

Oral Communication in Context

First Quarter - Module 7
Types of Speech Act



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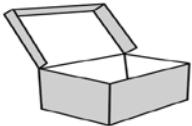
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What I Need to Know

As learners, you will understand in this module how your words can positively or negatively affect or influence others.

With your words, you can accomplish various things or even ask other people to perform an action to please your requests. On the other hand, you can also hurt others or even be misunderstood because of the words or expressions that you convey.

This module contains the different types of speech act, in which, with this lesson, you will learn how your utterances or expressions can impact other communicators.

After reading and studying this lesson, you are expected to demonstrate the following skills to:

Content Standard

- recognize that communicative competence requires understanding of speech context, speech style, speech act and communicative strategy

Performance Standard

- demonstrate effective use of communicative strategy in a variety of speech situations

Learning Competency

- respond appropriately and effectively to a speech act (EN11/12OC-Ifj-20)

Moreover, in this lesson you will learn concepts and do practice activities that will help you to do the following which are linked to the main lesson:

- select what is suggested behind the expressions or utterances given;
- identify pictures that are relevant to communicative situations;
- cite examples that show the types of speech act;
- determine examples of verbs that are used in performing the classifications of speech act;
- identify situations where the classifications of speech act are performed; and
- express utterances that show the five classifications of speech act.





What I Know

If you are sorry for something, you express your apology. If you are appealing for something, you express your request. If you desire for someone to join you, you express your invitation. There are many more expressions or utterances that you make to achieve results.

Before you proceed with the lesson, answer the pre-assessment items to give you a background knowledge on what will be discussed to you as you go through this module.

Select what is suggested behind each of the expressions or utterances given.

- _____ 1. Who among the following can be the most possible speaker of this utterance, “Your blood pressure is still too high. Are you sure that you are taking your medications as directed?”
 - A. a real estate agent
 - B. a fashion designer
 - C. a medical assistant
 - D. a landscape architect

- _____ 2. What do you think does the speaker mean with this utterance, “Do you know how to bake a cake?”
 - A. The speaker is telling me that I cannot bake a cake.
 - B. The speaker is requesting me to bake a cake.
 - C. The speaker is telling me that he knows how to bake a cake.
 - D. The speaker is asking me if I know how to bake a cake.

- _____ 3. “I have to submit my report on time, so I need to focus with what I am doing right now.” How would you interpret the utterance of your friend?
 - A. My friend does not want me to interrupt him/her for now.
 - B. My friend needs my help, so I should know what he/she is doing.
 - C. My friend wants me to get away from him/her place.
 - D. My friend allows me to work with his/her report.

- _____ 4. In which of the following statements is the speaker complaining about an item?
 - A. “I promise that I will buy you one of these items.”
 - B. “I admit that I bought the wrong item yesterday.”
 - C. “I protest that this item does not function as it should be.”
 - D. “I trust that the company will replace the defective item.”



5. In which of the following statements is the speaker accepting the offer of his/her business partner?
- A. "I admire your determination about your business proposal."
 - B. "I agree with what you have presented for our business."
 - C. "I think your plan for our business will need to be discussed further."
 - D. "I hope that more reports will be added in your business proposal."

Lesson
7

Types of Speech Act



What's In

Before you go through the contents of this module, let us see if you can still recall the previous lesson.

Identify the type of speech style that best corresponds each of the given definitions.

Frozen

Formal

Consultative

Casual

Intimate

1. It happens in a semi-formal communication with a two-way participation of communicators. It is the most operational among other styles because both the speaker and receiver share ideas or express unplanned speech.
2. It is used by speakers who prepare speeches before they are delivered. It is restricted to formal situations and the words that are used are associated with academic and professional communication.
3. It is a common speech style among peers and friends, for the diction or vocabulary used is informal; the language shared is very relaxed.
4. It is the most formal communicative style that is often used in a respectful situation, in a solemn ceremony and other formal occasions.



5. It occurs between or among close family members and close relationships like couples. It is used in conversation between individuals who know each other well because of shared background information.

What's New

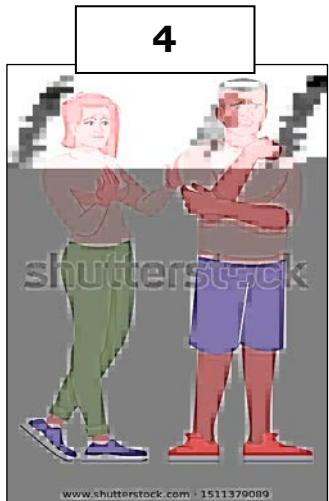
Are you ready to start the new lesson? Let the following pictures and what they are trying to suggest help you to figure out the concepts of speech acts.

Identify the pictures that show the following descriptions. Every picture corresponds with a number. Determine all the number of the pictures that applies for each of the given descriptions.

descriptions	number/s of the related pictures
accepting someone	
thankning someone	
motivating someone	
doubting someone's idea	
agreeing someone's idea	
disagreeing someone's idea	
gossiping about someone	
feeling sorry about someone	



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



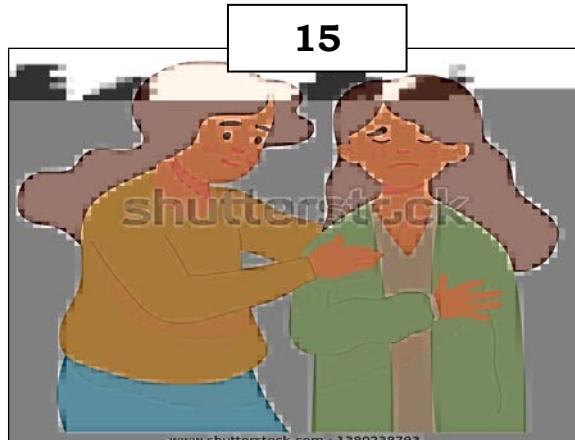
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14



15



What is It

According to J. L. Austin (1962), a philosopher of language and the developer of the Speech Act Theory, there are three types of acts in every utterance, given the right circumstances or context. The three types of speech act are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary.

A speech act deals with your utterances or what you say. These are not just words and their definitions, but through your utterance or what you say, different actions can be performed, and different things can be accomplished.

Some of your utterances are giving information, inviting someone to attend a party, scolding someone for misbehaving, apologizing for your mistakes, greeting to show respect, clarifying for a better understanding, refusing an offer and many more.



Three Types of Speech Act

1. Locutionary act

- It is the utterance or what is said by the speaker. It is the actual act of uttering or saying what you feel and what you think with a sound or spoken words.

Examples: “Please submit your research project.”
“You are not allowed to attend to the corporation’s conference.”

2. Illocutionary act

- It is the intended meaning of the utterance or what is said by the speaker. This deals with the social function of what is said. The purpose of your message may be to invite, to suggest, to advise or to command.

Examples: By the locution, “Please submit your project,” the speaker requests the receiver of the message to pass his or her research project.

By the locution, “You are not allowed to attend to the corporation’s conference,” the speaker notifies the receiver of the message that he or she is not allowed to attend to the corporation’s conference.

3. Perlocutionary act

- It is the action that results from the utterance or what is said by the speaker. This effect is based on the context wherein the speech act is mentioned.

Examples: The locution, “Please submit your research project,” would lead the receiver of the message to pass his/her research project.

The locution, “You are not allowed to attend to the corporation’s conference,” would lead the receiver of the message not to attend to the corporation’s conference.

As a response to Austin’s Speech Act Theory, John Searle (1976), a professor from the University of California, Berkeley, classified illocutionary acts into five categories: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration.



The Five Classifications of Speech Acts

1. **Assertive** - The speaker expresses belief about the truth of a proposition. Some examples of an assertive act are suggesting, swearing, boasting, and concluding.

Example: "I believe that I am qualified for a higher position."

2. **Directive** – The speaker tries to make the receiver of the message perform an action. Some examples of a directive act are asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, and begging.

Example: "Can you go to the gym and ask for its monthly rate?"

3. **Commissive** – The speaker commits to do something in the future. Examples of a commissive act are promising, planning, swearing, and betting.

Example: "As a stakeholder, I will go to the corporation's meeting tomorrow."

4. **Expressive** – The speaker expresses his or her feelings or emotional reactions. Some examples of an expressive act are thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and criticizing.

Example: "I appreciate all the preparations that you have done."

5. **Declarative** – The speaker brings a change or cause in a situation. Some examples of declarations are blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding and excluding.

Example: "I authorize you to lead my staff to their work in the company."
By saying that you are authorized to be leading his or her staff, you are tasked to become a leader. This changes your situation.

You learn that your utterances or the things that you say influence you or other communicators to do or to accomplish something.





What's More

Apply what you learn from the previous discussion about the speech acts by answering the following activities.

Cite examples that show each of the types of speech act. Refer to the given example.

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	"Buy my baking ingredients at the supermarket."
Illlocutionary act	The speaker directs the receiver of the message to buy baking ingredients at the supermarket.
Perlocutionary act	The receiver of the message leads him or her to buy baking ingredients at the supermarket.

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Examples are clear.	10 pts	
Examples vary and are relevant	10 pts	
Examples are applicable to the speech acts.	10 pts	

1.

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Illlocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	

2.

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Illlocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	



3.

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Illocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	

4.

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Illocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	

5.

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Illocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	

Cite an example for each of the types of speech act that corresponds well to one another. Determine the examples that are applicable to the given contexts: school, bank, garden, public market, pharmacy. Refer to the given example.

Example: Supermarket

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	“Excuse me, may I know where I could find the dairy products?”



Ilocutionary act	The speaker asks the receiver of the message to tell him/her the area where to find the dairy products in the supermarket.
Perlocutionary act	The receiver of the message tells the speaker where he/she can find the dairy products in the supermarket.

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Examples are clear and relevant.	10 pts	
Examples are applicable to the given context.	10 pts	
Examples are appropriate to the types of speech acts.	10 pts	

1. school

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Ilocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	

2. bank

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Ilocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	



3. garden

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Ilocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	

4. public market

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Ilocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	

5. pharmacy

Types of Speech Act	
Locutionary act	
Ilocutionary act	
Perlocutionary act	

Determine examples of verbs that are used in performing each of the classifications of speech act. Refer to the examples given.

Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
ex. believe	ex. command	ex. swear	ex. promise	ex. resign



Identify situations where each of the classifications of speech act is performed. Refer to the examples given. Do this on a separate sheet of paper.

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Examples are clear.	10 pts	
The use of verbs varies and is relevant to the given situation.	10 pts	
Examples are applicable to the classifications of speech act.	10 pts	

Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
Example: You suggest that your plans are going to work well than the plans of your classmates	Example: You instruct your employees to work-from-home during the COVID19 pandemic.	Example: You plan to handle the technical problems that may occur on the use of social media sites.	Example: You welcome the presence of guests and visitors from different schools and organizations.	Example: You decide to transfer your staff to another department that is new to him or her.
Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
1.				



2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Cite communicative situations for each of the classifications of speech act. Construct an utterance or expression that corresponds each of the given communicative situations. Do this on a separate sheet of paper. Refer to the example given.

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Communicative situations are categorized appropriately.	10 pts	
Utterances or expressions correspond	10 pts	



the communicative situations.		
Examples are clear and relevant.	10 pts	

Classifications of Speech Act	Communicative Situation	Utterance / Expression
Assertive	example: <i>You are blamed for doing the timetable incorrectly.</i>	example: <i>"I swear! I did not set anything on the timetable!"</i>
Assertive		
Directive		
Commissive		
Expressive		
Declarative		



What I Have Learned

A speech act is an utterance or what you say that expresses your intention as a speaker. A speech act can be a request, greeting, command or promise. A speech act also deals with the effect of the message on the part of the listener.

The three types of speech act are locution, illocution and perlocution.



The illocution act expresses the literal meaning of what you utter or say. The illocution act deals with the social function (e.g. a request, a refusal, a complaint) of what you utter or say. The perlocution is the effect of what you utter or say to someone.

There are five classifications of speech acts: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative.

Assertive – The speaker is committed to the truth of the proposition. Some examples of an assertive act are suggesting, swearing, boasting, and concluding.

Directive – The speaker attempts to get the receiver of the message to do something. Some examples of a directive act are asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, and begging.

Expressive – The speaker expresses emotional reactions. Some examples of an expressive act are thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and criticizing.

Commissive – The speaker is committed to do something in the future. Some examples of declarations are blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding and excluding.

Declarative – The speaker brings a change or cause in a situation. Some examples of declarations are blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding and excluding.



What I Can Do

The previous exercises about the speech acts help you to improve your understanding on the use and the importance of speech acts in daily communicative situations. In the next activity, keep on applying what you learn as a communicator.

Reflect on each of the given utterances. In not more than (3) three sentences, describe how you would respond to a speech act effectively.

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

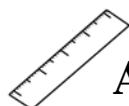
Criteria	Score	Remarks
Desired number of sentences is evident.	10 pts	
Answers are appropriate for the given utterances.	10 pts	
Answers are clear and have enough details.	10 pts	



1. "Please clarify the information about the planting activity."

2. "I wonder if you can send me the copy of your paper presentation."

3. "You are promoted to be the spokesperson of the school's communication council."



Assessment

Identify the classification of speech acts that best corresponds each of the given utterances or expressions.

Assertive	Directive	Expressive
Commissive	Declarative	

- _____ 1. "Separate the used materials from the unused ones."
_____ 2. "You deserve a home! You can bring your things and stay in my place."
_____ 3. "I don't mean to delay the printing of letters. I am sorry for what it has caused you."



- _____ 4. "Tonight, I will show the audience my architectural designs."
- _____ 5. "I believe that my campaign-activities will lead voters to vote me in the upcoming election."
- _____ 6. "It is an order that you will be suspended for one week at work."
- _____ 7. "Wear your clothes in a more presentable way before you leave the house."
- _____ 8. "The team captain expresses his congratulations to the team for a well-played game."



Additional Activities

Express an utterance, you may be with another communicator, showing at least (1) one example for each of the five classifications of speech act. Take a video of your oral presentation and send the video to your teacher.

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Speech or dialogue corresponds to the classification of speech act.	10 pts	
Speech or dialogue is clear and appropriate.	10 pts	
Video presentation is evident and proper.	10 pts	





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