' but adding suggestion as a reason. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p>
Expressives	<p>1-Very well, <b>thank you</b>  2- She often felt <b>very sorry</b> for him, not because he was an orphan, but it was his future that she felt sad about.  3- Salar has dialed the number, <b>I'm sorry,</b> he apologized to his brother.  4- There was no point in going in their <b>sorry state.</b>  5- All right, I made a mistake—I am <b>sorry,</b> forgive me' Imama conceded defeat.  6- She twirled around and <b>welcomed her</b> admirers with a gracious nod.  7- The stuff was of excellent quality, but his expression showed that he had not <b>enjoyed the experience.</b>  8- His face was impassive, but if one looked closely it was obvious that he was <b>enjoying</b> himself.  9- The silence that had preceded her performance was broken by applause as the men noisily <b>appreciated</b> her dancing and drinks went around.  10- Salar was <b>enjoying</b> this game.  11- 'Like ecstasy is the furthest <b>limit of joy</b>—but I don't understand what comes after <b>ecstasy.</b> And so it is with <b>pain</b>...there must be some level of pain beyond which one cannot go.'  12- My problem is that unlike them, I never get wild with <b>joy,</b> <b>I'm never ecstatic.</b>  13- Waseem looked at her somewhat <b>sadly.</b>  14- Asjad had felt <b>happy</b> in her company she was so quick-witted and vivacious.  15- Hashim wasn't too <b>happy</b> with the idea.</p>	<p>Justification:  The example 1, referring to Javeria who is Imama's childhood friend, come to Imama's home and thanking Imama's father for welcoming her. It is <u>Explicit expressive.</u>  This is <u>noun structuring.</u>  The example 2, referring to Imama that she is feeling sorry for Saad because he is orphan and also for his future. It is <u>Explicit expressive.</u>  This is <u>noun structuring.</u>  The example 3 refers to Salar who in childhood dialed his uncle's number and then Salar's father Sikandar said sorry to his brother/ Salar's uncle Shahnawaz on Salar's behalf. It is <u>Explicit expressive.</u>  This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.  The example 4, refers to Imama's friends Rabia and Javeria who are worried for Imama as she didn't come to hostel but they were thinking that there is no point of feeling sorry. As it is a state of worriedness. It is <u>implicit expressive.</u>  This is <u>noun structuring.</u>  The example 5 shows that Imama is saying sorry to her friends as they were arguing with Imama so she accepted her defeat and said sorry. It is <u>explicit expressive.</u>  This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.  The example 6 refers to the Mujra girl who welcomed her admirers, as Salar went there with his friends. It is <u>explicit expressive.</u>  This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.  The example 7 refers to Salar and his friend who visited place where he did party with his friend and he seemed unhappy with the service. It is a sense of <u>implicit expressive.</u>  This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.  The example 8 refers to the only one who sat still watching the performance was the first boy. As he was seeing Mujra girl, dancing with the other people, his hideous expression showed his inner enjoyment. It is a sense of <u>implicit expressive.</u>  This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p>

The example 9 shows that Mujra girl is dancing and suddenly immense clapping happened as appreciating her dance. It is explicit expressive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 10, shows that in the childhood of Salar, he dialed his uncle's number himself, and started to talk to his uncle, suddenly Salar's father noticed this and asked him to do this again and Salar considered this all as a game and enjoyed this. It is explicit expressive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 11 &12 shows that as Salar tried several 3 attempts to suicide, so his father sent him to psychoanalyst, and when psychoanalyst asked him why he want to die, he said he was just trying to experience pain and he said at the end of joy there is a journey of pain. He said all those things in a deep manner, in a way of expressing his thought for the concept of death and joy while others are unable to get this concept. It is implicit expressive. This contains both noun and verb structuring.

The example 13 shows that Waseem and Imama are in a argument and Waseem expresses his disappointment with his expression but didn't say anything. It is an implicit expressive. This is noun structuring.

The example 14, refers to Asjad that when he got engaged to Imama then in the first year of engagement he felt happy because Imama was very humorous.

It is explicit expressive. This is noun structuring.

The example 15, refers to Hashim father of Imama, that he was going to Lahore and Imama's mother asked him to drop Imama's clothes to her hostel but father of Imama didn't like this idea and looked unhappy as he was busy. It is an implicit expressive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

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## Directives

1- I asked you first, **so you should reply first.**' retorted Javeria.

2- Perhaps **you should take a tablet** for your headache.

3- You **should be in your room** with your books, not sitting here watching this vulgar show,' Tayyaba scolded him.

4- This is your final examination. You **should be concerned** about it.

5- You **should be in your room.** I will have a word with your father!

6- I just thought **we should chat more** because it would help develop some understanding between us.

7- **Stop worrying over trivialities,**' she tried to reason with her son.

8- Then you **should come** more often.

β- Yes, but it is not something extraordinary or amazing **that you should react** like this,' Imama replied with composure.

10- But still **you should** have told us...' Zainab persisted.

11- It's best for you that rather than have your bones broken **you should** keep your emotions under control.

12- We really made a grave mistake in covering up—we **should have been honest** with her father that she's not here

13- You **should be ashamed** of yourself, Imama...deceiving us like this, pulling the wool over our eyes.

14- It is better that **your parents should know** what you're up to.' Rabia was terse; Imama looked up at her.

15- Imama **it's me. Open the door,**' said Waseem standing back.

## Justification:

The example 1 refers to implicit order, as Imama's friend said 'you should reply first' a form of ordering but in an **implicit way** asking answer from Imama.

This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 2 refers to **implicit request** which is done by Waseem to Imama that she isn't feeling well so she should take a tablet for relaxing herself. This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 3, 4, and 5 shows that when Tayyaba, mother of Salar, came into Salar's room then she scolded him and said that he should be reading and preparing for his examination rather than watching vulgar shows. It is an **implicit order**. This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 6 refers to Asjad's **implicit request** to Imama that they should talk more for developing understanding. This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 7 refers to Asjad's mother Shakeela **ordering explicitly** to her son that he shouldn't worry over minor matters. This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 8, refers to Saad **implicit request** to Imama that she should stay more as she brings lot of things for Saad. This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 9, refers to Imama's **implicit request** to Zainab, her friend, when Zainab came to know that Imama is already engaged so Imama responded that it isn't something extraordinary that you should react like this. This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 10, refers to Zainab's **implicit order** to Imama that she should tell about her engagement to her friends. This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 11, refers to **implicit advice** to Waseem by Imama that Waseem should control his emotions regarding to playful and non-serious acts and should be aware of his father's temperament. This example is also showing **verb structuring** of speech act.

The example 12, shows that Imama isn't in hostel and her friends lied to Imama's Father and they are fearful and implicitly advising to each other that they should tell him the truth. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 13, refers to implicit order that Imama wasn't in the hostel and her friends are scolding her that where was she, and telling her that she should be ashamed as a sense of indirect order. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 14, refers to explicit request, done by Imama's friend that her parents should know what she is doing or trying to do. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 15 refers to Waseem's explicit request to Imama that he is behind the door, and Imama could open the door for him. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

Commissives

1-I want to be the most outstanding doctor in the country—the best eye specialist, so that when the history of eye surgery in Pakistan is compiled, my name will be at the very top of the list.

2-I promise I will not mind anything you say.

3- I'll never do this again,' promised Imama.

4- I want to invite you to Karachi this weekend, with all expenses paid

5- In any case, Hashim Bhai wants the two of you to get married next year.

6- I want to know how it feels to experience the furthest limits of pain.

Justification:

The example 1, shows Imama's wish for future as a commitment to herself and it is an implicit commissive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 2, refers to Imama promising to her friend that whatever she wants to say she can say to Imama, and she will not mind it. It is an explicit commissive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 3, refers to Imama as she went disappear from hostel and didn't inform anyone so she promise her friends that she will not do this again. It is an explicit commissive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 4, refers to future commitment done by Zubair to Salar. It is an implicit commissive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 5 refers to future commitment stated by Hashim's sister, Shakeela that her brother wants that Imama and Asjad should get married next year. It is an implicit commissive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 6, refers to Salar utterance as a commissive and

7- To begin with, I'll weep a lot...a great deal...for many days—and then I'll die.

8- I know that I'll die very soon if I can't be a doctor.

9- I will be so heart-broken that I will not survive,' she replied decisively.

10- The next time you do anything like that I'll break your hand!' Moiz shouted.

11- Now I'll show you! I'll break your hand!' Shouting and abusing, Moiz picked up the tennis racquet that was lying in corner of the lounge.

12- I'll call you.

13- When I get engaged again, I'll definitely tell you—whether or not I tell anyone else.

14- Very well, I'll import a sports car for you, but don't ever do such a thing again.

15- Uncle, Imama's out shopping with her friends. You can give me the parcel, I'll hand it over to her.

16- I am concerned that if she doesn't get back, I'll be in real trouble.

implicit commissive as he desires to know pain whatever he can do to know this in future. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 7 refers to explicit commissive as Imama states her condition to her friends. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 8 &9 refers to explicit commissive as Imama tells her friends that she will die if she will not become a doctor and she is stating it as a future event. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 10, refers to Moiz that he and his younger brother had a severe fight and he explicitly commit that he will break his younger brother's hand if his younger brother will beat him again. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 11, refers to Moiz that he and his younger brother had a severe fight and he explicitly commits that he will break his younger brother's hand. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 12, refers to Imama who implicitly commits that she will call Saad as a form of promise. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 13 refers to Imama who is implicitly promising her friends that whenever she will get engaged again she will tell them. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 14 refers to Sikandar, father of Salar promising Salar to buy him a sports car. It is an implicit commissive. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 15 refers to Imama's friends who implicitly commit to give parcel to Imama. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

The example 16 refers to Imama's friends who are worried that if she didn't come back she will be in trouble and she implicitly commits it. This example is also showing verb structuring of speech act.

Representatives/ Assertives	<p>1-Well, <u>one wish is to live long...very long.</u> she said.</p> <p>2-<u>One should</u> live to be at least a hundred. And then there is so much I wish to do.</p> <p>3- I <u>am working so hard to make it to the merit list.</u></p> <p>4- <u>Nothing is impossible in life</u>— anything can happen at any time.</p> <p>5- <u>Other than my career, there is only one thing</u> I value most in my life</p> <p>6- I <u>have a better understanding of my responsibilities than you</u> so don't pester me with your silly advice.</p> <p>7- <u>It was New Year's Eve:</u> thirty minutes to go before the New Year began.</p>	<p>Justifications:</p> <p>The example 1 shows that Imama states a <u>fact explicitly</u> to her friends that every single person desires to live long. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p> <p>The example 2 refers to <u>explicit desire</u> and suggestion of Imama. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p> <p>The example 3 refers to the <u>explicit claim</u> given by Imama. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p> <p>The example 4, refers to <u>explicit fact</u> stated by Imama to her friends. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p> <p>The example 5 refers to Imama who <u>explicitly stating</u> her view of becoming a doctor. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p> <p>The example 6 is a claim given by Salar to his mother <u>explicitly</u>. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p> <p>The example 7 is a <u>fact explicitly</u> stated in novel. This example is also showing <u>verb structuring</u> of speech act.</p>
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**Table 2**  
**Implicit and Explicit Speech Acts Frequency**

Speech Acts	Frequency Of Implicit Speech Acts	Frequency Of Explicit Speech Acts	Total Number Of Examples
Declaratives	2	Not Found	2
Expressives	7	8	15
Directives	12	3	15
Commissives	9	7	16
Representatives	Not Found	7	7

**Table 3**  
**Verbs Structuring and Noun Structuring**

Frequency of verb structuring	Frequency of noun structuring	Both structures frequency (used at the same time)
49	5	1

Chapter 1 of the Peer-e-Kamil novel is analyzed. The total number of examples is 55, consisting of 2 implicit declaratives, 15 expressives (7 implicit and 8 explicit), 15 directives (12 implicit and 3 explicit), 16 commissives (9 implicit and 7 explicit), and 7 explicit representatives. These are all analyzed through Searle's theory for speech acts and W. Cohen's structuring for speech acts. Verb structuring is utilized more to express the way in which it is uttered. Further descriptions of the aims are as follows:

Implicit speech acts are essentially utterances from which it is tried to understand or derive meaning based on their context or intended meaning. The first research question addresses this aspect, examining the function of implicit speech acts in discourse. In critical discourse analysis, implicit speech acts play a significant role as

utterances are analyzed for their deep insights, considering their expressions, hidden meanings, context, and manner of conveying information. Moreover, when a speaker is unwilling to directly express what they want or intend to say, considering it informal, they may resort to implicit speech acts. For example:

**“In any case, Hashim Bhai wants the two of you to get married next year”.**

This example refers to a future commitment stated by Hashim’s sister, Shakeela, that her brother wants Imama and Asjad to get married next year. It is an implicit commissive. In this, the commitment is stated implicitly, as Shakeela didn’t want to do this directly, considering the potential impact on Asjad’s happiness or sadness. The risk of Asjad’s reaction convinced Shakeela to handle this matter implicitly. Basically, risks, hesitations and formality sometimes lead to an implicit approach, resulting in such utterances. It’s a very important way to understand as without it, the message may become meaningless and difficult to grasp. Basra et al. (2017) showed the study in which it was presented that how teachers use more directives in an implicit way as well, by ordering or commanding the students in a way that they get the intention too coded in that specific message.

Speech acts encompass functions in expressives, declaratives, directives, representatives, and commissives. It is true that speech acts are not successful until the intended meaning they try to convey or convey is understood by the listener. A speech act might consist of just one word, yet the utterance is meaningful regarding the role it plays in real-world interaction or action. These may include hesitant implicit ordering, refusals, complaints, requests, and invitations. All these events underscore the importance of implicit speech acts in social contexts. These functions are as follows:

- Social contexts may involve hesitations, risks, or a fear of being informal. Thus, instead of directly refusing, requesting, or complaining, people often resort to implicit speech acts. Additionally, the work of Hashim (2015) demonstrated how political language is expansive in discourse terms.
- In addition to this, implicit speech acts are broad in context as well. The message is conveyed without being direct and explicit, focusing more on accomplishing our intended purpose rather than the utterance itself.

Explicit expressives refer to the feelings that are articulated in a direct manner, as it is precisely what is intended to convey. It is a direct form of expression, and as the social contexts are observed, they are becoming increasingly broad and direct in expression, as individuals aim to convey their comments as they are. Social contexts encompass criticism, talk shows, dialogues, daily conversations, and other routines. Similarly, literature, including novels, is also significantly expressive in a direct manner. The second research question is formulated in this manner, drawing from the work of Marsili (2020) on lying, where the study asserted that it is an intentional act, referring to the explicit manner of expressing something. Explicit expressives encompass actions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, appreciating, as well as feelings of pleasure, joy, or sadness. When real-world social contexts are observed, it is noticed that these are the things done or said almost daily because it’s a way of expressing or a sense of humbleness to represent the way people want to be perceived. Thus, by conveying the desires and wants, expressives are explicitly referred. This is why social contexts are indeed highly involved in explicit expressives, and such utterances enrich the social context, adding depth and meaning to language. It is, of course, influenced by every direction where a social context can lead, and our analysis also demonstrates this perspective, showing that expressives are a significant aspect of social contexts, with a substantial proportion being explicitly expressed.

The third research question is described as follows: When discussing directives and commissives, it is immediately referred to their conceptual framework. Directives are those speech acts that prompt someone else to take action. They can take the form of requests, orders, questions, commands, and suggestions. Commissives, on the other hand, are speech acts that pertain to future commitments, such as promises, invitations, offerings, refusals, threats, or pledges. Explicit directives are direct utterances. Requests may include words like "please," orders may include phrases like "Give me" in a commanding sense, questioning often involves the use of wh- words, and suggestions typically include phrases like "you should" or "you can do something like this." Therefore, explicit directives clearly convey what is being requested. From the novel, we have a reference example for explicit directives as:

**"Stop worrying over trivialities," she tried to reason with her son".]**

This example refers to Asjad's mother Shakeela ordering explicitly to her son that he shouldn't worry over minor matters. It's easy for the listener to understand or follow explicit directives while when implicit directives are talked about, it can be said that they are something in which direct words are not involved but there is a sense of the speaker's intention. Implicit directives, of course, serve the purpose of formality where we convey without considering explicitness as a necessary condition for the situation. Here is a reference for the implicit directive as taken from the novel:

**"I asked you first, so you should reply first," retorted Javeria".**

This example refers to implicit order, as Imama's friend said 'you should reply first' a form of ordering but in an implicit way asking answer from Imama. So, both are of equal importance and both have their own specific situations or context.

So here, in explicit commissives then one can directly see the context where words are involved like I promise, I refuse, I offer, I threat etc. They involve their direct reference in the utterance and intention is automatically clear. Here is a reference example for the explicit commissive as

**"I promise I will not mind anything you say".**

This example refers to Imama promising to her friend that whatever she wants to say she can say to Imama, and she will not mind it. It is an explicit commissive. It becomes easy for the listener to get that while implicit commissives don't exactly involve the words but it shows the intended meaning of speaker and are for the purpose of formal way. Here is an example taken from the novel as

**"I'll call you".**

This example refers to Imama implicitly committing to calling Saad as a form of promise.

So, both are of equal importance and both have their own specific situations or context. According to the work of Bayat (2012), one can analyze the concept of context changing roles and structurally dependent conveyance of messages, wherein the meaning of a message's utterance changes according to its structure and context. This factor plays a big role in understanding the implicit and explicit distinctiveness in every perspective too.

**Conclusion**

The ability to understand both explicit and implicit communication is crucial in social contexts. It allows comprehending what is conveyed directly as well as what is implied indirectly in social interactions and real-life situations. Searle's speech act theory and W. Cohen's structuring help in understanding the perspective for the explicit and implicit acts as direct or indirect patterns. The findings of the novel *Peer-e-Kamil* (chapter 1) reveal that expressives and representatives are used more explicitly than the directives, declaratives and commissives. This is also seen in the past studies where revelation contained a similar prospective analysis as conducted. The studies showed that context is important for conveying or using the way of explicit or implicit according to the role. The function, role, and differentiation of implicit and explicit communication in context are seen. The goal is clarified through the purpose of discussion.

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