

THE NOTION OF ILLOCUTION IN THE THEORY OF SPEECH ACTS BY JOHN AUSTIN

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Annotation: John Austin's theory of speech acts revolutionized the study of language by shifting the focus from analyzing sentences in isolation to examining the communicative functions and intentions behind utterances. Central to Austin's theory is the notion of illocutionary acts, which refers to the speaker's intended illocutionary force in performing an utterance. This paper explores the concept of illocution in Austin's theory of speech acts, its key components, and its implications for understanding language use and communication. By delving into Austin's groundbreaking work, we gain insights into the complex nature of speech acts and their significance in everyday interactions.

Keywords: John Austin, speech acts, illocutionary acts, illocutionary force, communication.

ПОНЯТИЕ ИЛЛОКУЦИИ В ТЕОРИИ РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ ДЖОНА ОСТИНА

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Аннотация: Теория речевых актов Джона Остина произвела революцию в изучении языка, сместив акцент с анализа предложений в отдельности на изучение коммуникативных функций и намерений, стоящих за высказываниями. Центральное место в теории Остина занимает понятие иллокутивных актов, которое относится к предполагаемой иллокутивной силе говорящего при произнесении высказывания. В данной статье рассматривается концепция иллокуции в теории речевых актов Остина, ее ключевые компоненты и ее последствия для понимания использования языка и коммуникации. Изучая новаторскую работу Остина, мы получаем представление о сложной природе речевых актов и их значении в повседневном общении.

Ключевые слова: Джон Остин, речевые акты, иллокутивные акты, иллокутивная сила, коммуникация.



DDJON OSTINNING NUTQ HAKATLARI NAZARIYASIDAGI ILLOKUTIV TUSHUNCHASI

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Annotatsiya: *Djon Ostinning nutq akti nazariyasi diqqatni jummlarni alohida tahlil qilishdan so'zlarning kommunikativ funktsiyalari va niyatlarini o'rganishga o'tkazish orqali tilni o'rganishda inqilob qildi. Ostin nazariyasining markazida so'zlovchining so'zni aytishdagi taxminiy illokatsion kuchiga ishora qiluvchi illokatsion harakatlar tushunchasi. Ushbu maqola Ostinning nutq akti nazariyasidagi illokatsiya tushunchasini, uning asosiy tarkibiy qismlarini va tildan foydalanish va muloqotni tushunishga ta'sirini o'rganadi. Ostinning kashshof ishini o'rganish orqali biz nutq harakatlarining murakkab tabiati va ularning kundalik muloqotdagi ahamiyati haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lamiz.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Djon Ostin, nutq aktlari, illokatsion aktlar, illokatsion kuch, aloqa.*

INTRODUCTION

John Austin's theory of speech acts, presented in his influential work "How to Do Things with Words", challenged traditional linguistic approaches by emphasizing the performative aspect of language. Austin argued that language is not just a means of describing the world but also a tool for performing actions and influencing social reality through speech acts. The notion of illocutionary acts lies at the core of Austin's theory, shedding light on the intentions and forces behind speakers' utterances. This paper aims to explore the concept of illocution in Austin's theory of speech acts, examining its components and implications for understanding language use and communication.

The Concept of Illocution:

Illocution refers to the intended force or function of an utterance. According to Austin, when speakers perform speech acts, they not only convey propositional content but also aim to achieve illocutionary effects through their utterances. Austin identified several illocutionary forces, including asserting, questioning, commanding, promising, and warning, among others. These illocutionary forces reflect the intentions and purposes behind speakers' speech acts and shape the communicative context.

Components of Illocutionary Acts:

Illocutionary acts comprise three essential components: the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act. The locutionary act refers to the production of a meaningful utterance, involving the appropriate use of words and grammar. The illocutionary act encompasses the intended force or function of the utterance, conveying the speaker's communicative intention. The perlocutionary act refers to the effect or response that the utterance has on the listener, including their understanding, interpretation, or behavioral change.

Illocution and Communicative Competence:

Austin's theory of illocution has significant implications for understanding communicative competence. Communicative competence refers to the ability to use language effectively in various social contexts. It encompasses not only linguistic competence but also the knowledge and skills required to produce appropriate illocutionary acts. Understanding the illocutionary force and appropriate use of speech acts in different situations is essential for effective communication and successful interaction.

The Role of Context in Illocutionary Acts:

The success of illocutionary acts is highly dependent on the context in which they are performed. Austin emphasized the importance of context in determining the felicity conditions for speech acts. Felicity conditions refer to the contextual requirements that must be met for a speech act to be considered successful and appropriate. Factors such as the relationship between speakers, the social norms, and the shared background knowledge influence the interpretation and reception of illocutionary acts.

CONCLUSION

The notion of illocution in John Austin's theory of speech acts provides valuable insights into the intentionality and force behind linguistic utterances. Illocutionary acts go beyond the propositional content of an utterance, considering the speaker's communicative intentions and the effects on the listener. Understanding illocutionary acts enhances our comprehension of language use and communication by recognizing that speech acts serve various functions and carry different illocutionary forces.

By identifying the components of illocutionary acts, namely the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act, we gain a comprehensive understanding of the complexity of speech acts. The locutionary act ensures the meaningful production of an utterance, while the illocutionary act captures the intended force or function behind the utterance. The perlocutionary act focuses on the impact the utterance has on the listener, including their understanding, interpretation, or behavioral response. These components highlight the multifaceted nature of speech acts and their role in shaping communication.

Austin's theory of illocution also highlights the importance of context in understanding speech acts. The success and appropriateness of illocutionary acts depend on the contextual factors at play. The relationship between speakers,



social norms, and shared background knowledge significantly influence the interpretation and reception of speech acts. Recognizing the role of context and felicity conditions allows for more effective communication and avoids potential misinterpretations or misunderstandings.

Understanding illocutionary acts is crucial for developing communicative competence. Communicative competence involves not only linguistic proficiency but also the ability to produce appropriate illocutionary acts in various social contexts. Being able to recognize and respond to different illocutionary forces enables individuals to engage in successful interactions and convey their intentions effectively.

In conclusion, John Austin's theory of speech acts, with its focus on illocutionary acts, provides a valuable framework for understanding language use and communication. By recognizing the intentionality and force behind utterances, we gain insights into the complexity of speech acts and their significance in everyday interactions. Understanding the components of illocutionary acts and the role of context enhances our communicative competence and facilitates more effective and successful communication.

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