



I am not a robot!

Classification of Speech Act	Situation	Example
Assertive	You are talking to your parent about your studies	I got the highest score in math subject.
Directive	your boss wants you to give him coffee	Gimme a cup of coffee makes it black.
Commissive	Your classmates said that all of you are going to attend in meeting and talk about Halloween in your school	we will post some Halloween pictures eventually.
Expressive	your boyfriend are in abroad and he go home to surprise you with your favorite food	im a happy human being.yay for the chocolate ice-cream
Declaration	you go to salon and plan to cut your hair and have an hair appointment	it is true, your hair always looks great the day before you have an hair appointment.

The study of speech acts gained momentum with Austin's seminal work "How to Do Things with Words," which introduced key terms like locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. These concepts have since become integral to the field, enabling a deeper understanding of language as a means to achieve objectives within social situations. Notably, earlier philosophers such as Thomas Reid and Adolf Reinach also explored similar ideas regarding linguistic actions and their relationship to social behavior. The concept of speech acts dates back to 1913, predating Austin and Searle's work. Karl Bühler also employed the term "Speech Act." Speech acts can be analyzed from multiple angles: the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the metalocutionary act. A locutionary act is the performance of an utterance, encompassing its verbal, social, and rhetorical meanings. An illocutionary act is the active result of the implied request or meaning presented by the locutionary act. For instance, a question like "Is there any salt?" implies a request to pass the salt. A perlocutionary act refers to the actual effect of the locutionary and illocutionary acts on the listener, such as persuading or convincing them. The metalocutionary act categorizes speech acts that address the forms and functions of discourse rather than advancing its substantive development.

The concept of an illocutionary act is central to understanding speech acts. While there are varying scholarly opinions on defining illocutionary acts, certain types of acts are widely accepted as such, including commands or promises.

Austin's preliminary description emphasized that "by saying something, we do something." Searle offered an alternative explanation, equating the term "illocutionary act" with the concept of a speech act. However, some philosophers noted a distinction between Austin's and Searle's conceptions: whereas Austin focused on conventional interpretations of speech acts, Searle emphasized psychological interpretations based on beliefs and intentions. Illocutionary acts relate more to the speaker, while perlocutionary acts center around the listener. Perlocutionary acts always have a "perlocutionary effect," which is the impact a speech act has on the listener, potentially influencing their thoughts, emotions, or physical actions. The persuasive impact on a listener could manifest in various ways, such as being motivated to complete a task, like making a sandwich for someone. A type of illocutionary speech act is the performative utterance, which includes statements like "I nominate John to be President" or "I promise to pay you back." These sentences are performative because they bring about the action described by the sentence itself. For instance, stating "I sentence you to ten years' imprisonment" would actually impose a sentence. J.L. Austin argued that these utterances can be either happy or unhappy, depending on whether the speaker follows through on their promise. Performative speech acts typically use explicit verbs rather than implicit ones. For example, saying "I intend to go" conveys information but does not necessarily mean you are promising to go. This is why "intend" is an implicit verb that wouldn't be suitable for performative speech acts. When people engage in speech acts, they communicate with each other, often using language that has multiple layers of meaning. The intent of the communication might not be intended by the linguistic meaning itself. The linguistic meaning used can also convey different information. For instance, saying "Please, can you close the window?" is a direct request for an action, while saying "I'm cold" is an indirect request for an action, such as closing the window, relies on the implied intent and the context. The meaning that's assumed above the request is the more likely meaning of the answer may be. This type of speech act is often used to reject proposals and make requests. For instance, when someone says "I have class" as a response to "Would you like to meet me for coffee?", they're using an indirect speech act to reject the proposal. This can be confusing because the literal meaning doesn't indicate rejection. Linguists face a challenge in understanding how the person making the request can comprehend that their proposal was rejected. In 1975, John Searle suggested that the illocutionary force of indirect speech acts could be derived through Gricean reasoning; however, this process doesn't accurately solve the problem. Indirect speech acts are common in everyday interactions and play a crucial role in communication. They can take many forms, such as "You're fired!", which conveys both employment status and the action ending it. Other examples include: "I hereby appoint you as chairman", which describes the individual's new position; "We ask that you extinguish your cigarettes.", which issues a command while describing the requirements of a location. Speech Acts can also involve asking multiple questions at once, such as "Would it be too much trouble for me to ask you to hand me that wrench?", or expressing both surprise and request, like "Well, would you listen to that?". In 1975, John Dore proposed that children's utterances could be classified into one of nine primitive speech acts. While there is no formalized Speech Act theory, attempts have been made to develop illocutionary logic. Other approaches have been proposed, such as connecting propositional content with illocutionary force using intuitionistic type theory or classical semantics. Applications of speech act theory in human-computer interaction involve chatbots and other tools.

Model	Category	Speech act verbs
Thinking	DE _{1a}	Amass, collect, gather
	DE _{1b}	Select, single out, sort out
	DE _{1c}	Separate, disengage, divide
	DE _{1d}	Analyze, classify, segment, fit in
	DE _{1e}	Infer, conclude, deduce, induce, derive
Information	IN _{1a}	Ascertain, determine, look up, search
	IN _{1b}	Compare, choose, select, separate, set aside
	IN _{1c}	Appraise, assess, evaluate
	IN _{1d}	Extract, pull out, pull out, pluck out
	IN _{1e}	Recall, remember, recollect, call to mind
	IN _{1f}	Inform, publish, report, display, describe
Theme	TO _{1a}	Arrange, order, structure
	TO _{1b}	Rearrange, reorganize
	TO _{1c}	Combine, combine, join, unite, tie together
	TO _{1d}	Put first, bring to front, put into foreground
	TO _{1e}	Accentuate, emphasize, lay stress on
	TO _{1f}	Attract attention to call attention to

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Speech Act Examples

- Speech acts can also be performed with complete sentences.
- John read the book. **assertion**
- Did John read the book? **question**
- Please pass the salt. **request**
- Kim's got a knife! **warning**
- Get out of here! **order**
- I will love you forever. **promise**
- I'll give you a reason to cry. **threat**

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Examples of Direct Speech acts		
Utterance	Locutionary Act	Syntactic Form
Ask for salt	Desire	Indirect
Do you know Mary?	Yes-No Question	Yes-no Interrogative
What time is it?	Wh-question	Wh-interrogative
How nice are you!	Expressive	Exclamatory
It's raining	Representative	Declarative
I'll help you with the dishes	Commissive	Declarative
You're Fired.	Declaration	Declarative

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Speech act theory broadly explains these utterances:		
Locutionary act : saying something (the locution) with a certain meaning in traditional sense. Two types of locutionary act :		
utterance acts : where something is said (or a sound is made) and which may not have any meaning ,		
example : Oh! - is an utterance (communication is not intended - it is just a sound caused by surprise .(
propositional acts : where a particular reference is made		
example: "The black cat " (something is referenced, but no communication may be intended		

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This status indicates whether individual participants claim their interests have been met or not. Computers can readily model this status, independent of any external reality underlying claims. This transactional view has significant applications in areas where individuals have different roles. For instance, a patient and physician might engage in a conversation for action, where the patient requests treatment, the physician responds with a counter-offer, and the patient responds, and so on. An external observer (such as a computer or health information system) can track the illocutionary status of these negotiations even without modeling the illness or proposed treatments.

The key insight provided by Winograd and Flores is that the state-transition diagram representing social negotiation between two parties is generally simpler than any model representing the external world.

The concept of constitutive rules plays a significant role in understanding how devices with limited real-world modeling capabilities can facilitate communication. In philosophy, two types of rules have been discussed: regulative and constitutive. Constitutive rules define an activity's existence, whereas regulative rules regulate pre-existing activities. For instance, traffic rules are regulative, whereas chess rules are constitutive. Multi-agent systems employ speech act labels to express intentions, such as "inform" or "query". Standardizations like KOML and FIPA rely on psychological semantics of speech acts. However, some researchers advocate for a social semantics approach, aligning with Austin's conception. In the context of offices, SAMPO (Speech Act-based office Modeling) approaches analyze activities as series of speech acts creating, modifying, or terminating commitments. Speech act profiling can detect deception in computer-mediated communication. In political science, the Copenhagen School views speech acts as facilitating coalition politics. The concept of speech acts is particularly relevant in legal theory, where laws can be seen as commands that issue out a directive to their constituents. In a sociological perspective, Nicolas Brisset uses the concept of speech act to examine how economic models shape and spread representations within and outside academic circles. According to Brisset, models perform various actions across different fields, giving rise to diverse felicity conditions and types of performed actions. The idea of mathematical models as speech acts is also explored in finance, where the notion of "Financial Logos" was coined in 2016. This concept refers to the speech act of mathematical modeling of financial risks, which frames financial decision-making through risk modeling. Social acts, such as making a promise or entering into a contract, require the involvement of another intelligent being. There's a crucial distinction between solitary mental operations and social ones. In solitary processes, expression through words or signs is accidental and doesn't necessarily involve others. However, in social operations, expression is essential; they can't exist without being conveyed to another party. References: [insert references here] !!! Intelligence Research, 68: 753-776, doi:10.16/13/air:1.11951, S2CID 22/3244549. Morelli; Bronzino; Goethe (1991).

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