

ILLOCUTIONARY FORCE INDICATING DEVICES (IFID) MOOD IN ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The idea of Austin [1962: 98-109] and later Searle's analysis [1969] on the illocutionary act which is not an act of saying something, but an act of doing something by saying something, i.e. informing, ordering, warning, etc. is supported by the distinction between the force of the illocutionary act and the propositional content of the illocutionary act. These contents are represented in the syntactic structure of the sentence by elements, which are called *the* propositional indicator and the illocutionary force indicator. The illocutionary force indicator shows how the proposition is to be taken, that is, what illocutionary act the speaker is performing in the utterance of the sentence. Illocutionary force indicating devices (IFID) include at least: word order, stress, intonation contour, punctuation, the mood of the verb and the so-called performative verbs. The aim of this study is the pragmatic analysis of the verb mood category in Albanian language connected to its role in defining the kind of illocutionary act performed in the uttering of the sentence in the context of one of the most developed pragmatic theories; the theory of speech acts. It has been found that the category of mood as an expression of speakers' attitude toward an action (reality) and verbal forms, by which this category is expressed are the base elements on defining the type of speech in Albanian language and one of the most common indicative means of the illocutionary force of an utterance. These linguistic elements display some interesting features in form and meaning, constituting an unstudied object, in a new perspective in this language.

Key words: *Pragmatics, theory of speech acts, IFID, Mood.*