

Speeches act affect on the speakers' discourse and the audiences' perception

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Abstract

Speech Acts Theory is concerned with the methods in which language can be used. It originated with Austin, but was developed by Searle. The theories of Austin and Searle are described and several problem areas are identified. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of Speeches act on the speakers' discourse and the audiences' perception.

Generally, the study focused on the theory of speech acts and pragmatic functions of locution, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of the speeches and the differences between direct speech and indirect speech.

Descriptive qualitative was applied as the method of the research. through the lens of speech acts theory, researcher analyzes a collection of transcriptions selected 20 texts from Tony Blair. The result showed that Speech acts affect on the speakers' discourse and the audiences' perception, and directive is the most used speech act in the Tony Blair's discourse also the relationship between direct speech act and indirect speech act that speakers use unevenly or differently.

Key Words: discourse, audiences' perception, speech act

I. INTRODUCTION

Speech acts are speakers' utterances which convey meaning and make listeners do specific things (Austin, 1962). The primary concept of speech acts is that various functions can be

implemented by means of language. Speech acts are determined by the context where multiple factors affect the speakers' utterances.

According to Austin (1962), when saying a performative utterance, a speaker is simultaneously doing something. For example, when someone says, "I am hungry," he may express his hunger or is likely to imply a request for something to eat. Austin indicated that people perform three different kinds of acts when speaking: firstly, locution acts: the utterances we use, which are literal meanings. Secondly, illocution acts: the intention that a speaker has or the effect that the utterance has on hearers. They are often used to perform certain function and must be performed on purpose. Thirdly, per locution acts: the results or effects produced by means of a speaker's illocutionary acts.

A speaker can use different locution acts to achieve the same illocutionary force or use one locution for many different purposes. For instance, when you ask someone, "Can you pass the salt?" the literal meaning concerns the hearer's ability to pass the salt whereas its illocution is to request the hearer to pass the salt to the speaker. If illocutions cause listeners to do something, they are perlocutions; in this case, the hearer's passing the salt to the speaker. In brief, the locution causes illocutionary force which the speaker wants the utterance to have on listeners. One can perform his/her intention indirectly by using illocutions and then cause perlocutionary acts. The illocutionary acts in Austin's (1962) original framework are what subsequent researchers called speech acts, illocutionary force, or pragmatic force (Thomas, 1995). Today most attention has focused on illocutionary acts, the speakers' actual intention of the utterance.

Since the speaker shows desire for the hearer's performing certain acts by way of request or order, directives are assumed to threaten the hearer's negative face.

In general, when asking superiors to do things, the speech act is a request; when asking inferiors, it is a command. The realization of directive speech acts is prevalent across cultures, but they differ in form and function. Most of the people have the misconception that imperatives issue directives, declaratives make statements, and interrogatives for seeking information. Actually, different syntactic structures can realize the same speech act. For instance, a directive speech act can be performed by a declarative (e.g., I want to go), an interrogatives (e.g., May I go?), or an imperative (e.g., Let me go!)

In this study, the researcher will investigate the effect of Speeches act on the speakers' discourse and the audiences' perception.

What is speech acts?

In 1962, Austin presented the idea that when uttering a sentence, we do things as well as say things. He identified three dimension of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Locutionary act refers to what is actually said, while illocutionary act is what is intended by what is said. Perlocutioary act is what is done by what is said.

Researchers have defined speech acts in different ways:

Farina (2011) defined speech acts as actions performed through expressions in real context of language use bringing the roles the speaker intends the listener(s) to take or to interpret.

According to Farnia (2011), speech act study has regularly paid attentions on those characteristics which occurred in some one's regular life (like requests, apologies, complaints, expressing gratitude, refusal, etc.).

Austin (1962) defines speech acts as:

A speaker utters sentences with particular meaning (locutionary act), and with a particular force (illocutionary act), in order to achieve a certain effect on the hearer (perlocutionary act).

Theory of speech act

The theory of speech act is basically originated first by Austin (1962) and further developed by Searle (1969, 1979).

Making a statement may be the paradigmatic use of language, but there are all sorts of other things we can do with words. We can make a requests, ask questions, give orders, make promises, give thanks, offer apologies, and so on . Moreover, almost any speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intentions: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying to affect one's audience.

The major concern of the theory as first introduce by Austin (1962) was basically build around what people do with language and functions of language. Accordingly, Austin explained that communication is matter of doing, he proposed that is saying something one is doing something also. So Morady Moghadam (2012), underlying assumption in the speech act theory is that the minimal unit of communication is not a sentences or other expressions rather it is language act. In other words, human language can be considered as actions.

People do things by expressing many types of language acts like refusals, requests, promises, etc. Austin (1962, p.67) investigated speech acts from the following point of view: "to consider from the ground p how many senses there are in which to say something is to do something, or in saying something we do something and even by saying something we do something." Austin tried to explain how meaning and actions overlap and related very much to language.

In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and speech acts succeed if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed.

Dimension of speech acts:

However, Austin (1962) specified three major dimension of action beyond the act of utterance itself as follows:

Locutionary act, referred to by Austin: the actual words of speaker are saying. Also, known as a *locution* or an *utterance act*.

The term *locutionary act* was introduced by Austin (1962). Searle has replaced Austin's concept of the locutionary act with what Searle calls the *propositional act* i.e., the act of expressing a proposition.

The act of 'saying something' in the full normal sense I call, i.e., dub, the performance of a locutionary act, and the study of utterances thus far and in these respects the study of locutions, or of the full units of speech.

In performing a locutionary act we shall also be performing such an act as:

- asking or answering a question;
- giving some information or an assurance or a warning;
- announcing a verdict or an intention;
- pronouncing sentence;
- making an appointment or an appeal or a criticism;
- making an identification or giving a description

Strawson (1964) makes the distinction which is important here in pointing out that:

We must refer, Austin would say, to linguistic conventions to determine what locutionary act has been performed in the making of an utterance, to determine what the meaning of the utterance is. The doctrine now before us is the further doctrine that where force is not exhausted by meaning, the fact that an utterance has the further unexhausted force it has is a matter of convention; or, where it is exhausted by meaning, the fact that it is, is a matter of convention.

Illocutionary act, refers to the purpose of the speaker.

When making an utterance the speaker always has an intention behind it. The speaker makes an utterance to make

either a statement about the world, to apologize or to explain something. This intended meaning behind the utterance is called illocutionary force and is internal to the locutionary act. The same locution can have different possible meanings depending on the context.

By looking at the example “It is cold in here.” the declarative can be stated either to make a statement about the current temperature but also to make the hearer do an action such as closing the window. This makes it obvious that in conversation it is not always clear what the intended meaning behind an utterance is. That shows that the same utterance can be ambiguous and can only be understood by looking at the context in which it is uttered.

Perlocutionary act, is the effect of utterance on the hearer.

The Perlocution is the intended or unintended effect that the utterance can have on the hearer and is external to the locutionary act as the speaker cannot control the effect the utterance will have on the hearer. Looking at the example of “There is a good movie tonight.” the perlocution can be that the hearer understands the declarative as an information and answers “Thank you.” or the utterance is understood as an excuse and “Never mind.” is answered. (Renkema 2004, 14)

Different classification of speech acts

Austin (1962) attempted to classify speech acts into five categories. He believes that performative utterances categorized into the following classes:

- 1) Behabitives: they make person to utter their impression and attitude like thank, apologize, condole and congratulate.
- 2) Commisives: they make person to force his/herself to carry out things such as promise and vow.
- 3) Expositives: they make person causes changes via their expressions like resign and fire.

4) Exercitives: they effort to get people to perform things like invite, order and permit.

5) Verdictives: they say people how things are such as swear, insist and suggest.

Instead, Searle (1975 ,1979) who later contributed very much in the development of speech acts theory, refined the notion of speech act provided by Austin (1962). He pointed out some limitations regarding Austin category of performative verbs. So, Searle propose some other new categories arguing that Austin's classification creates some misunderstanding between illocutionary acts and illocutionary verbs as much as overlapping of these categories themselves. Attempting to overcome these difficulties with Austin classification of performative verbs, Searle (1976) proposed a new taxonomy based only on illocutionary act' as follows:

1. Representatives: the description of states or events, e.g. reports, assertion, and claims.
2. Directives: means that asking the hearer to carry out something in the future like requests, orders, suggestions etc.,
3. Commisives: means that committing his/herself to perform something in the future such as promises, threats, and offers.
4. Expressives: means that expressing someone psychological states of minds for instance apologies, expressing gratitude, and congratulating.
5. Declaratives: means that bringing about change such as, decelerating, and appointing .

Also, Yule (1996) in his book "pragmatics" classified and defined them as:

1. Declaration: refers to those kinds of speech that change the world by their utterance.

2. Representatives: those types that state what the speaker believes to the case or not, like conclusion and description.
3. Expressive: those types of speech acts that state what are the speaker feeling such as pain and pleasure.
4. Directives: when the speaker use those types of speech act intends to get someone else to do something e.g. order and request.
5. Commissive: speakers use this types of speech act in order to commit themselves to some future actions. They state intends of speaker, like promises, refusals.

Function of speech:

According to Kuang (2015), the concept of speech act was originated from Austin's (1962) work which looks at how utterances produced by the speaker can be applied to do special functions Austin's (1962 as cited in Kuang 2015) states that speakers produce special utterances within a specific context because they expect the hearer to do a specific task e.g., "Go" the hearer is expected to do the act of emptying the space where the hearer is. Austin's (1962) work, in the same attitude with the discipline of pragmatics, mentions that these speech acts can be analyzed on three levels: 1. locutionary act: the actual words the speaker is saying. 2. Illocutionary act: the purpose of the speaker. 3. perlocutionary act: the effect of utterance on the hearer. Based on Kuang (2015) most of works on speech acts usually focus on the second level of Austin's theory for analysis in other words illocutionary acts. Although, Searle (1969) continues that the fundamental unit of language carries no meaning in itself unless it is produced within a context and includes a speaker and hearer. So, when an expression like "open the door" is produced in a context where a snake is crawling into a room the hearer who is in the same room, expected to do the act of "opening the door" in order to the snake can crawl out of the room. Searle (1975) claims that

locutionary act refers to the words, while illocutionary act refers to the performance and perlocutionary refers to the effect of the acts. Moreover, he states that expressions function on two kinds of speech acts: first, utterance acts that include something said or when a sound is made and may not have any meaning. Second, propositional acts where a special reference is made. He suggests that acts can sometimes serve as expressions. Consequently, a perlocutionary act is similar to a perlocutionary expression. Wittgenstein (1953), a philosopher, believes that the meaning of language convey on its actual application rather than its inherent meaning. From this point of view, a message that is conveyed may be interpreted by the receiver based on the situation. Therefore, interpretation not only relays on the context and participants included but also on the psychological mood of the participants concerned. Yule (2000) declares that "actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apologies, complaints, compliments, invitations, promises, or requests" (p.47).

As exposed by Ellis (2008) functional approach to language is totally build on the following major locations:

First: communication is meaningful behavior in social and cultural context that requires creative language use rather than systematic sentence building.

Secondly: language is constructed around language functions and notions, functions such as (persuading, arguing, informingetc.) And semantic – grammatical notions such as (time, quantity, space, location and motion).

Direct speech acts

An utterance is seen as a direct speech act when there is a direct relationship between the structure and the communicative function of the utterance. The following examples show that the form correspondences with the function:

(1) A declarative is used to make a statement: “You wear a seat belt”.

(2) An interrogative is used to ask a question: “Do you wear a seat belt” ?

(3) An imperative is used to make a command: “Wear a seat belt”!(Yule (1996, 55)

Direct speech acts therefore obviously illustrate the intended meaning the speaker has behind making that utterance.

Indirect speech acts

Searle stated that an indirect speech is one that is “performed by means of another” (Searle quoted in Thomas, 1995, p.93). That means that there is an indirect relationship between the form and the function of the utterance. The following examples show that the form does not correspond with the function:

(1) An interrogative is used to make a request: “Could you pass the salt”?

(2) A declarative is used to make a request: “You’re standing in front of the TV”. (Yule 1996, 56)

The speaker does not explicitly state the intended meaning behind the utterance. It is the hearer’s task to analyse the utterance to understand its meaning. Searle also includes an attempted explanation of indirect speech acts (Searle 1979). An indirect speech act is an utterance that contains the illocutionary force indicators for one kind of illocutionary act but which is uttered to perform another type of illocutionary act. The main reason that we use indirect speech acts seems to be that actions such as requests, presented in an indirect way (Could you open that door for me?), are generally considered to be more gentle or more polite in our society than direct speech acts (Open that door for me!). The problem with indirect speech acts is that they don't fit comfortably into the Searle and Van der Veken model outlined above because the model provides no passable theory as to why indirect speech acts are used and what their place should be in the theory. Indirect speech acts

are important for the whole existence of speech act theory and we need an adequate theory of them if it is to be a viable theory of how language is used.

Speech Act Theory has regularly been attacked because of its alleged incapacity to explanation for indirect speech acts, for example, Searle contains an analysis of the modal can. Of the utterance can you reach the salt? He interprets this as a sentence in which the speaker may utter and mean what he says and also mean another illocution with a different propositional content, so that he makes a request by asking a question.

Differences between direct and indirect speech acts

In everyday situation, we often do not directly express what we intend. But instead formulate our utterances in ways which appear respectful to hearers. Further, Searle (1962) distinguished between direct speech acts and indirect speech acts referring to indirect speech acts as which can be performed indirectly. In other words, indirect speech act is that kind which can be performed by means of another.

Compare the examples below:

Pass me the salt!

Could you pass me the salt?

Both examples are in effect requests, but the first one, which is phrased as an imperative, has a different connotation than the second which use the form of a question. It is obvious to us from experience that could you pass me the salt is not actually a question about the ability of the addressee to pass the salt, but a prompt to action, and responding to this prompt simply by saying yes. I could and not acting would not be a therefore could you pass me the salt? Has two pragmatic levels. one the surface level it is a question, but underlying this is request. It therefore qualifies as an indirect speech act. Whereas pass me the salt! Is direct speech act.

II. Objectives of the study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the affect of Speeches act on the speakers' discourse and the audiences' perception. through analysing the Former Prime Minister Tony Blair's selected political speech on the Middle East within the theory of speech acts . Another objective of the present research is to find the a relationship between direct speech act and indirect speech act that speakers use.

III. Research Methodology

A speech act in linguistics and the philosophy of language is an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. According to Austin (1962) there are three types of speech acts:

Locutionary act: saying something (the locution) with a certain meaning in traditional sense. This may not constitute a speech act.

Illocutionary act: the performance of an act in saying something (vs. the general act of saying something. Each utterance has its illocutionary force that makes the hearers to act a certain performance, in line with the speaker's intentions, such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives Austin (1962). Also Searle (1969) suggests that speech acts consist of five general classifications to classify the functions or illocutionary of speech acts; these are:

1. Representative (Assertive): statements may be judged true or false because they aim to describe a state of affairs in the world.
2. Directives: statements attempt to make the other person's actions fit the propositional content.
3. Commissive: statements which commit the speaker to a course of action as described by the propositional content.

4. Expressive: statements that express the “sincerity condition of the speech act”.
5. Declarative: statements that attempt to change the world by “representing it as having been changed”.

The actions induced by such intentions, or speech acts, are systematically related to particular types of a sentential form uttered by the speaker (Levelt, 1989).

Perlocutionary acts: Speech acts that have an effect on the feelings, thoughts or actions of either the speaker or the listener. In other words a perlocutionary act (or perlocutionary effect) is a speech act, as viewed at the level of its consequences, such as persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise affecting the listener.

The researcher has used linguistic approach through using speech acts theory in terms of analyzing extracts which are taken from the speech of Prime Minister Tony Blair about Middle East.

They were adapted in term of investigating Speeches act affect on the speakers' discourse and the audiences' perception. through examining the following hypotheses:

- 1-Speeches act affect negatively on the prescription of the audiences.
- 2-There is a relationship between direct speech act and speech act that speakers use.

The speech acts analysis:

Data 1

Locution:

So we look at the issue of intervention or not and seem baffled. We change the regimes in Afghanistan and in Iraq, put soldiers on the ground in order to help build the country, a process which a majority of people in both countries immediately participated in, through the elections.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :assertive(stating)
- B) Indirect: commisive(consistency)

Expected Perlocutionary : hopefulness

Data 2

Locution:

We change the regime in Libya through air power, we don't commit forces on the ground, again the people initially respond well, but now Libya is a mess and a mess that is de-stabilising everywhere around it.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :assertive(stating)
- B) Indirect: directive(advice)

Expected Perlocutionary : sympathy

Data 3

Locution

In Syria, we call for the regime to change, we encourage the Opposition to rise up, but then when Iran activates Hezbollah on the side of Assad, we refrain even from air intervention to give the Opposition a chance.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :assertive(stating)
- B) Indirect: directive(appealing)

Expected Perlocutionary : sympathy

Data 4

Locution

Then there has been the so-called Arab Spring. At first we jumped in to offer our support to those on the street. We are now bemused and bewildered that it hasn't turned out quite how we expected.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :directive (advice)

B) Indirect: expressive(feeling confused)

Expected Perlocutionary: hopefulness

Data 5

Locution

It is that there is a Titanic struggle going on within the region between those who want the region to embrace the modern world – politically, socially and economically – and those who instead want to create a politics of religious difference and exclusivity.

Illocutionary acts:

A) Direct :assertive(stating)

B) Indirect: directive(sympathizing)

Expected Perlocutionary : sympathy

Data 6

Locution

this is the battle. This is the distorting feature. This is what makes intervention so fraught but non-intervention equally so. This is what complicates the process of political evolution. This is what makes it so hard for democracy to take root. This is what, irrespective of the problems on the Israeli side, divides Palestinian politics and constrains their leadership.

Illocutionary acts:

A) Direct :directive (advice)

B) Indirect: expressive(feeling confused)

Expected Perlocutionary : hopefulness

Data 7

Locution

The important point for Western opinion is that this is a struggle with two sides. So when we look at the Middle East and beyond it to Pakistan or Iran and elsewhere, it

isn't just a vast unfathomable mess with no end in sight and no one worthy of our support.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :declarative (confirming)
- B) Indirect: commisive(promising)

Expected Perlocutionary : promising

Data 8

Locution

It is in fact a struggle in which our own strategic interests are intimately involved; where there are indeed people we should support and who, ironically, are probably in the majority if only that majority were mobilised, organised and helped.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :directive (appealing)
- B) Indirect: commissive(promising)

Expected Perlocutionary : pacification

Data 9

Locution

But what is absolutely necessary is that we first liberate ourselves from our own attitude. We have to take sides. We have to stop treating each country on the basis of whatever seems to make for the easiest life for us at any one time. We have to have an approach to the region that is coherent and sees it as a whole. And above all, we have to commit. We have to engage.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :directive (advice)
- B) Indirect: expressive(feeling confused)

Expected Perlocutionary: hopefulness

Data 10

Locution

Engagement and commitment are words easy to use. But they only count when they come at a cost. Alliances are forged at moments of common challenge. Partnerships are built through trials shared. There is no engagement that doesn't involve a price. There is no commitment that doesn't mean taking a risk.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :assertive (stating)
- B) Indirect: directive(sympathy)

Expected Perlocutionary : challenge and satisfaction

Data 11

Locution

In saying this, it does not mean that we have to repeat the enormous commitment of Iraq and Afghanistan. It may well be that in time people come to view the impact of those engagements differently. But there is no need, let alone appetite, to do that.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :directive (advice)
- B) Indirect: expressive(apologies)

Expected Perlocutionary : pacification

Data 12

Locution

I completely understand why our people feel they have done enough, more than enough. And when they read of those we have tried to help spurning our help, criticising us, even trying to kill us, they're entitled to feel aggrieved and to say: we're out.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :commisive (threats)
- B) Indirect: expressive(feeling pain)

Expected Perlocutionary : satisfaction

Data 13

locution

However, as the Afghans who braved everything to vote show us and the Iraqis who will also come out and vote despite all the threats and the inadequacy of the system they now live in, demonstrate, those who spurn our help are only part of the story.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :assertive (stating)
- B) Indirect: expressive(savouring the country's new experience)

Expected Perlocutionary : hopefulness

Data 14

Locution

There are others whose spirit and determination stay undaunted. And I think of the Egyptians who have been through so much and yet remain with optimism; and the Palestinians who work with me and who, whatever the frustrations, still want and believe in a peaceful solution; and I look at Tunisians and Libyans and Yemenis who are trying to make it all work properly; and I realise this is not a struggle without hope.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :directive (encouraging)
- B) Indirect: declarative(confirming)

Expected Perlocutionary: determining and inspiring

Data 15

Locution

Egypt. I start with Egypt not because what is happening in Syria is not more horrifying; but because on the fate

of Egypt hangs the future of the region. Here we have to understand plainly what happened.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :assertive (stating)
- B) Indirect: directive(assessing)

Expected Perlocutionary: hopefulness

Data 16

Locution

We should support the new Government and help. None of this means that where there are things we disagree strongly with – such as the death sentence on the 500 – that we do not speak out. Plenty of Egyptians have.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :assertive (describing the events)
- B) Indirect: directive(sympathy)

Expected Perlocutionary: encouraging and supporting

Data 17

But it does mean that we show some sensitivity to the fact that over 400 police officers have suffered violent deaths and several hundred soldiers been killed. The next President will face extraordinary challenges. It is massively in our interests that he succeeds.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :commisive (promising)
- B) Indirect: directive (appealing)

Expected Perlocutionary : appeasement and hopefulness

Data 18

Locution

We should mobilise the international community in giving Egypt and its new President as much assistance as we can so that the country gets a chance not to return to the past but to cross over to a better future.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :directive (encourage and sympathy)
- B) Indirect: expressive(feeling pleasure)

Expected Perlocutionary: savouring the new country's experience

Data 19

Locution

On this issue also, there is a complete identity of interest between East and West. China and Russia have exactly the same desire to defeat this ideology as do the USA and Europe. Here is a subject upon which all the principal nations of the G20 could come together, could agree to act, and could find common ground to common benefit.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :assertive (stating)
- B) Indirect: commisive(promising)

Expected Perlocutionary : hopefulness and reconciliatory

Data 20

Locution

This is why I work on the Middle East peace process; why I began my foundation to promote inter-faith dialogue. Why I will do all I can to help governments confronting these issues.

Illocutionary acts:

- A) Direct :declarative (confirming)
- A) Indirect: commisive (promise)
- B) **Expected Perlocutionary :** pacification

Data

Table (1) show the affect of Speeches act on the perception of the audiences.

Speech acts(direct and indirect)	Frequencies	Percentages
Assertive	10	%25
Directive	13	%32.5
Expressive	7	17.5 %
Commisive	7	%17.5
Declarative	3	%7.5

Data

Table (2) show the relationship between direct speech act and indirect speech act that speakers use.

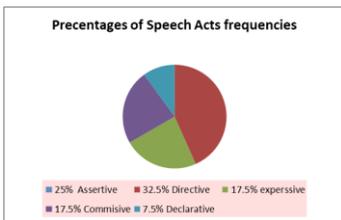
Speech acts	Direct Frequencies	Direct Percentages	Indirect Frequencies	Indirect Percentages
Assertive	10	100%	0	0%
Directive	6	46%	7	54%
Expressive	0	0%	7	100%
Commisive	2	29%	5	71%
Declarative	2	67%	1	33%

IV. Interpretation of the analysis on tables

Language is a powerful weapon in getting to the political thoughts and ideologies of politicians; hence the language use of Tony Blair is studied through the selected speeches in order to get to his thoughts. The Speech Act theory was applied to the study of the speeches and we discovered that the five categories of Searle's (1969) speech acts. It is pertinent to state that the speech acts could be intended or unintended, as the speaker is often unaware of some speech acts tactics especially the indirect illocutionary acts.

Based on the results presented in Table 1, the percentage of the speech acts show that 25% refers to assertive, 17.5% to commisive, 32.5% to directive, 17.5% to expressive and 7.5% refers declarative.

These percentages are illustrated by a pie graph in Figure below 1.

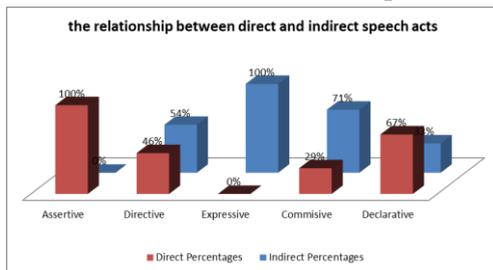


The fact that all the sentences have both direct and indirect speech acts. Table (2) revealed The relationship between direct speech and indirect speech acts, through analyzing these categories: directive, assertive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

According to the results revealed in table (2) the percentage of the relationship between direct and indirect speech acts showed that, in direct speech Tony Blair used assertive, as it has percentage 100%, while he never used it in indirect acts. He also never used expressive in direct speech and 100% in indirect speech. 46% referred to directive as a direct speech and 54% referred to directive in indirect speech. In direct speech Blair used commissive, as it has percentage 29%, whereas the percentage of commissive in indirect speech is 71%. Blair used 67% in direct speech and 33% in indirect speech as declarative.

From the Table (2), we realized that each of the sentences investigated the relationship performed both direct illocutionary and indirect acts.

The bar chart in Figure 2 shows the percentage of the relationship between direct and indirect speech acts.



V. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that

- 1- The first hypothesis reveals that the speech acts affect on the speakers' discourse and the audiences' perception.
- 2- The second hypothesis shows that there is a relationship between direct speech act and indirect speech act that speakers use.
- 3- The Speech Act theory as a framework in the analysis of Tony Blair's speeches enables us to explore the language use by political leaders.
- 4- In his propaganda Tony Blair use his language to advice, encourage, sympathizing, appealing and assessing. This is indicated through the infrequency of directive (table1) that is amounted to 32.5%. Which means directive is the mostly used speech act in the Tony Blair's discourse.
- 5- The Former Prime Minister had least used in his speech is declarative. This is showed through the infrequency of declarative (table1) that is amounted to 7.5%. Which means that, he cannot change the world just by utterances or pronouncing and declaring.
- 6- The Former Prime Minister Tony Blair describes a state of affairs in the world and expresses proposition directly. This is obvious in assertive percentage (table 2), that is, 100%.
- 7- Tony Blair expressed gratitude, sympathy and excuses by indirect way.
- 8- The most of Tony Blair's future actions, consistencies and promises expressed by indirect speech.
- 9- Through the practice of Speech Act theory to study Former Prime Minister Tony Blair speeches, the listener and readers are better equipped in understanding the application of Speech Act theory to political speeches.

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