











3. Verdictive utterances: are speech acts which the speaker makes an assessment or judgement about the acts of another, usually the addressee. These include ranking, assessing, appraising, condoning.
4. Expressive utterances: an expressive utterance springs from the previous actions or failure to act of the speaker, or perhaps the present result of those actions or failures. Expressive utterances are thus retrospective and speaker-involved. The most common expressive verbs (in this sense of 'expressive') are: acknowledge, admit, confess deny apologize.
5. Directive utterances: Directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act. Thus a directive utterance has the pronoun *you* as actor, whether that word is actually present in the utterance or not:
6. Commissive utterances: Speech acts that commit a speaker to a course of. These include promises, pledges, threats and vows. Commissive verbs are illustrated by *agree, ask, offer, refuse, swear*, all with following infinitives. They are prospective and concerned with the speaker's commitment to future action.
7. Phatic utterances: is to establish rapport between members of the same society. Phatic language has a less obvious function than the six types discussed above but it is no less important. Phatic utterances include greetings, farewells, polite formulas such as "Thank you," "You're welcome," "Excuse me".













