

John Searle Speech Act Theory

John Searle's Speech Act Theory: A Foundational Framework for Understanding Language as Action

John Searle, a preeminent philosopher of language and mind, profoundly reshaped the understanding of linguistic communication through his development and refinement of speech act theory. While the theory originates in J.L. Austin's pioneering work, Searle extended, systematized, and operationalized its implications, transforming speech act theory from a philosophical curiosity into a rigorous analytical tool influencing linguistics, cognitive science, artificial intelligence, law, and social theory. This article presents an ultra-comprehensive, search-intent-optimized exploration of Searle's speech act theory—its historical

roots, core principles, mechanisms, practical applications, cognitive underpinnings, critical debates, and evolving relevance in the digital age.

Historical Foundations and Evolution of Speech Act Theory

Speech act theory emerged in the mid-20th century as a response to the limitations of traditional semantic and syntactic models of language, which treated utterances primarily as truth-conditional propositions. J.L. Austin's 1955–1956 William James Lectures, later published as *How to Do Things with Words* (1962), challenged the dominance of propositional logic by asserting that speakers do far more than describe reality—they perform actions through language. Austin distinguished between constative utterances (statements about facts) and performative utterances (speech acts that enact what they say, such as “I promise” or “I name this ship”). John Searle, Austin's student and intellectual heir, systematized these insights into a coherent theoretical framework. In foundational works like *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* (1969) and *Expression and Meaning* (1979), Searle expanded Austin's intuitive distinctions into a structured taxonomy grounded in intentionality, illocutionary force, and felicity conditions. He reframed speech acts not as epiphenomena of linguistic form but as rule-governed

actions embedded in shared social practices, emphasizing the role of speaker intention, institutional contexts, and collective acceptance. Searle's work marked a paradigm shift: language was no longer primarily a vehicle for representing truth but a dynamic system of social action. This reorientation laid the groundwork for interdisciplinary engagement, influencing philosophy of mind, pragmatics, artificial intelligence, and discourse analysis.

Core Concepts and Mechanisms of Searle's Speech Act Theory

At the heart of Searle's theory is the tripartite structure of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act refers to the literal production of meaningful utterances—what is said. The illocutionary act captures the speaker's intended function: to assert, promise, command, apologize, question, or declare. The perlocutionary act encompasses the effects on the listener—persuading, convincing, alarming, or inspiring action. Searle emphasized that illocutionary acts are governed by **illocutionary forces**, which are categorized by function: declarations, representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Each class operates under distinct **felicity conditions**—prerequisites for an act to be appropriately performed. For example, a declaration like "I now

pronounce you married” requires institutional authority, appropriate context, and correct procedural form to be felicitous. Central to Searle’s framework is the concept of **intentionality**—the directedness of mental states toward linguistic actions. Speech acts depend on shared background knowledge, mutual recognition of intentions, and adherence to social norms. Searle introduced **constitutive rules** that define speech acts: rules specifying what counts as a valid act (e.g., “I promise” only binds if the speaker intends commitment and the audience accepts it). These rules differ from regulative rules (governing behavior outside language) and constitutive rules (defining linguistic practices themselves). Searle also identified **preconditions**—conditions necessary for successful act performance—and **sincerity conditions**—mental states the speaker must genuinely possess (e.g., genuine intention to promise). These conditions ensure acts are not merely linguistically encoded but socially and cognitively credible.

Critical Dimensions: Mechanisms of Success and Failure

The success of a speech act hinges on its **felicitousness**—its alignment with linguistic, social, and psychological norms. Searle’s framework identifies four categories of illocutionary acts by mode: directives

(e.g., commands), commissives (promises), declarations (institutive acts), and expressive acts (expressions of feeling). Each mode imposes distinct constraints on form and interpretation. A ****direct directive**** such as “Close the door” relies on authority and context; without appropriate power or situation, it fails. A ****commissive act**** like “I will help you” binds the speaker to future action under normative expectations of reliability. ****Declarations****, such as “This court is now in session,” derive power from institutional recognition—utterances that create social reality through speech. Searle further explored ****indirect speech acts****, where illocutionary intent is implied rather than stated explicitly (e.g., “Can you pass the salt?” as a request). This implicature relies on conversational maxims and shared knowledge, illustrating how speech acts operate beneath literal meaning—a principle crucial for natural language processing and pragmatic competence. Felicity failure occurs when conditions are unmet: a promise made without intent, a declaration issued by an unauthorized speaker, or an apology delivered insincerely. These failures highlight the theory’s sensitivity to context and the embeddedness of language in social practice.

Real-World Applications Across

Disciplines

Searle's speech act theory has permeated multiple domains, offering a robust analytical lens for understanding and designing human and artificial communication. In **legal discourse**, declarations constitute foundational acts—judges “convict,” legislatures “enact,” and notaries “authenticate.” These acts create binding legal states through authorized speech, illustrating the power of institutionalized language. In **computer science and AI**, speech act theory informs dialogue systems, chatbots, and virtual agents. Designing conversational agents that recognize and generate illocutionary acts—distinguishing commands from questions, apologies from assertions—enhances user experience and system reliability. Searle's framework guides the development of intent recognition models grounded in pragmatic reasoning. In **cognitive science and linguistics**, the theory underpins research on language acquisition, pragmatic development, and cross-cultural communication. Children learn not just vocabulary but how to perform acts—promising, apologizing, requesting—within social norms, reflecting the theory's developmental implications. In **diplomacy and conflict resolution**, understanding speech acts clarifies the performative power of political language—statements of recognition, concessions, or threats—each carrying

illocutionary force that shapes international relations. In ****education and rhetoric****, teaching students to recognize and deploy speech acts effectively improves communication competence, persuasive ability, and ethical discourse. Each application leverages Searle's insight: language is action, and successful communication depends on mastering the social and cognitive architecture of speech acts.

Benefits and Strategic Advantages of Applying Searle's Framework

Adopting Searle's speech act theory yields significant strategic benefits across domains: - ****Clarity in communication design****: By identifying intended illocutionary force, speakers and systems reduce ambiguity and misinterpretation. - ****Enhanced persuasive power****: Recognizing indirect speech acts and perlocutionary effects allows tailoring messages to elicit desired responses. - ****Improved AI interaction****: Speech-act-aware models generate more natural, contextually appropriate responses, increasing user trust and engagement. - ****Ethical and normative alignment****: Understanding felicity conditions ensures speech acts respect social norms, reducing harm and fostering inclusive dialogue. - ****Cross-cultural competence****: Variations in illocutionary norms across languages and cultures enable more effective global communication and

localization. Organizations that integrate speech act analysis into training, policy, and technology design gain a competitive edge through more effective, responsible, and human-centered communication.

Drawbacks, Limitations, and Common Misconceptions

Despite its depth, Searle's framework faces notable limitations and interpretive challenges. First, the theory's reliance on **intentionality** and **shared background knowledge** risks overemphasis on speaker intention, potentially neglecting linguistic structure and contextual variability. Critics argue that not all utterances are consciously intentional, and pragmatic meaning often emerges from distributed, unconscious processes. Second, **felicity conditions**, while precise, can be rigid in dynamic, unpredictable environments—especially in digital communication where norms shift rapidly. The theory struggles to account for emergent, informal speech acts in online discourse, such as emoji-based expressions or meme language. Third, **cultural relativity** challenges Searle's universalist assumptions. What constitutes a valid declaration in one community may be ineffectual in another due to differing institutional structures or linguistic norms. This calls for flexible, context-sensitive adaptations. Common misconceptions include equating speech acts solely with verbal

utterances, ignoring non-linguistic performatives (e.g., gestures, silence), and conflating illocutionary force with surface meaning. Others misinterpret felicity conditions as purely formal, neglecting the role of sincerity and social power. Misapplying the theory—such as treating all directives as commands—leads to flawed analysis in AI training or intercultural training, underscoring the need for nuanced, context-aware application.

Comparative Frameworks and Theoretical Variations

Searle's approach contrasts with complementary theories of language action: - **Austin's original model**:

Emphasized performatives and felicity through speech act taxonomy but lacked formalized rules. Searle systematized these into a rule-governed framework. -

Grice's Cooperative Principle and implicature:

Focuses on inferential meaning and conversational implicature, complementing speech acts by explaining how indirect meanings emerge. - **Relevance Theory**

(Sperber & Wilson): Explains how listeners infer illocutionary force via cognitive effort and contextual assumptions, bridging speech act theory with

psycholinguistics. - **Pragmatics in cross-linguistic studies**: Reveals how different languages encode

illocutionary force—e.g., honorifics in Japanese, indirectness in Japanese vs. directness in

German—highlighting cultural variability in speech act realization. These frameworks converge in explaining language as action but differ in emphasis: Searle's strength lies in formalizing constitutive rules and institutional speech acts, while others explore cognitive, inferential, or cross-cultural dimensions.

Expert Strategies for Mastery and Implementation

To harness Searle's theory effectively, practitioners in language design, AI development, and communication training adopt advanced strategies:

- **Intentionality mapping**: Identify speaker goals, audience expectations, and contextual cues to align illocutionary force with intended effect.
- **Felicity condition analysis**: Systematically assess institutional, social, and psychological prerequisites before performing speech acts, especially in legal, medical, or diplomatic settings.
- **Speech act taxonomy integration**: Classify utterances using Searle's five categories (directives, commissives, etc.) to guide response generation and evaluation.
- **Cross-cultural adaptation**: Customize speech act norms for diverse audiences, adjusting directness, politeness, and formality to cultural expectations.
- **AI training with pragmatic constraints**: Embed illocutionary classification into machine learning models, using annotated datasets that reflect real-world speech

act variation and context. These strategies ensure communication is not only gramm

Understanding John Searle's Speech Act Theory: A Comprehensive Breakdown In the landscape of philosophy of language and communication, John Searle's speech act theory stands as a foundational framework that explores how humans use language not merely to convey information but to perform actions. This theory builds upon and critically examines earlier ideas, particularly those of J.L. Austin, providing a systematic approach to understanding the functions of language in social contexts. Whether in daily conversations, legal declarations, or institutional interactions, John Searle's speech act theory offers valuable insights into how speech acts shape reality and social phenomena. --

What is Speech Act Theory? An Introduction

Before diving into the specifics of John Searle's contributions, it's essential to understand the core idea behind speech act theory itself. Speech act theory posits that language is fundamentally performative—that is, utterances do not simply communicate ideas but also perform actions. For instance, when someone says, “I apologize,” they are not merely stating or describing an apology but are actively engaging in the act of apologizing. This perspective shifts the focus on what

language does rather than solely what it means, emphasizing the performative function of certain utterances within specific social contexts. --

The Foundations Laid by J.L. Austin

While John Searle's theory is often associated with his own work, it is rooted in the groundbreaking ideas of British philosopher J.L. Austin. Austin introduced the concept of performative utterances, emphasizing that some statements, when uttered in the correct context, do not describe reality but rather bring about a change in it. Austin's key insights included: The distinction between constative utterances (describing states of affairs) and performative utterances (acting upon a condition). The idea that performative utterances require certain felicity conditions—contextual factors that must be met for the speech act to be successful. However, Austin acknowledged some limitations and complexities, which Searle later aimed to systematize and formalize. --

John Searle: Advancing and Formalizing Speech Act Theory

Building on Austin's groundwork, John Searle delivered a more systematic and philosophical account of speech acts. His work, particularly culminating in his 1969 book

Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language, elaborates on the taxonomy, functions, and mechanics of language-as-action. Key contributions of John Searle include: Formalization of the classification of speech acts. Clarification of the types of illocutionary acts and their functions. Analysis of the rules and conditions underpinning successful speech acts. Searle's refined approach makes it possible to analyze complex conversational exchanges and understand the social and philosophical implications of language use. --

Core Components of John Searle's Speech Act Theory

To appreciate Searle's theory thoroughly, it's vital to examine its fundamental components.

1. Locutionary Acts

The act of producing sounds or written symbols with specific meaning. It involves the actual utterance and its literal semantic content. Example: Saying, "The sky is blue." Characteristics: The basic act of uttering words. Involves phonetic, phatic, and semantic acts. --

2. Illocutionary Acts

These are the performative intentions behind an utterance. They constitute the core of speech act theory,

as they determine what action the speaker is performing. Examples: Assertives: Statements that convey belief or fact ("It is raining.") Directives: Attempts to get the listener to do something ("Close the window.") Commissives: Commit the speaker to a future action ("I promise to help.") Expressives: Convey the speaker's attitude ("Congratulations!") Declarations: Change the social reality through speech ("I now pronounce you husband and wife.") Searle emphasizes that understanding the illocutionary force of an utterance is essential for grasping its intended action. --

3. Perlocutionary Acts

The actual effect achieved by the utterance on the listener, which might differ from the speaker's intentions. Examples: Persuading someone. Frightening or amusing an audience. Inspiring action. Perlocutionary acts are about outcomes and effects after the speech act has been performed. --

Classification of Speech Acts

Searle expanded Austin's ideas into a clearer taxonomy, identifying five main types of speech acts based on their illocutionary force: 1. Assertives: Commit the speaker to the truth of a proposition (e.g., "The Earth orbits the Sun"). 2. Directives: Attempts to get the listener to do something (e.g., "Please close the door"). 3. Commissives:

The speaker commits to a future course of action (e.g., “I will send the report tomorrow”). 4. Expressives: The speaker expresses feelings or attitudes (e.g., “Sorry for being late”). 5. Declarations: The speaker issues an official act that changes the situation (e.g., “I now pronounce you husband and wife”). Understanding these categories allows for a nuanced analysis of different speech acts and their roles in social interactions. --

Felicity Conditions and Searle’s Rules

For a speech act to be successful, certain felicity conditions must be met. Searle identified specific rules or criteria for performing each type of act successfully:

Propositional Content: The statement must be meaningful and appropriate. Preparatory Conditions: Certain social or contextual prerequisites are satisfied. Sincerity Conditions: The speaker genuinely intends the illocutionary act. Essential Conditions: The act must be performed in an appropriate context and manner (e.g., pronouncing words correctly when issuing a legal oath).

Searle's rules formalize how speech acts function and what makes them effective or problematic. --

Applications and Significance of

Searle's Speech Act Theory

John Searle's framework is practically influential across various fields: Linguistics: Analyzing conversational structure and pragmatics. Philosophy: Exploring the nature of meaning, intentionality, and social reality. Artificial Intelligence: Enabling machines to comprehend and generate human-like speech acts. Legal and Political Discourse: Understanding declarations, vows, and contractual language. Sociology & Anthropology: Studying social rituals and institutional language. For example, understanding the difference between assertion and declaration is vital in legal contexts—only certain utterances (like legal oaths) are capable of decreative speech acts that change social status. --

Critiques and Limitations

Despite its influential status, Searle's speech act theory has faced criticism: Context-dependence: Critics argue that the theory sometimes underestimates how much context influences whether a speech act is successful. Ambiguity of force: Some utterances can perform multiple acts depending on context, leading to complexity in classification. Non-verbal communication: The theory focuses on spoken language, often neglecting non-verbal cues essential to communication. Cultural Variability: Different cultures may interpret speech acts differently,

challenging universal applicability. However, these critiques have spurred ongoing research and refinement.

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Conclusion: The Legacy of John Searle's Speech Act Theory

John Searle's speech act theory remains a cornerstone in understanding how language functions beyond mere information transfer, emphasizing the performative and social power of words. By dissecting speech into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, and classifying them into various categories, Searle provided a systematic approach to analyzing human communication. Whether in philosophy, linguistics, law, or AI, the insights derived from Searle's framework continue to influence how we interpret speech, social interactions, and the construction of reality through language. Its emphasis on the performative aspect of speech underlines the profound ways in which words shape our world and our social fabric. Understanding John Searle's speech act theory paves the way for a deeper appreciation of the subtle power and complexity inherent in everyday language.

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comprehension. Global availability adds perspective. Readers from different regions engage with the same material, often bringing varied interpretations. This shared access broadens understanding and highlights the value of multiple viewpoints. Exploration becomes natural when effort is minimal. Readers venture beyond familiar subjects, connecting ideas across disciplines. This openness strengthens creativity and encourages critical thinking. Long-term engagement is supported by continuity. Notes saved today remain relevant tomorrow. Bookmarks placed months ago still guide attention. Learning evolves instead of resetting. Books take on a different role. They become resources that wait rather than demand. They remain present, ready to support new questions and changing interests. Over time, this steady availability shapes attitude. Learning feels approachable. Curiosity feels justified. Understanding feels earned through consistency rather than urgency. Accessing John Searle Speech Act Theory in this way aligns with real-life rhythms. It respects limited time, varied attention, and changing priorities. Learning becomes something that accompanies daily life rather than competing with it. Rather than pushing toward a finish line, the experience encourages return. Each revisit brings new context and deeper insight. Familiar sections reveal new meaning as perspective shifts. Knowledge grows quietly through this process. There is no dramatic endpoint, only gradual accumulation. Ideas connect, understanding strengthens,

and confidence develops naturally. In this space, learning does not announce itself. It unfolds through small choices, repeated engagement, and ongoing curiosity. The book remains nearby, ready whenever questions appear, offering not closure, but continuity.

The Origins of Speech Act Theory in Post-War Intellectual Currents

The roots of John Searle's speech act theory lie not merely in linguistic philosophy but in the broader intellectual upheaval of the mid-20th century, a period marked by existential questioning, Cold War tensions, and the reconfiguration of knowledge itself. Emerging from the crucible of mid-century analytic philosophy, Searle's work evolved as a radical reorientation of how language functions—not as a passive mirror of reality, but as a tool through which social reality is constructed, negotiated, and sustained. His breakthrough came in the late 1950s and early 1960s, a time when thinkers across disciplines—from J.L. Austin at Oxford to Ludwig Wittgenstein in Vienna—were dismantling the formalist view of language inherited from Frege and Russell. Searle, building on Austin's "performative" utterances, systematized and extended the framework into a comprehensive theory of linguistic action, embedding it within a broader philosophical project concerned with

intentionality, social ontology, and the mechanics of institutional power. Austin's 1955–56 William James Lectures, later published as *How to Use Language*, introduced the distinction between constative and performative utterances—statements that describe actions versus those that perform them. Searle's critical innovation was to formalize this insight into a taxonomy of speech acts, identifying five primary categories: representatives (assertives), directives (commands, requests), commissives (promises, vows), expressives (apologies, congratulations), and declarations (instituting social facts like "I now pronounce you married"). What distinguished Searle was not just the classification, but the rigorous analysis of felicity conditions: the implicit rules and contexts that render an utterance effective. A declaration like "I hereby declare this meeting adjourned" only works within a recognized institutional framework—authority, procedural legitimacy, and shared understanding. This shift from syntax and semantics to pragmatics marked a paradigm shift, aligning linguistic theory with the lived realities of social interaction. Yet Searle's development of speech act theory did not occur in a vacuum. The geopolitical climate of the Cold War profoundly shaped both its reception and application. The United States, as the global epicenter of academic and ideological contestation, became the crucible where philosophy, linguistics, and political theory converged. The U.S. government and think tanks, invested in understanding

ideological influence, disinformation, and propaganda—particularly in response to Soviet ideological machinery—found in Searle’s work a framework to dissect how language constructs and sustains social reality. His theory offered tools to analyze not just individual communication, but institutional discourse: how bureaucracies issue directives, how legal systems enact declarations, and how media narratives perform social realities. In this context, speech act theory was not merely academic—it became a latent epistemological weapon in the war for cognitive and ideological dominance. The economic underpinnings of this intellectual moment are equally significant. The post-war expansion of higher education, the rise of think tanks, and the corporatization of knowledge creation created fertile ground for interdisciplinary synthesis. Searle, trained in philosophy but deeply engaged with cognitive science and social theory, operated at the intersection of disciplines that were themselves being institutionalized. His work resonated not only with philosophers but with economists analyzing transaction costs, organizational theorists studying institutional design, and sociologists mapping the production of social facts. The speech act framework provided a common language to dissect how communication functions within markets, legal systems, and political institutions—spaces increasingly mediated by formal rules and performative language.

The Evolution: From Language to Social Ontology

Searle's theoretical trajectory deepened significantly in the 1970s and 1980s, as he moved beyond purely linguistic analysis toward a comprehensive theory of social reality. His seminal 1984 work, *Mind, Language, and Society*, introduced the Chinese Room argument, challenging strong artificial intelligence and reinforcing his commitment to biological naturalism—a view that consciousness and mental states are causally rooted in brain processes. This philosophical stance underpinned his later elaboration of speech act theory as foundational to social ontology. In *Speech Acts*, published in 1969, Searle articulated how language enables the creation of collective institutions—money, governments, property—by embedding shared intentionality into performative acts. Here, speech acts were no longer just communicative tools but the very mechanisms through which abstract social facts become real. This evolution reflected a broader intellectual shift: from analyzing individual utterances to examining how language constitutes shared realities. Searle argued that institutions exist only through collective acceptance of constitutive rules—rules that gain authority not through coercion alone, but through repeated performative enactment. A university degree, for instance, is not merely a symbol but a socially recognized claim to status, conferred through the ritualized declaration of “You are

now Dr. Smith.” The force of such declarations depends on a pre-existing framework of belief, institutional legitimacy, and social recognition—what Searle called “status functions.” This insight reframed sociology and political science by grounding social facts in linguistic practice, not just material or psychological forces. The geopolitical reverberations of this framework became evident in the late 20th century, particularly in the context of international institutions. The United Nations, the European Union, and global financial bodies increasingly operate through performative language: resolutions that establish norms, treaties that create obligations, declarations that legitimize governance. Searle’s theory provided a lens to decode how these entities sustain authority—not through force, but through the repeated, accepted performance of speech acts that bind actors and define reality. In this sense, his work anticipated the rise of what scholars call “discursive authority”—power derived not from coercion but from shared linguistic commitment.

Industry Impact: Communication, Media, and Institutional Design

The professionalization of communication disciplines in the late 20th century absorbed Searle’s insights into core curricula across journalism, public relations, law, and organizational leadership. Speech act theory became a

foundational pillar in training professionals to recognize how language shapes perception, builds trust, and enacts change. In media, the theory illuminated how news narratives don't merely report reality but perform it—how the declaration of “election results” or “public health emergencies” immediately activates institutional responses. Journalists, trained in Searle’s framework, learned to identify not just what is said, but what is done through speech: the performative weight of headlines, the institutional authority of official statements, the social power embedded in framing choices. In legal contexts, the theory clarified how judicial rulings, contracts, and witness testimonies function as performative acts—declaring status, transferring rights, or establishing liability

Questions & Answers About john searle speech act theory

No	Question	Answer
1	What is John Searle's Speech Act Theory?	John Searle's Speech Act Theory is a philosophical framework that analyzes how utterances function not just to convey information but to perform actions through various types of speech acts such as asserting, questioning, commanding, and promising.

2	How does Searle categorize speech acts in his theory?	Searle categorizes speech acts into three main types: locutionary acts (the act of producing meaningful utterances), illocutionary acts (the intended social function, like asserting or commanding), and perlocutionary acts (the actual effect on the listener).
3	What is the difference between illocutionary and perlocutionary acts according to Searle?	Illocutionary acts are the intended performative function of an utterance, such as promising or questioning, while perlocutionary acts refer to the actual effect or response caused in the listener, such as persuading or frightening.
4	Why is Searle's Speech Act Theory important in philosophy and linguistics?	Searle's theory helps explain how language functions in social contexts, illustrating that language is not just about conveying information but also about performing actions, which has significant implications for understanding communication, law, politics, and artificial intelligence.
5	Can you give an example of a performative utterance in Searle's framework?	An example is saying, 'I apologize,' which is an illocutionary act where the speaker performs the act of apologizing through the utterance itself.

6	How did Searle build upon J.L. Austin's Speech Act Theory?	Searle expanded on Austin's work by providing a more systematic categorization of speech acts, formalizing the conditions under which different acts are performed, and better analyzing the procedural aspects of language in social contexts.
7	What are some criticisms of Searle's Speech Act Theory?	Criticisms include its reliance on speaker intentions, potential ambiguities in categorizing speech acts, and challenges in analyzing indirect or context-dependent speech acts within the framework.
8	How does Searle's theory relate to the development of artificial intelligence?	Searle's theory influences AI by highlighting the importance of understanding performative language and communicative intentions, which are crucial for designing systems capable of meaningful human-like interaction, as in natural language processing.
9	Is Searle's Speech Act Theory still relevant today?	Yes, it remains highly relevant in fields like linguistics, philosophy of language, communication studies, and AI, as it provides fundamental insights into how language functions as a form of social action.

Speech Act Theory, John Searle, Linguistic
Communicatio, Illocutionary Acts, Perlocutionary Acts,
Speech Acts, Philosophy of Language, Austin's Speech

Acts, Intentionality, Language and Meaning

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