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In addition to distinguishing speech in accordance with their general function (see Speech Types), speeches can also be distinguished with regard to their structure. Austin argued that what is said (the locution) does not define a non-profile action (s) being performed. Thus, we can perform a speech act directly or indirectly, by performing another speech act. For example, we can make a request or give permission by making a statement (for example, saying that I want to drink or it doesn't matter to me) and we can make a statement or give an order by asking a question (e.g., will the sun rise tomorrow? or can you clean your room? declarativeinterrogative affirmation On washed dishes asking who washed the dishes? Order/request Dishes (please)! 2. Use the verbs you perform. speech reacting to the speech, which calls the speech actexample assertionassert claim that he washes the dishes. ask who will wash the dishes. orderorder! order you to wash the dishes. Please wash the dishes. I promise that I will wash the dishes. I advise you to wash the dishes. You see, whenever there is a direct link between the function of a speech act and its structural form, we have a direct act of speech. How to make an indirect act of speech When there is no direct connection between structure and form, but rather indirect, speech act is considered indirect. declarativelyinterrogative affirmation 1. Is the pope Catholic?2. Is the ice old? question1. I want to know who washed the dishes.2 I don't know who washed the dishes. 1. Why don't you leave? request1. The dishes haven't been washed yet. I'd like you to wash the dishes.1 Can you wash the dishes? 2. Could you wash the dishes? Exercise On Speech Laws to Use Click here if you want to learn more about how to identify direct and indirect speech actions. Study Exercise on the use of women's indirect acts of speech to return to speech acts and events Category: Glossary ... identification, information, insistence, forecasting, ranking, reporting, indication, reservation. Directives : counseling, exhortation, questioning, asking, dismissal, justifying, prohibiting, instructing, ... appointment, nomination, suspension, demotion, resignation, abdication, arrest. Verdicts: Speech acts by pronouncing the decision, including justification, certification, disqualification, clearance, ruling, ... Communicative speech acts : affirmation, claiming, announcing, announcing, responding, attributing, claiming classification, co-editing, affirming, denial, dissent, disclosure, dispute,... Excerpt Abstract 1. Introduction 2. Definitions 2.1 Speech Law Theory 2.1.1 Locations 2.1.2 Violation 2.1.3 Perlocution 2.2 Speech Act 2.2.1 Direct Speech Act 2.2.2 The Indirect Speech Act 3. Felicity Conditions 4. The principle of cooperation and conversational involvement 4.1 Common Engagement 4.2 Conversational Engagement 5. Conclusion Theory 6. Indirect Speech Ambiguity and Absorption 6.1 Ambiguity 6.2 Absorption Hearing 7 Sample Analysis 7.1 Direct Speech Acts 7.1.1 The Walking Dead 7.1.2 Other Examples 7.1.2 Other Examples 7. 1.2 Other examples of 7.2 indirect speech is the acting 7.2.1 The Walking Dead 7.2.2 The Big Bang Theory 8 Conclusion 9 References Abstract This term document will deal with the theory of the speech act, especially with the success of speech acts depending on certain conditions. In connection with the use of direct and indirect speeches in everyday conversations, it will be analyzed what conditions must be met in order to have a successful speech act. The following theories will be used to answer the research question of whether the same conditions should be met for direct and indirect speech action to be successful: 1) The Theory of Felicity Terms (John Searle) 2) The Co-operative Principle of Paul Herbert Grice 3) The theory of Gordon's withdrawal and Lakoff Hypothesis is that indirect speech actions differ from direct speech acts due to the demanded absorption of the hearth and possible ambiguity. Once important linguistic terms and theories have been defined, the success of utterances and conversations in general will be described through the principle of Grice's cooperation. Various examples of direct and indirect speeches will then be analysed to show the difference between the two forms. Some of the examples used are compiled, and some dialogues are taken from the big bang theory series, as well as The Walking Dead. To explain how involvement in a statement can be interpreted, the theory of Gordon and Lakoff's conclusion will be taken into account. It was clear that the success of indirect speech acts depended on the context in which the statement was being delivered, as well as on other external conditions that the speaker could not control himself, since he often asked for the takeover of the speaker. The various texts of Austin, Thomas, Levinson, Renkema, Kruse and Yule will be studied to get an answer to the research question. Particular attention will be paid to indirect acts of speech, as they may be ambiguous and request that the absorption of the rapporteur be successful. 1. Introducing language is an important part of people's daily lives as it is a tool for communicating with each other. Language is thus used to convey ideas, feelings and thoughts. Language can create connections between people who speak the same language, but also the distance between people who speak another language in front of the language social factor. In certain situations, people use language to express their feelings, give information, or get other people to do something, so it is important that the speaker is understood correctly. With the statement that people use language to perform actions, John Austin introduced the language as a form of action. In making statements, he expected that his intention would be recognized by the rapporteur. Circumstances surrounding the statements helped the rapporteur determine the intention of the speaker. This term document is devoted to the theory of speech and the success of direct and indirect speeches. The different conditions that need to be met in order to have a successful act of speech will be discussed by looking at different examples. In the beginning, crucial terms will be defined to understand the theory underlying the speech act. In addition, the favorable conditions of Searle will be taken into account for the analysis under which the conditions of speech acts are successful. Gordon and Lakoff's withdrawal theory will then be used to explain how the involvement in the statement can be interpreted. At the end of this term the document's various examples will be analyzed to make it clear that there is a difference between direct and indirect acts of speech that exists due to ambiguity and the absorption of the hearth. 2. Definitions 2.1 The Theory of Speech Law To understand how speech acts work, you need to look at the components of the utterance, namely the location, illusion and re-profile. 2.1.1 Location location is a physical act of talking. This means that the rapporteur makes suggestions in a certain context. Thus, location is a grammatical structure of utterance. The following examples show the different grammatical forms that a saying can have: (1) Declarative: You are generous. (2) Closed interrogations: Are you generous? (3) Open interrogation: Who is generous? (4) Imperative: Be generous! (5) Exclamation: How generous you are! (Huddles and Pullum 2002, 853) 2.1.2 Illocution When uttering a statement the speaker always has an intention behind him. The speaker makes a statement to make either a statement about peace, apologize or explain something. This intended value behind the utterance is called a non-production force and is an internal local act. The same locations may have different possible meanings depending on the context. Looking at the example here is cold. A declarative can be stated or make a statement about the current temperature, but also make a hearer do action such as closing the window. This makes it obvious that the conversation is not always clear what the intended meaning is behind the utterance. This shows that the same statement can be ambiguous and can only be understood by in which it is pronounced. 2.1.3 Perlocution Perlocution is a intended or unintended effect that a statement can have on the hearing and is an external for the local act, as the speaker cannot control the impact of the statement on the hearth. Looking at the example there is a good movie today. Perlocution may be what heard understands declarative as information and answers Thank you. Or the utterance is understood as an excuse and nothing. (Renkema 2004, 14) 2.2 Acts of Speech As shown by the example Here is cold, utterances can be used to force other people to do something. The speaker may choose to make his intended value explicit or recognize it indirectly. 2.2.1 The Direct Speech Act is regarded as a direct act of speech where there is a direct link between structure and communicative function of utterance. The following examples show that the function matching form: (6) Declarative is used to make a statement: You are wearing a seat belt. (7) The interrogator is used to ask the question: Are you wearing a seat belt? (8) Imperative used to make a command: Wear a seat belt! (Yule (1996, 55) Direct speech directly illustrates the perceived significance of the speaker behind this statement. 2.2.2 of the Indirect Speech Act, Searle quoted in Thomas, 1995, p.93). : (9) The interrogator is used to make a request: Can you pass salt? (10) Declarative is used to make a request: You are standing in front of the TV. (Yule 1996: 56) The Speaker does not explicitly indicate the intended meaning of the statement. The task of the hearer is to analyze the statement to understand its meaning. 3. Felicity Conditions According to Searle, general conditions must be met in order to have successful communication. Participants need to understand the language that is being used and that they are not playing. Besides these common conditions Searle further divides felicity conditions into four types: propositional conditions of detention, preparatory conditions, conditions of sincerity and necessary conditions. (Renkema 1993, 23) The condition of the content proposal requires that the location must be conventionally acceptable words for the erection of a particular speech act. The preparatory condition requires that there be specific requirements, such as a statement made by a person who has the right to act, and that the statement is pronounced in appropriate circumstances with appropriate action. If this condition is not met the act has not been implemented. The condition of sincerity requires that a person, performing an act, must have appropriate beliefs or feelings to make an action. If this condition is not met there is abuse. A prerequisite requires that he commit himself to acting and taking responsibility for the act. (Renkema 1993, 23) In the next section the conditions will be further explained, using an example to warn. The condition of the proposal is that this should be a future event. The preparatory precondition required that he believed that an event would happen and would be unprofitable for the hearing, and he believed that it was not obvious to the hearth that an event would happen. The condition of sincerity requires that the speaker really believes that the event will be unprofitable for the ammoniacher. A substantial condition requires the speaker to report to the hearing about an event that would be unfavourable to the hearth. 4. The principle of cooperation and conversational engagement Contribute, as required, at the stage at which it takes place, on the accepted purpose or direction of the exchange conversation in which you are engaged. (Grice in Cruz 2004, 367) With this quote, Grice made it clear that a successful conversation works in accordance with certain conditions to which participants should limit themselves. Statements always entail involvement, the meaning of the statement. 4.1 Ordinary engagement Is the linguistic meaning of an utterance that is attached to the linguistic structure of an utterance. This means that there is a one-to-one match between location and illocutionary power of utterance, because the usual implicatedness do not change depending on the context surrounding the utterance. Direct speech involves the usual involvement, as they directly thrust the non-odation force behind the statement. [...] Sebastian's paper quote. (Author), 2016. The difference between direct and indirect acts of speech. 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