

* pragmatics

- Unit 2: some issues in pragmatics;
- ~~Why philosophers think~~

- Why philosophers are interested in pragmatics?

Philosophers busying themselves with problems of language have concentrated on the relationships between logically defined expressions and sentences in natural languages. This tradition goes back all the way to the ancient philosophers such as Plato, and modern philosophers such as Russell.

PRAGMATICS IS THE CONDUCTOR OF LINGUISTICS, so it is not

- Pragmatic waste-basket? | a waste basket.

Chomsky's theory "generative-transformational grammar" he made syntax in the main component of grammar with taking off meaning/users, and the context context. (No users, No meaning)

→ PRAGMATICS.

Logic: is in essence an abstraction from language and should never be made into the dominant perspective; This holds in matters of both syntax and semantics.

Presupposition:

- ~~John~~ John regrets that he failed the exam
- John doesn't regret that he failed the exam.

composed sentence:

John doesn't not regret having failed, because in fact he passed.

~~Register: By register one understands the linguistic resources that speakers have.~~

Utterance: is determined in large part by how it responds and how it responded to, by its place in an interactional sequence.

Register: By register one understands the linguistic resources that speakers have.

Important → * Context, Implicature and reference.

- Dynamic context:
Context is action

- Context and convention:
language is conventional
↳ expression

* Since language is developed in a social context, its use is governed by the society.

* ~~Dep~~ The same utterance can obtain completely different, even diametrically opposed effects, depending on convention and context. (Irony, sarcasm, metaphor...)

~~GENERAL PRINCIPLES of language to that it is~~

Implicature

Implicature: is derived from the verb "to imply" → To fold something in something else. So, Implicature is something which is implied in conversation

Implications and implicatures.

Defines a logical relationship between two propositions (IF - then)

- You ~~to~~ cut my hedge
- I'll take you out to dinner.

IF you cut my hedge, I'll take you out to dinner.

Conversational implicature.

Speaker 1: It's hot in here!

Speaker 2: I will turn on the ac.

Speaker 1: What time is it?

Speaker 2: The bus just went by.

TO KNOW what people mean, you have to interpret what they say.

Conventional implicature

Well defined in their proper contexts, when these contexts change "conventionally" of the implicature will change as well

o Cultural

Reference. [Time
Place
cultural context

- Your name isn't really

Misty Beethoven, is it?

- You're right it's Teresa
Beethoven.

Referring Referring to
a cultural figure, like Beethoven
the musician

Unit 4 Pragmatic principles

o Cooperative principle.

* The maxim of quantity:

1 - Make your contribution as
informative as required.

2 - Do not make your contribution
more informative than required.

* The maxim of quality:

1 - Do not say what you believe
to be false.

2 - Do not say that for which you
lack adequate evidence.

* The maxim of relation:

Make your contribution relevant

* The maxim of manner:

1 - avoid obscurity

2 - avoid ambiguity

3 - be brief

4 - be orderly.

- Grice suggests that the maxims are in fact arbitrary conventions

o Communitive principle
Speakers un- or subconsciously express thoughts or feelings that they consciously would like to suppress -
Something must be explained in the wider framework of the psychological (and sometimes pathological) aspects of language use. #

Unit 5 Speech acts.

Types of acts

- o locutionary it's cold in here
- o illocutionary 'force' or 'point'
Stating, wishing, Promising
- o Perlocutionary People's motivation

For using a particular speech acts - "I hereby pronounce this person dead!"

~~x From the book page 125:~~

~~IF one wants to~~

Unit 8

Pragmatic acts
situated speech acts

A pragmatic act is an instance of adopting oneself to a context, as well as adapting the context to oneself →
*She is after my money. like I care.

Agent: hidden agency, or different backgrounds such as (class, gender, age, education...etc)

Pragmeme of:

- co-opting
- denging
- bribing
- enlisting

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