SPEECH ACTS AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS.

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Annotation: This article will give information about speech acts, what discourse analysis is, how important it is, when we use discourse analysis.

Key words: speech act, discourse analysis, locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary.

Introduction. We may often come across the conception of speech act and discourse analysis in academic life. Actually. It is very important to be aware of this theory. One of the most revolutionary ideas in the development of linguistics as a discipline has been the departure from a purely linguistic approach towards a pragmatic and functional study of language. The emphasis of the Speech Act Theory is on the "act" or the function of a linguistic expression and not the grapheme, phoneme, morpheme or lexeme. It suggests a departure from linguistic analysis based on words and sentences and their semantic meaning to the meaning of "utterances" that originates from the function they fulfil, the purpose they serve or the intention with which they are used.

Discourse analysis examines how stretches of a language, considered in their textual, social, psychological context become meaning and unified for their users. Discourse analysis is not just one approach, but a series of interdisciplinary that can be used to explore many different social domains in many different types of speech. Discourse analysis has been taken up in a variety of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, including linguistics, education, sociology, anthropology, social work, cognitive psychology, social psychology, area studies, cultural studies, international relations, human geography, environmental science, communication studies, biblical studies, public relations, argumentation studies, and translation studies, each of which is subject to its own assumptions, dimensions of analysis, and methodologies.

The objects of discourse Analysis (discourse, writing, conversation, communicative event) are variously defined in terms of coherent sequences of sentences, propositions, speech, or turns-at-talk. Contrary to much of traditional linguistics, discourse analysts not only study language use

'beyond the sentence boundary' but also prefer to analyze 'naturally occurring' language use, not invented examples. Text linguistics is a closely related field. The essential difference between discourse analysis and text linguistics is that discourse analysis aims at revealing socio-psychological characteristics of a person/persons rather than text structure.

There are in fact of number of different views on what discourse analysis actually is. Social science researchers might argue that all their work are concerned with the analysis of discourse, yet often take up the term in their own, sometimes different, ways makes a similar observation showing how through it is relatively short history the term discourse analysis has shifted from highlighting one aspect of language to another, as well as being used in different ways by different researchers. [1]

The Speech Act Theory has its basis in the idea that language is an instrument which is put to various uses. In other words, language is used an instrument to achieve various goals or perform various functions.

There are three main acts of speech:

* *Locutionary* - the act of uttering words, or saying something.;

* *Illocutionary* - the intention, or intended purpose in uttering the words;

* *Perlocutionary* - the impact the uttered words have on the recipient, listener, or reader.

 The speech act theory offers the most effective theoretical framework for the functional analysis of language currently available, but argumentation has not been as a speech act. An additional complication is that it hasn't yet even established whether argumentation is actually like those speech acts for which analysis are already available, an illocutionary act. Moreover, speech acts are generally analyzed from the point of view of the speaker, whereas in the context of resolving disputes we are interested in what

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[1] "Discourse analysis " Brian Paltridge (Bloomsbury 2012)

condition the listener regards as fulfilled when he treats a constellation of statement as argumentation. [2]

Conclusion.

By contrast, discourse analysis , while specifying sequential relation in discourse between speech acts, doesn't constrain sequencing the conversation depending on the set of possible components of illocutionary force. The constrains are not structural, in the sense of the speech act theory they are on the contrary functional. This mean that the basic structures of conversation are made of lower order of conversational units which carry functional properties. If speech act theory have been used so excessively within the paradigm of discourse analysis, it is because the functional properties associated with speech act as units of meaning have been exported to speech acts as units of speech acts and discourse analysis.

Reference:

1. "Discourse analysis " Brian Paltridge (Bloomsbury 2012)

2. "Speech acts in argumentative discussion" Frans.H. Van Eemeren, Rob Grootendorst. (1984) .

3. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discourse_analysis

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[2] "Speech acts in argumentative discussion" Frans.H. Van Eemeren, Rob Grootendorst. (1984) .