

**I'm not a robot!**

## Examples of locutionary illocutionary and perlocutionary act

Write at least 5 examples of the locutionary illocutionary and perlocutionary speech act. Examples of locutionary illocutionary and perlocutionary speech act. 5 examples of the locutionary illocutionary and perlocutionary speech act.

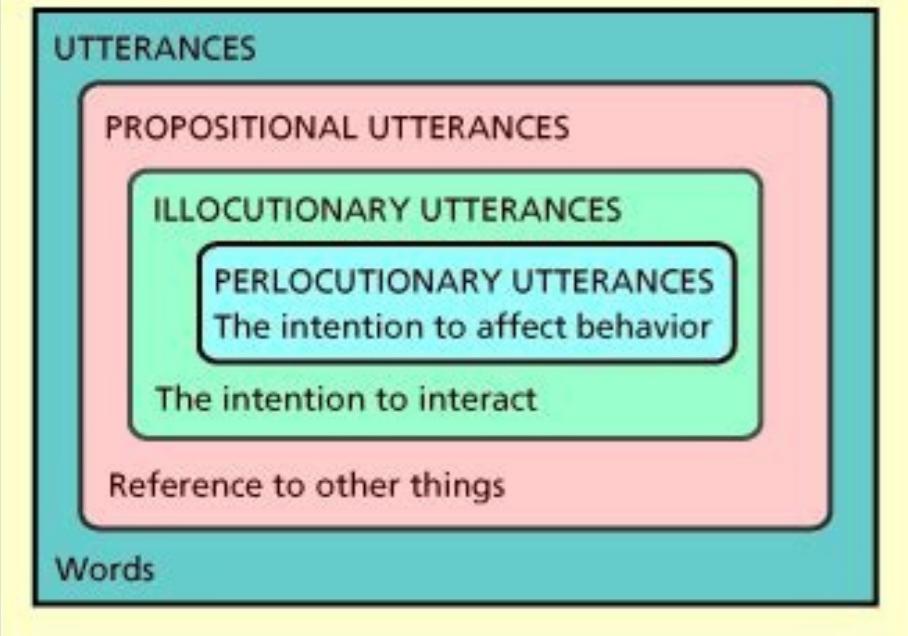
A perlocutionary act (or perlocutionary effect) is the effect of an utterance on an interlocutor.<sup>[1]</sup> Examples of perlocutionary acts include persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise affecting the interlocutor. The perlocutionary effect of an utterance is contrasted with the locutionary act, which is the act of producing the utterance, and with the illocutionary force, which does not depend on the utterance's effect on the interlocutor.<sup>[2]</sup> As an example, consider the following utterance: "By the way, I have a CD of Debussy; would you like to borrow it?" Its illocutionary function is an offer, while its intended perlocutionary effect might be to impress the interlocutor, or to show a friendly attitude, or to encourage an interest in a particular type of music. The actual perlocutionary effect can be different than the intended perlocutionary effect. In this example, the speaker may have intended to show a friendly attitude, but the listener might become irritated if they thought the speaker's intent was to impress them. References ^ Austin, John L. (1962). How to Do Things with Words. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p. 101. Saying something will often, or even normally, produce certain consequential effects upon the feelings, thoughts, or actions of the audience, or of the speaker, or of other persons: and it may be done with the design, intention, or purpose of producing them. ^ Green, Mitchell (2017). Zalta, Edward N. (ed.). "Speech Acts". The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Winter 2017 ed.). Retrieved September 1, 2020.

This pragmatics-related article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it. [Retrieved from "But on the seventh ring she answered the phone and the operator asked her to accept a collect call from Pamela. "Will you accept?" she said. "Yes, I will," my mother said. Why it was just as if I had been wandering some Yorkshire moors for many days, through gorse and snow and sleet, even though it was practically ninety degrees outside! "Mal!" I said. "Where are you?" she said. "I'm at a pay phone," I said, "in the middle of a storm." "So you can't talk?" she said. "Not really," I hissed, blinking over at the man. Now that my eyes had adjusted, I saw what a mockery of humanity this guy was. Gaunt, dressed in overalls with a soiled bib, swollen nose, and greasy red-blond hair and beard - he was playing some type of board game, alone, and there was something vaguely familiar about him. "Are you at your father's?" she said. "Near," I said. "And how is he?" she said. "Uh-huh," I said. "Deceased?" she said.](#)

"Uh-huh," I said. There was a pause. "But otherwise, are you having a good time?" "I can't hear you very well," I said. "There's a fly in my ear." "Do you want me to drive there?" she said.

"A little," I said. "Maybe you're getting your period," she said. There was something strangely unsatisfying about the conversation. Maybe too much time had gone by since we had last spoken and she had changed. "Well, this isn't much of a conversation," she said.

"I guess you can't talk." "That's right," I said. "Something remarkable has happened here," she said. "What?" I said. "One of my students put her blue jeans in the washing machine and when she opened it she discovered a British Revolutionary War uniform. It's in excellent condition, practically new, and we're going to take it to the costume and clothing department of the Metropolitan Museum." "Aw, Ma," I said. "She probably had only lying around or made it." "I don't think so," she said. It would be impossible to fake it; they can do tests to determine its age through the fabric. "So what do you think happened?" I said. "I believe the washing machine was temporarily attached to some conduit opening onto the past. Now somebody in the Revolutionary War has a pair of new Levi's." "If only something like that would happen to me!" I said. "I know," my mother said. "I would give anything for just one experience like that. Or if aliens landed and took me in their spacecraft, and injected me with some painful substance and then deposited me on the highway!" "Have you seen any spacecraft out there?" my mother said.



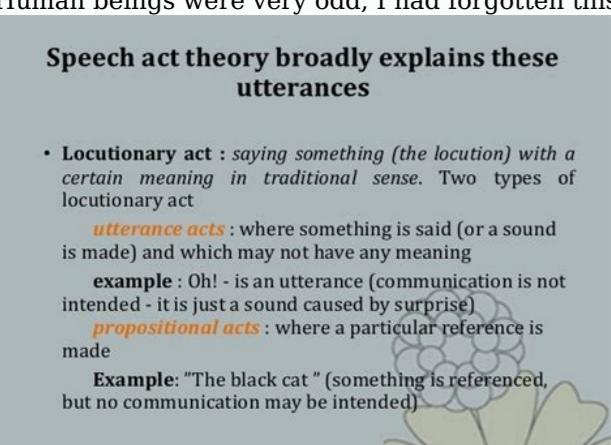
"No," I said. "Why don't you and Abdul go out at night and look?" she said. "Mm," I said, keeping one eye on Silas Marner. He was really rank, too, just my luck. Didn't it offend him to live with his own odor, or did he enjoy it? It reminded me of a man I had once found through an ad in the local paper to type some of my essays and my thesis in college. He had smelled, too.

## 3 aspects of a speech act

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|--|---|
| LOCUTIONARY ACT<br>(act of saying)                               | phonetics (form)<br>syntax<br>semantics (content) |
| ILLOCUTIONARY ACT<br>(act we do in saying...)<br>[conventions]   | felicity conditions<br>(illocutionary "force")    |
| PERLOCUTIONARY ACT<br>(act we do by saying...)<br>[consequences] | context dependence                                |

(2 examples Mario and "her")

Human beings were very odd, I had forgotten this after being away from them in the woods. "You really should keep your eyes out," my mother said. "I was just reading, how recently the CIA captured an alien, and apparently he's escaped. I'd send you the clipping, if you had a mailing address." "Does the alien - have a strong scent?" I said in a hiss.



"What are you saying?" my mother said. "Does somebody there smell?" "Yes!" I said triumphantly. That was all the proof I needed just now that my mother and I were still attuned to one another. According to Austin (1962) in his speech acts theory, there are three actions related to speech acts. The first act is locutionary act which is the basic production of meaningful utterance. This act is much related to the hearer, if the hearer fails to understand what the speaker is saying then the speaker has failed to do a locutionary act. For example, when a person from Indonesia (he's in America for instance) talks to an American in bahasa 'apa kabar pak?' in English this utterance will not produce what is called as a meaningful linguistic expression. On the contrary when the speaker said 'how are you sir?' then the American would understand and it is a form of locutionary act. (see more simple examples of locutionary acts) In uttering a sentence or word, one must have a certain intention. Most of the time people produce well-formed utterances for a purpose, for instance the need to communicate something to someone or to provide facts. This second dimension is called Illocutionary act. An illocutionary act is accomplished via utterance with a communicative intention. A speaker may perform illocutionary act to make a promise, offer, explanation, etc, which is as proposed by Austin as illocutionary force. (see more examples of illocutionary acts) In indicating illocutionary act Searle develops a device called Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID). It is an expression to show the illocutionary force of an utterance is. For example, in the utterance [1.5] 'I promise you this' the word 'promise' in [1.5] is identified as performative verb which is one of the devices to identify illocutionary force. It is obviously indicated that the illocutionary force of the speaker is to promise something to the hearer as the speaker describes it explicitly. Sometimes one doesn't explicitly mention their intention explicitly. When this happens another IFID can be used to identify the illocutionary force of the speaker. These are word orders, intonations, and stresses. [1.6 a] You're going! [1.6 b] You're going? [1.6 c] Are you going? In these utterances can be indicated that the illocutionary force of [1.6 a] is to tell or make decision, while [1.6 b] is requesting confirmation and [1.6 c] is asking about the hearer's activity in the near future (emphasizing in word order difference). While locutionary act is the action of making a meaningful utterance and illocutionary act is performing an intentional utterance, perlocutionary act talks about producing the effect of the meaningful, intentional utterance. While making utterance that intent to make someone to drink coffee is successfully performed, the effect is that someone actually drank the coffee is also known as perlocutionary effect. Another example is when a boy says to a girl "You're beautiful", if the girl is attracted to the boy usually the girl will blush and feel happy; but on the contrary, if the girl is not attracted to the speaker, then usually she will only say "Thank you" and don't feel as happy as in the first case. (more examples of perlocutionary acts). In conclusion, locutionary act is the production of meaningful utterances and expressions ("go away!", "come here", "who are you?", etc) which leads to illocutionary act, the intention of producing meaningful expression (promise, offering, etc), which causes the performance of perlocutionary act, which is the effect of the locutionary and illocutionary act (behavior, feeling, belief, etc). See also: Types of Speech Acts Summary of How to Do Things With Words by J.L. Austin, Derrida and Speech Act Theory