

1. A taxonomy of illocutionary acts (in: 1979, p. 1 - 30)

F(p), F = illocutionary force, (p) = propositional content

⇒ illocutionary verbs ≠ illocutionary acts (p. 2)

⇒ variations in which illocutionary acts differ:

1. *The point (or purpose) of the (type) of act* - correspond to the essential conditions (Searle, 1969, chapter 3)
2. *The direction of fit between words and the world*: „Some illocutions have as part of their illocutionary point to get the words (more strictly, their propositional content) to match the world, others to get the world to match the words. Assertions are in the former category, promises and requests are in the latter.“ (p. 3)
3. *Expressed psychological state*: „... in the performance of any illocutionary act with a propositional content, the speaker expresses some attitude, state, etc., to that propositional content. Notice that this holds even if he is insincere, even if he does not have the belief, desire, intention, regret or pleasure which he expresses, he nonetheless expresses a belief, desire, intention, regret or pleasure in the performance of the speech act. This fact is marked linguistically by the fact that it is linguistically unacceptable (though not self-contradictory) to conjoin the explicit performative verb with the denial of the expressed psychological state.“ (p. 4 - 5).
4. *The force or strength with which the illocutionary point is presented*. („I suggest we go to the movies vs I insist we go to the movies.“).
5. *Differences between those acts that require extra-linguistic institutions for their performance and those that do not* (bless, excommunicate, christen etc.)
6. *Differences between those acts where the corresponding illocutionary verb has a performative use and those where it does not*: „Not all illocutionary verbs are performative verbs.“ (p. 7) (??? I hereby boast, ??? I hereby threaten).

Kritika a reformulace Austinovy klasifikace:

⇒ no principled classification (p. 10 - 12)

Alternativní taxonomie založená na:

1. illocutionary point
2. the direction of fit
3. expressed psychological state (sincerity conditions)

- A) ASSERTIVES
- B) DIRECTIVES
- C) COMMISIVES
- D) EXPRESSIVES
- E) DECLARATIONS

Ad A) $\uparrow \downarrow$ B (p) (assertions, words \rightarrow world, Belief, proposition)

Ad B) $! \uparrow$ W (H does A) (directions: *ask, order, request, command* etc., words \leftarrow world, Want, Hearer does Action)

Ad C) $C \uparrow I$ (S does A) (commitment, words \leftarrow world, Intention, Speaker does Action)

Ad D) $E \emptyset$ (P) (S/H + property), „The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content.“ (p. 15) (*congratulate, apologize, condole* etc.); „In performing an expressive, the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed.“ (p. 15).

Ad E) $D \uparrow \emptyset$ (p) „It is the defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world.“ (p. 16 - 17).