APPENDIX I

MAPPING TABLE

No.	Category of	Charactheristics	Example
1.	representative acts Informing (To inform is to assert to a hearer with the additional preparatory condition that the hearer does not already know what he is being informed of)	 Only giving information Hearer doesnot already know what the speaker is being informed. 	She is a married woman.
2.	Asserting (to state something in strong an definite way)	 Speaker informing hearer of P with the precondition that speaker knows that P is true and the effect that hearer knows that P is true The speakers try to show their idea based on believes. The body of the speech act is the mutual belief that hearer and speaker both know that speaker wants hearer to know that P. It is almost same with claiming. The different is it is not expecting opposition and (presumably) has evidence to back up the the utterance that uttered by the speaker. 	Dastan: I didn't kill my Father. Tamina: I believe you.
3.	Claiming (to say (something) is true when some people may say it is not true)	Claim may be treated in exactly the same way as assert, however there are significant differences between them that need to be	I say this because I want to cause other people to think that it is right.

		explored. Claim puts forward some view, like assert, but it is a more forceful act because the speaker in making a claim is expecting opposition and (presumably) has evidence to back up the claim.	
4.	Assuring (asserting with the perlocutionary intention of convincing the hearer of the truth of the propositional content in the world of the utterance)	Assure is also concerned with the removal of "worry" from the mind of the hearer. Assuring is specifically concerned with people (as contrasted with confirm, where one can confirm reports etc.), additionally assure means assuring someone of the truth or accuracy of something.	1. I say this because I want to cause you to be sure that the thing that you would want to be true is true. 2. all is well. Don't worry. I know you can do it.
5.	Arguing (argue as differing from assure only in that the speaker gives supporting evidence for P).	 There is supporting evidence for p. The speaker tries to show what is in his or her mind. Showing disagrees in word. To persuade by giving reasons. There is a reason for again something 	 I assume that if I am right you can't be right. I can do this job, because I have skill more.
6.	Complaining (complain is speech that expresses or reflects the suffering and heartache about a state).	 Express your dissatisfaction or to indicate that you have an illness. A complaint is when you tell us you are not happy. 	1. Patrick: Nice ride, Vintage Fenders. (Kat takes the bag out of her mouth) Katarina: Are you following me? Patrick: I was in the Laundromat. I saw your car. Thought I say hi Katarina: Hi (She gets and starts the car). 2. Tina: Are you sick? Bima: I'm very tired now because

			of you.
7.	Concluding (to form or state (an opinion) to decide something after a period of thought or research)	 Containing a summing up of the points and a statement of opinion or decisions reached. there are pevious utterances. 	Tamina: You don't understand what's at stake! This is the matter for the gods, not nam! Dastan: Your gods, not mine.
8.	Describing (a statement that tells you how something or someone looks, sound, etc: wods that describe something or someone)	it is drawing something. It can be situation, somone, weather, and etc.	-it was a warm sunny day.
9.	Predicting (to say that something will or might happen in the future)	Speaker says what will happen in the future whether about weather, event, situation, and etc.	become spectacular