

APPENDIX 1

DIAGRAMS OF TAXONOMY OF SPEECH ACTS

Terms and definitions are taken from Bach and Harnish 1979.

a) Communicative illocutionary acts¹

These “are acts of expressing attitudes” (1979:116). To express an attitude means for speaker to *R(reflexive)-intend* the hearer to take speaker’s utterance as reason to believe that the speaker has the attitude (1979:15, 57).

b) Conventional illocutionary acts

These speech acts “effect changes in institutional states of affairs” (1979:110). They “are identified by the speaker’s utterance and the conditions of utterance, with R-intention unnecessary” (1979:118). “A convention is a mutually recognized means for doing something, counting as such only because mutually recognized” (1979:109).

Effectives	They bring forth facts in “utterances that, when issued by the right person under the right circumstances, make it the case that such and such. This is a matter not of causality but of mutual belief” (1979:113).	E.g., to appoint, to ordain, to suspend, to resign
Verdictives	They are “determinations of facts, natural or institutional, which have official consequence” (1979:113). They are “judgments that by convention have official, binding import in the context of the institution in which they occur” (1979:111).	E.g., to call a runner out, to find a defendant guilty
	Essentially, they are “acts of appraising, assessing, grading, ranking, and estimating the value of something” (1979:112).	E.g., to convict, to certify, to clear

1 See next page.

a) Communicative illocutionary acts

Constatives	The expressions of “the speaker’s belief and his intention or desire that the hearer have or form a like belief” (1979:41).	Assertives	Retractives
		Predictives	Assentives
		Retrodictives	Dissentives
		Descriptives	Disputatives
		Ascriptives	Responsives
		Informatives	Suggestives
		Confirmatives	Suppositives
		Concessives	
		Requestives	Prohibitives
		Questions	Permissives
Directives	The expressions of “the speaker’s attitude toward some prospective action by the hearer and his intention that his utterance, or the attitude it expresses, be taken as a reason for the hearer’s action” (1979:41).	Requirements	Advisories
		Promises	
		Offers	
Commissives	The expressions of “the speaker’s intention and belief that his utterance obligates him to do something (perhaps under certain conditions)” (1979:41).	Apologise	Thank
		Condole	Bid
Acknowledgements	The expressions of the speaker’s feeling toward “the hearer or, in cases where the utterance is clearly perfunctory or formal, the speaker’s intention that his utterance satisfy a social expectation to express certain feelings and his belief that it does” (1979:41).	Congratulate	Accept
		Greet	Reject