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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- Part I. The Nature of Illocutionary Acts -- 1. The Stratification of Linguistic Behavior -- 2. Perlocutionary Intention Theories of Illocutionary Acts -- 3. The Nature of Illocutionary Acts -- 4. Types of Illocutionary Acts: Commissives, Exercitives, Directives, and Expressives -- 5. Assertion and Other Assertives: Completing the Account -- Part II. An Account of the Meaning of Sentences -- 6. The Problem Of Linguistic Meaning -- 7. Illocutionary Act Potential and Illocutionary Rules -- 8. The Status of Illocutionary Rules -- 9. The Ia Potential Theory Of Meaning and Its Alternatives -- Appendix -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	What is it for a sentence to have a certain meaning? This is the question that the distinguished analytic philosopher William P. Alston addresses in this major contribution to the philosophy of language. His answer focuses on the given sentence's potential to play the role that its speaker had in mind, what he terms the usability of the sentence to perform the illocutionary act intended by its speaker. Alston defines an illocutionary act as an act of saying something with a certain "content." He develops his account of what it is to perform such acts in terms of taking responsibility, in uttering a sentence, for the existence of certain conditions. In requesting someone to open a window, for example, the speaker takes responsibility for its being the case that the window is

closed and that the speaker has an interest in its being opened. In *Illocutionary Acts and Sentence Meaning*, Alston expands upon this concept, creating a framework of five categories of illocutionary act and going on to argue that sentence meaning is fundamentally a matter of illocutionary act potential; that is, for a sentence to have a particular meaning is for it to be usable to perform illocutionary acts of a certain type. In providing detailed and explicit patterns of analysis for the whole range of illocutionary acts, Alston makes a unique contribution to the field of philosophy of language-one that is likely to generate debate for years to come.

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