On the meaning and use of *OKAY* in spoken German

Uptake only

A: Sag mir, was du über C weißt.
Tell me what you know about C.
B: C kommt aus Hamburg.
C is from Hamburg.
A: Okeh (fall), das ist falsch. C kommt aus Homburg.
Okay, that's wrong. C is from Homburg.

$okay+\downarrow^{-}(I,C,p) := uptake(I,C,p)$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B & g_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B & g_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C'' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} & g_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C''' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A \sqcup \{(p,0)\} & g_A \\ f_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} & g_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

Acceptance

A: Hast du einen Stift?
Do you have a pen?
B: Ja.
Yes.
A: Okeh (fall). Also du musst jetzt vom Startpunkt …
Okay. So, you have to move from the starting point …

$okay+\downarrow^{+}(I,C,p) := acceptance(I(uptake(I,C,p),p)$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B & g_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B & g_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C'' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} & g_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C''' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A \sqcup \{(p,1)\} & g_A \\ f_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} & g_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

Undecidedness

A: Du hast keine Nägel?
You don't have nails?
B: Mhmh. (fall)
Uhuh.
A: Okeh? (rise)
Okay?
B: Ich habe einen Schornsteinfeger.
I've got a chimney sweeper.
A: Okeh. (fall) Dann sind das aber nicht so ganz gleiche Bilder.
Okay. But then the pictures aren't exactly the same.

$okay+\uparrow^{+}(I,C,p) := undecidedness(I(uptake(I,C,p),p)$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B & g_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B & g_B \sqcup \{(p,0)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C'' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A & g_A \\ f_B \sqcup \{(p,0)\} & g_B \sqcup \{(p,0)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C''' = \begin{bmatrix} f_A \sqcup \{(p,u)\} & g_A \\ f_B \sqcup \{(p,0)\} & g_B \sqcup \{(p,0)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

OKAY states truth of propositions

Speech Act Model

$C := (A,B)$
$A := (f_A, f_B)$
$B := (g_A, g_B)$

$$f_{(p,n)} := \{(q,n') : q \neq p, (q,n') \in f\} \cup \{(p,n)\}$$

$$f \sqcup \{(p,n)\} := \begin{cases} f \cup \{(p,n)\} & \text{if } f \text{ is undefined for } p \\ f_{(p,n)} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$p \in cg \leftrightarrow f_A(p) = f_B(p) = g_A(p) = g_B(p) = 1$$

$$uptake(I,C,p) := \begin{cases} ((f_A, f_B \sqcup \{(p,n)\}), (g_A, g_B)) & \text{if } I = A, g_B(p) = n \\ ((f_A, f_B), (g_A \sqcup \{(p,n)\}, g_B)) & \text{if } I = B, f_A(p) = n \\ \text{undefined} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$acceptance(I,C,p) := \begin{cases} ((f_A \sqcup \{(p,1)\}, f_B), (g_A, g_B)) & \text{if } f_B(p) = n, g_B(p) = n, I = A \\ ((f_A, f_B), (g_A, g_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\})) & \text{if } f_A(p) = n, g_A(p) = n, I = B \\ \text{undefined} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$undecidedness(I,C,p) := \begin{cases} ((f_A \sqcup \{(p,u)\}, f_B), (g_A, g_B)) & \text{if } f_B(p) = g_B(p) = u, I = A \\ ((f_A, f_B), (g_A, g_B \sqcup \{(p,u)\})) & \text{if } f_A(p) = g_A(p) = u, I = B \\ \text{undefined} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$assertion(I,C,p) := \begin{cases} ((f_A \sqcup \{(p,1)\}, f_B), (g_A, g_B)) & \text{if } I = A \\ ((f_A, f_B), (g_A, g_B \sqcup \{(p,1)\})) & \text{if } I = B \\ \text{undefined} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Outlook

General formal model of speech acts and speech act interpretation by modifying the event calculus of Lambalgen and Hamm (2005)

This is a type-free first-order system for axiomatizing notions of causality (instantaneous vs continuous change)

It provides a non-Davidsonian event semantics for lexical and sentential meaning

Illocutionary acts as achievments obeying instantaneous change: Illocutionary actions as causes of illocutionary effects

OKAY as truth predicate

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