

LINGUISTIC ACTS: PRINCIPAL FORMS AND CONDITIONS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract

Nowadays people are involved in different meaningful contexts in most of the cases implying a variety of actions, many of which are realized by using only the word. The uses of language affect the interlocutor in many ways by using it to: order, offend, punish, concluding agreement or undoing friendship. In other words using different types of discourse involve the implication of different actions. The consequences of these acts of speech involve both interlocutors and have an impact even in the relationship or the context of this discourse. The philosophers of linguistic like Austin (1962) and further on his successor Searle (1973) asserted that discourse is not simply analogy but an action. It can be effective only if used together with its components: linguistic signs written or spoken ones. In this study we will have a look at the theory of linguistic acts, how it affects discourse and social relationship of interlocutors. The initiator of theory was Austin with his famous book "*How to do things with words*", He claims that every linguistic speech is an act and every "*said word*" is a "*done thing*". Some questions are raised: *What is the relationship of words to reality? How is the world changed just by using some voice sounds?* According to Austin a person while speaking involves at the same time three acts of speech which are: locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary. In this study we will discuss about linguistic acts, which are their principal forms and conditions in which they are realized.

Keywords: *discourse, linguistic act, elocution, context.*