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# From Utterances To Speech Acts Mikhail Kissine

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Expression and Meaning  
Focusing (Differences in) Conversational  
Discourse Speech Acts  
Politeness Theory and the Classification of English  
Speech Acts  
Sexual Solipsism  
New Work on Speech Acts  
Renewing Meaning  
New Directions in Second Language Pragmatics  
Indirect Speech Acts  
Imperatives  
From Utterances to Speech Acts  
Language and Action  
Words in Action  
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Language  
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Speech Acts and Silencing  
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The Routledge Handbook of Translation and  
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 How to Do Things with Words  
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 Convention and Intention in Speech Acts  
 Indirect Speech Acts  
 Speech Acts, Mind, and Social Reality  
 Corpus Pragmatics  
 Speech Acts Across Cultures

From  
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**TOWNSEND**  
**DANIKA**

*Expression  
 and Meaning*

Walter de  
 Gruyter  
 "This is  
 naturalistic  
 theory of  
 when, how  
 and why our  
 utterances are

interpreted as  
 speech acts:  
 assertions,  
 orders or  
 promises"--  
 OCLC  
Focusing  
(Differences

in)  
Conversations  
I Discourse  
Speech Acts  
Cambridge  
University  
Press  
This book  
investigates  
the notion of  
Speech Act  
from a cross-  
cultural  
perspective.  
The starting  
point for this  
book is the  
assumption  
that speech  
acts are  
realized from  
culture to  
culture in  
different ways  
and that these  
differences  
may result in  
communicatio  
n difficulties  
that range  
from the  
humorous to

the serious.  
Importantly, a  
recurring  
theme in this  
volume has to  
do with the  
need to verify  
the form, the  
function and  
the  
constraining  
variables of  
speech acts as  
a prerequisite  
for dealing  
with them in  
the classroom.  
The book  
deals with  
three major  
areas of  
Speech Act  
research: 1)  
Methodologica  
l Issues, 2)  
Speech Acts in  
a second  
language, and  
3)  
Applications.  
In the first  
section

authors  
discuss  
general issues  
of  
methodology  
and present  
data in an  
effort to detail  
the efficacy of  
different  
methodologies  
. Research  
clearly shows  
the effect of  
methodology  
on the results.  
This section is  
followed by a  
discussion of  
specific  
speech acts,  
including  
speech acts  
and strategy  
use that have  
as their goal  
the creation  
and  
maintenace of  
solidarity (i.e.  
greetings,  
compliments,

apologies) and speech acts that involve face-threatening acts (i.e. complaints, favor-asking, suggestions). In the final section, authors consider applications of speech act research within the context of advertising and business relationships. *Politeness Theory and the Classification of English Speech Acts* Cambridge University Press  
Imperative sentences

usually occur in speech acts such as orders, requests, and pleas. However, they are also used to give advice, and to grant permission, and are sometimes found in advertisements, good wishes and conditional constructions. Yet, the relationship between the form of imperatives, and the wide range of speech acts in which they occur, remains unclear, as do the ways in which

semantic theory should handle imperatives. This book is the first to look systematically at both the data and the theory. The first part discusses data from a large set of languages, including many outside the Indo-European family, and analyses in detail the range of uses to which imperatives are put, paying particular attention to controversial cases. This

provides the empirical background for the second part, where the authors offer an accessible, comprehensive and in-depth discussion of the major theoretical accounts of imperative semantics and pragmatics. *Sexual Solipsism* Cambridge University Press  
In *Pragmatics*, the study of meaning derived from context, Jean Stilwell Peccei offers a practical introduction to this core area

of linguistics. *Pragmatics*: encourages the reader to look at different levels of meaning within sentences provides a basic understanding of key pragmatic concepts introduces two highly influential approaches to pragmatics: the Co-Operative Principle and Speech Act Theory encourages the reader to apply basic analytical tools to real data, eg.

advertising language and children's conversations provides a range of activities, discussion questions, an answer key and further reading. **New Work on Speech Acts** Cambridge University Press  
How is the biblical text understood and how does it function in the life of the reader today? Richard Briggs first provides an illuminating introduction to the nature and claims of

speech act theory. This seeks to extend our understanding of both spoken and written means of communication by seeing them not as merely representational or 'reality-depicting', but as acting or causing acts to be performed through the words themselves. Briggs goes on to discuss to what extent the application of speech act theory might be helpful in the

interpretation of biblical texts. In one of the first book-length explorations of this topic, he examines in detail several biblical speech acts of particular theological significance, including the confession of sin, forgiveness and teaching. Through exploring the specific ways in which the reader is drawn into the performative action of the biblical text, and how speech act theory forces

the reader to look beyond language into the world which gives the language its ability to function, speech act theory is shown to offer valuable insights within today's complex hermeneutical debate. 'A very significant volume . . . ' Alan Torrance, Professor of Divinity, University of Andrews 'An excellent piece of work . . . which is thoroughly acquainted with speech act theory and

takes the debate forward in a variety of creative, exegetical and theological ways.' Dr Craig Bartholomew, University of Gloucestershire  
*Renewing Meaning*  
Oxford University Press  
This work consists of an examination and revision of some of the main theses of Speech Act Theory in relation to the problem of ideology and action-guiding language. Starting from

the idea that linguistic philosophy must take into account how the social structure of the linguistic community may influence and direct the way its language is used, a critical method of analysis is proposed, developing Speech Act Theory in a way suitable for this purpose. The main guideline of this proposal is the consideration that a theory of action rather than a theory of meaning

should be taken as central in the analysis of language. The notion of illocutionary force, the problem of intentions and conventions in the constitution of speech acts, the definition of context, and the classification of speech acts, are then discussed. Based on the conclusions of this discussion a pragmatic method for the analysis of language is formulated.  
**New Directions in Second**

**Language Pragmatics**

Cambridge University Press  
Speech Acts, Meaning and Intentions: Critical Approaches to the Philosophy of J.R. Searle (Foundations of Communication and Cognition).

Indirect Speech Acts

Walter de Gruyter  
Most of the time our utterances are automatically interpreted as speech acts: as assertions, conjectures and testimonies; as orders,

requests and pleas; as threats, offers and promises. Surprisingly, the cognitive correlates of this essential component of human communication have received little attention. This book fills the gap by providing a model of the psychological processes involved in interpreting and understanding speech acts. The theory is framed in naturalistic terms and is supported by data on language

development and on autism spectrum disorders. Mikhail Kissine does not presuppose any specific background and addresses a crucial pragmatic phenomenon from an interdisciplinary perspective. This is a valuable resource for academic researchers and graduate and undergraduate students in pragmatics, semantics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics and philosophy of



language.  
Imperatives  
Routledge  
The field of  
speech act  
theory has  
seen  
increasing  
attention in  
recent years,  
as  
determining  
the  
illocutionary  
force of an  
utterance, or  
what its  
speaker  
means to  
accomplish by  
uttering it, has  
become  
important in  
the design of  
computational  
systems that  
process  
human  
speech. Many  
scholars of  
language,  
including J. L.

Austin and  
John Searle,  
have proposed  
systems of  
classifying  
speech acts  
by their  
illocutionary  
features.  
However,  
these  
schemes are  
often non-  
hierarchical,  
and thus  
cannot fully  
describe the  
similarities  
between  
categories;  
and they tend  
not to  
consider the  
politeness  
features of  
utterances, an  
aspect of  
illocution  
which can  
have a great  
impact on a  
speaker's

choice of  
utterance. In  
this thesis, I  
develop a  
hierarchical  
taxonomy of  
English-  
language  
speech acts  
based on  
existing  
literature, and  
lay out the  
politeness-  
related  
features that  
differentiate  
speech act  
categories,  
with the aim  
of producing a  
classification  
system useful  
in  
computational  
applications.  
From  
Utterances to  
Speech Acts  
GRIN Verlag  
From  
Utterances to

<p>Speech Acts <i>Language and Action</i> A&amp;C Black A direct successor to Searle's Speech Acts (C.U.P. 1969), <i>Expression and Meaning</i> refines earlier analyses and extends speech-act theory to new areas including indirect and figurative discourse, metaphor and fiction.</p> <p><b>Words in Action</b> John Wiley &amp; Sons At the birth of analytic philosophy Frege created a paradigm that is</p>	<p>centrally important to how meaning has been understood in the twentieth century. Frege invented the now familiar distinctions of sense and force, of sense and reference, of concept and object. He introduced the conception of sentence meaning as residing in truth-conditions and argued that semantics is a normative enterprise distinct from psychology. Most importantly, he created modern</p>	<p>quantification theory, engendering the idea that the syntactic and semantic forms of modern logic underpin the meanings of natural-language sentences. Stephen Barker undertakes to overthrow Frege's paradigm, rejecting all the above-mentioned features. The framework he offers is a speech-act-based approach to meaning in which semantics is entirely</p>
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subsumed by pragmatics. In this framework: meaning resides in syntax and pragmatics; sentence-meanings are not propositions but speech-act types; word-meanings are not objects, functions, or properties, but again speech-act types; pragmatic phenomena one would expect not to figure in semantics, such as pretence, enter into the logical form of sentences; a	compositional semantics is provided by showing how speech-act types combine together to form complex speech-act types; the syntactic structures invoked are not those of quantifiers, open sentences, variables, variable-binding, etc., rather they are structures specific to speech-act forms, which link logical form and surface grammar very closely. According to	Barker, a natural language - a system of thought - is an emergent entity that arises from the combination of simple intentional structures, and certain non-representational cognitive states. It is embedded in, and part of, a world devoid of normative facts qua extra-linguistic entities. The world, in which the system is embedded, is a totality of particular
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states of affairs. There is no logical complexity in re; it contains mereological complexity only. Some truths have truth-makers, but others, logically complex truths, lack them. Nevertheless, the truth-predicate is univocal in meaning. *Rene Wing Meaning* is a radical, ambitious work which offers to transform the semantics of natural language. *The Blackwell Guide to the*

*Philosophy of Language* GRIN Verlag Pragmatics is the study of human communication: the choices speakers make to express their intended meaning and the kinds of inferences that hearers draw from an utterance in the context of its use. This Handbook surveys pragmatics from different perspectives, presenting the main theories in pragmatic research, incorporating seminal research as

well as cutting-edge solutions. It addresses questions of rational and empirical research methods, what counts as an adequate and successful pragmatic theory, and how to go about answering problems raised in pragmatic theory. In the fast-developing field of pragmatics, this Handbook fills the gap in the market for a one-stop resource to the wide

scope of today's research and the intricacy of the many theoretical debates. It is an authoritative guide for graduate students and researchers with its focus on the areas and theories that will mark progress in pragmatic research in the future. Speech Act Theory and Communication Springer Science & Business Media Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject

English - Pedagogy, Didactics, Literature Studies, grade: 1,3, Humboldt-University of Berlin (Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik) , course: Seminar - Semantics, language: English, abstract: If a speaker asks 'Would you like a cup of coffee?', how then does the hearer know that this is an act of asking and that it is not an act of, for example, warning? The idea of direct and indirect

illocutions, within the field of interpersonal and non-literal meaning in semantics, deals with such questions. Why and in how far can speakers of a language differentiate between the mere literal meaning and reading of an utterance and the meaning beyond this literal form? And how can we form rules and ideas to identify such components in an utterance? The following essay will therefore

concentrate on that question. As a matter of fact, it is therefore necessary to take a look at some other ideas within the field of illocution. The first chapter deals with the act of assertion, the idea of speech acts and the distinction between illocutions and perlocutions. In the second chapter, we will focus on the distinction between direct and indirect illocutions, followed by the third chapter,

dealing with the relation between both types of illocutions of an utterance. Direct and indirect illocutions are naturally related in several ways, as we will discuss this point later on. In fact, direct and indirect illocutions are related in many ways. The following essay will firstly build a basis for that discussion, focus on the need for a distinction between direct and indirect illocutions and

finish with a discussion of four possible relations within the field of illocutions. As regards these ideas, the work of Hurford, Heasley and Smith built the basis for this essay. Furthermore, Kreidler's and Austin's standard works provided helpful examples and definitions. The work of Leech gave interesting hints at the relation between indirect and direct

illocutions and connected them to the field of pragmatics.

**Speech Acts and Silencing**

Springer  
Science & Business Media  
The contributions in this volume result from discussions on and with John R. Searle, containing Searle's own latest views - including his seminal ideas on Rationality in Action. The collection provides a good basis for advanced seminar debates in philosophy of language, philosophy of mind, and social philosophy, and will also stimulate some further research on all of the three main topics.

*Assurance*  
GRIN Verlag  
Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0, Technical University of Braunschweig, course: Approaches to Meaning, English,

abstract: This term paper will deal with speech act theory, especially with the success of speech acts depending on certain conditions. Due to the usage of direct and indirect speech acts in everyday conversations it will be analysed which conditions have to be fulfilled to have a successful speech act. The following theories will be used to answer the research

<p>question whether the same conditions have to be fulfilled for direct and indirect speech acts to be successful:</p> <p>1) Theory of Felicity Conditions by John Searle</p> <p>2) Cooperative Principle by Paul Herbert Grice</p> <p>3) Inference Theory by Gordon and Lakoff</p> <p>The hypothesis is that indirect speech acts are different than direct speech acts due to the demanded hearer uptake and the</p>	<p>possible ambiguity. After giving definitions of important linguistic terms and theories, the success of utterances and conversations in general will be described by the help of the Cooperative Principle by Grice. Then different examples of Direct and Indirect Speech Acts will be analysed that will show the difference between the two forms. Some of the used</p>	<p>examples are made up and some are dialogues taken from the TV-series “The Big Bang Theory” as well as “The Walking Dead”. To explain how one can interpret the implicature in an utterance, the inference theory by Gordon and Lakoff will be taken into account. In the end it is made clear that the success of Indirect Speech Acts depends on the context in which the utterance is</p>
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made and also on other external conditions which the speaker cannot control himself as the speaker often requests a hearer uptake. Different texts by Austin, Thomas, Levinson, Renkema, Cruse and Yule will be studied to get an answer to the research question. Special focus will be put on the Indirect Speech Acts as they can be ambiguous and ask for a hearer uptake to be successful.

Pragmatics  
Oxford University Press  
Speech Act Theory: A Univen Study was undertaken to investigate the pragmatic value of the utterances of selected students at the University of Venda, South Africa. Utterances of second-language users of a language reflect the wealth of their language experiences and hence caution has to be exercised when conducting an

investigation into such utterances. It is within this background that this investigation was conducted into the meaning-creation strategies and abilities of the participants in this study. The very idiosyncratic utterances investigated demonstrated vividly the multi-dimensional thought process exploited by the creators of these samples. Also demonstrated by the

analyses is the nature of communication and the amount of linguistic interaction necessary for interlocutors to create meaning.

The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Pragmatics

Cambridge University Press

The first handbook to survey and expand the burgeoning field of corpus pragmatics, the intersection of pragmatics and corpus linguistics.

How Babies

Use Words

Walter de

Gruyter

New

Directions in

Second

Language

Pragmatics

brings

together

varying

perspectives

in second

language (L2)

pragmatics to

show both

historical

developments

in the field,

while also

looking

towards the

future,

including

theoretical,

empirical, and

implementation

and

perspectives.

This volume is

divided in four

sections:

teaching and learning

speech acts,

assessing

pragmatic

competence,

analyzing

discourses in

digital

contexts, and

current issues

in L2

pragmatics.

The chapters

focus on

various

aspects

related to the

learning,

teaching, and

assessing of

L2 pragmatics

and cover a

range of

learning

environments.

The authors

address

current topics

in L2

pragmatics

such as:

speech acts from a discursive perspective; pragmatics instruction in the foreign language classroom and during study abroad; assessment of pragmatic competence; research methods used to collect pragmatics data; pragmatics in computer-mediated contexts; the role of implicit and explicit knowledge; discourse

markers as a resource for interaction; and the framework of translingual practice. Taken together, the chapters in this volume foreground innovations and new directions in the field of L2 pragmatics while, at the same time, ground their work in the existing literature. Consequently, this volume both highlights

where the field of L2 pragmatics has been and offers cutting-edge insights into where it is going in the future.

**Foundations of Pragmatics**

Oxford University Press on Demand  
Explores the fascinating phenomenon of indirect speech acts, highlighting the situations they are used in, and how they are understood.

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