

Intro To Linguistics - 2

Three parts :- Semantics [Meaning within]
Pragmatics [Meaning without]
Discourse [Meaning in a large context]

Grammaticality judgment :- Chomsky believes that this is tacit. [It exists within us without our knowledge]

Ideal speaker-hearer :- Person who has perfect tacit knowledge.

Paraphrasing :- Same meaning, but different word ordering

Contradiction:- The sentence and its negation

Ambiguity :- Sentences which have multiple meanings
[Or, words too]

Entailment :- When a sentence has more information than another, then the second sentence entails the first.

All the semantic knowledge is tacit in home corpus

Semantics is studied because it is central to communication and to the study of the human mind.

Thought processes & conceptualization → categorization of the world.

Central to our study of humans

↳ Psychology :- Study the working of the mind.

↳ Linguistics :- Language for communication.

↳ Philosophy :- How do we know what we know?

Plato's problem :- Poverty of data. Less data → More knowledge.

Chomsky says that we are born with an innate blue print. [Poverty of stimulus]

Autonomy of syntax :- Syntax is independent of other parts of language, hence it is enough to study this for linguistics - view of Chomsky.

Tesniere [1954] :- The structural & semantic plane are independent of each other.

How? Phonology & syntax talk about ~~meaning~~ expression possibilities.
What? Semantics deals with meaning that can be expressed.

Meaning :-

It means a lot to me

I am fed up with the meaningless talk

They exchanged meaningful glances

I didn't mean to hurt your sentiments

What does dystopia mean?

I mean ...

Does it mean that WW3 is in the offing?

Ogdon & Richards gave 22 meanings of the word 'mean'

One of the definitions is "the intrinsic property of a word"

The other words connected to it is - dictionary.

Connotation of a word.

Some words / combinations have multiple meanings.

Linguistic signs have 2 parts → Signifiers
→ Signified.

word → constituent phones

→ Meaning

Tessniere [1954] - The structural & semantic planes are independent of each other.

How → Phonology deals with ~~how~~ expression possibilities.
What → Semantics deals with meaning that can be expressed.

Meaning :-

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Ogdon & Richards gave 2 meanings of the word 'mean'

One of the definitions is "the intrinsic property of a word".
The other words connected to it in a dictionary.
(Semantification of a word).

Some words / combinations have multiple meanings.

Linguistic signs have 2 parts → Signifiers
→ Signified.

word → constituent phonemes
→ Meaning

All words contains
+ w & words. Ex words where w contains v

Since their meanings form closed cycles, we look
in relation with ~~to~~ languages

objection

Easier to study words because they are objection.
Unlike meanings which are subjective.

Types of Meaning :-

i) Cognitive / Logical / Denotative Meaning :- Essential L.
Integral part of language ^{comes}: This because they have complex
organization.

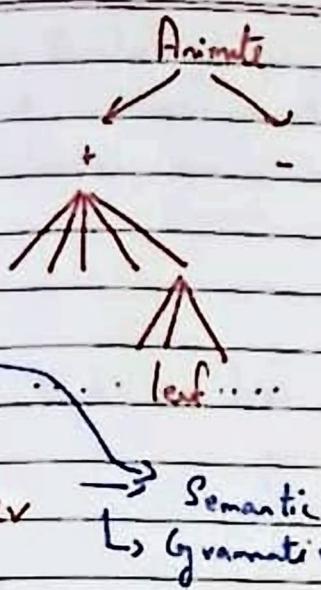
[k] → plosive → + plosive - voiced
→ velar → + velar - aspirated
↳ voiceless
↳ unaspirated

[g] → + plosive + voiced
→ + velar - aspirated

② Contrastiveness :- Ex: contrast b/w phonemes using their
features.

	Woman	Man	Girl	Boy	Cow	Calf
+ Human	+		+	+	-	-
+ Female	-		+	-	+	+/-
+ Adult	+		-	-	+	-

③ Structure / Hierarchy :- [like Syntex]



Telugu is sp. - Only human males have masculine tag,
everything else is feminine

There is a shared knowledge amongst people about the meaning
of words, like communication skills.

i) **Connotative Meaning** :- Connected to the real world experiences.
Variable in nature. Usually open ended. And hence unstable.
Has denotative meaning, plus some more. This is peripheral
(not central)

Owl - Same denotation nearly \rightarrow Connotative \rightarrow Wise
3mg - ... \rightarrow " \rightarrow Dumb.

ii) **Social Meaning** - We attach values to people based on speech
These could be regional or social.
Think of regional dialects & social dialects

Swami [s̪m̪aɪ]

s̪m̪aɪ [s̪m̪aɪ] \rightarrow Cluster simplification

c̪ani [t̪aɪn̪i] \rightarrow Nativized

Any more dialect:- Any more is by default negated,
and hence usually occurs with a negation. But this
dialect in Pennsylvania has a +ve connotation

Mother Theresa

- ↳ Denotative:- +F, +has child, +adult
- ↳ Connotative:- +Kind, +loving

But motherboard? Mother tongue?

BEV:- AAVE, Negro English, Black English, etc.
Different from American Standard
Double negation != positive.

Caste Dialects:-

i) Tamil:-
Mudaliyars [Non-Brahmins]

Iyer / Iyengars [Brahmins]

	M	I
Water	Tanni	Jal
Dhingi.	"	Tirtham
On-Potels	"	Tanni
Worship	Punge	Pooja, Puise [pejorative]
Food.	Soor / Sooram	Soodam / Sooram [pejorative]
Eat	Tiram / Saapda	Sapda Tiram

ii) Marathi :-

Brahmin

kuli

shahane

pati

firne

rājikone

cetra

mārane

Ner-Brahmin

ēavi

zavane

dagati

bhurkone

kēvone

thobād

banana

Time dialect :-

Old English :- You :- Pl. resp. honorific
They :- Sing.

But yet now 'those' is lost & its meaning is transferred to 'You'

Singularity :- Uniqueness in speech.

Status :- Degrees of politeness • The highest degree is usually the plural. Exception :- Bengali = tui, tuni, apni ; but apni is not plural.

Style :- Formal vs Colloquial

মোঃ আব্দুল হাতে গুড়ে রাখা নাকি |

মোঃ আব্দুল হাতে উস্তুনী বি নি |

মোঃ আব্দুল হাতে উস্তুনো পজ কিমা |

Formality ↑

i.) **Affective meaning** :- Reflect the feelings & intentions & attitude of the speaker. It is "Personal" in nature.
 Intonation - Sarcasm, inter alia
 Friend tells you: You say "Get lost"

v) **Allocution meaning** :-

Water :- pani, jal

Lemon water :- nimbu pani ✓ Ganga pani ✗
 nimbu jal ✗ Ganga jal ✓

पानी जल में निम्बू

माला विटामिन

पानी - निम्बू ✓

पानी - विटामिन ✗

गंगा - निम्बू ✗

गंगा - विटामिन ✗

vi) **Idiosyncratic properties** :-

pretty + x { girl, woman, thing } not boy/male.

बड़ा बड़ा

Language as a conceptual system

Cognition & tokenization. Mainly reading and speaking.

Thoughts vs action.

Through the language glass

Guy Deutscher

classmate

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Name _____

We impose a structure when we cognize & perceive reality.

Do all civilizations impose the same structures on reality?

Language & Thought :-

Cognizing & Recognizing give rise to ideas of being & existence in the mind.

Language is more than just a communication tool. Language is on the other hand a conceptual system as it helps us conceptualise and categorize stuff. We use it to impose a structure on reality.

These basic features are unique to human language.

Do all languages impose the same structures on reality?

Study of Berlin & Kay :- Basic Colour Terms.

11:- Black, white, red, green, yellow, blue, purple, pink, orange & brown.

These 11 colours are the most basic colours.

Hannover

/Biru/- black & dark tints

/Lagi?/- white & light tints

/Java?/- maroon, red, orange

/Lattej?/- green, yellow, brown.

Languages which might have fewer words still have speakers who can identify them.

viver / org

But in French:

Fleuve = Flows into the sea

Rivière = ⚡ Tributary

Foot, leg

feet feet



foot feet

Different languages cognize the world differently.

Sapir-Whorf hypothesis & Linguistic determinism:-

Whorf says that language imposes a grid on our reality. This is used to pigeonhole our experiences in the reality.

Since different languages have different grids, our thoughts are also different because the way we interpret the world is different.

Is Jallikattu good or bad? Is it part of a tradition, or is it a barbaric action?

Whorf believed that we are in effect "straitjacketed" because the way we observe our world has been determined by our language. This is known as linguistic Relativity.

Hopis might not have words dealing with the concept of time, but they still can perceive time.

paasa (for that long); paasaat (at that time) etc.

Melothi, upon studying the Hopis thoroughly, found that they had an abstract relation b/w time & space. That is, they have spatial metaphors for time.

Telugu has only 2 tenses :- past & non-past.

vaccēnu	vastānu	vastānu
had come	come	will come

Indian languages usually have the same word for indefinite present & past.

English :- He says
He said that.

There is also a time-space overlap.

3(1)J → spatial
↓
time

The strong hypothesis does not hold because of translation creativity

↳ Language is forever changing

↳ We borrow from other languages

↳ Then follows nativization

↳ There is also lexical innovation :- neologisms E.g. Smog, emoticons

↳ Semantic shifts / Expansion

31(m) 2017 → To think [Tamil & Malayalam]
 ↳ To criticize [Hindi]
 ↳ To discuss [Bengali]

silly :- happy [old english] → pious → stupid.
 [happ]
 Pejoration ↑ [+ve → -ve]

Amelioration [-ve → +ve]

Pretty :- cunning [old english] → clever
 ↓
 good looking. ← smart

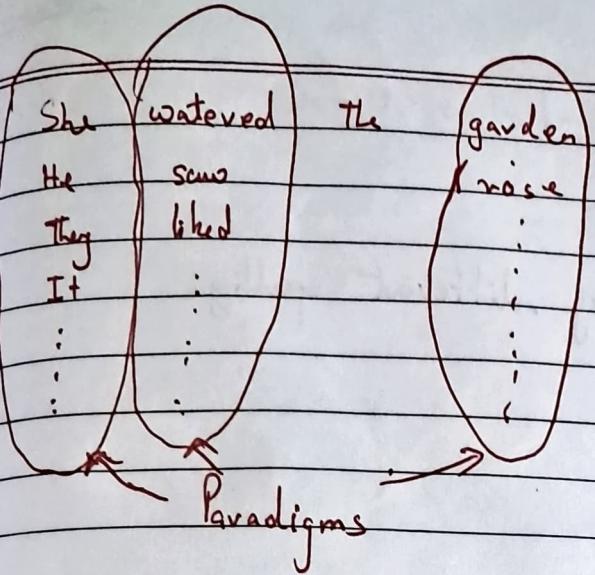
sad :- full [$\ominus \in \Rightarrow$ sated] → resolute → graveness [seriousness]
 sorrowful ↴ ↵

⇒ The weak Whorfian hypothesis is accepted

Innateness :- Chomsky's ideas. ~~Disregards~~
 the Whorfian claims. Believes that we already have
 semantic categories in our minds. "Humans are born to speak"
 ↴ ↵ system.

Language as a tool for conceptualization

Syntagmatic relation → Dependency grammar.



Homonymy & Homophony

The words sound exactly like each other but meanings are different.

If spelling is same → homonymy

If spelling is different → homophony.

bank → 1) River bank

2) Financial inst.

3) To rely

Homonymy :- i) Absolute :- No relation whatsoever

ii) Partial :- Little relation [certain forms sound the same but]

The bear eats shoots and leaves for diff → Ex:- lie

Types of Homonymy.

i) Same syntactic category + same spelling : lap [run] & lap [body]

→ Spinach

→ child

→ Ppl who raise us

→ hair

think → Work think → Move
 → Desire.

ii) same syntactic category, different spellings

night / knight

bear / bare

iii) different category, ~~same~~ same spelling

think ; heat

iv) diff category & diff spelling.

red, read ; fare, fair

Polysemey :- Same phonetic form, related meanings
 ↑ originate

Issue :- 1) Ganga issues from Gangotri;

Edition → 2) Give me the last latest issue of the Hindu

Give → 3) The librarian issued the book

Topic → 4) The issue for today's discussion

Problem → 5) No issue!

Progeny → 6) The couple died without an issue

Problem → 7) To make an issue

Problem → 8) The chance of completing without issue is slim.

പി പി ന ന പി പി ന
 സ്റ്റീര് ടി ഓ സ്റ്റീര് ടി ഓ
 R R R R L

BII classmate

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Case :-

- 1) Law case
- 2) Shell
- 3) Occurrence
- 4) Text case
- 5) Case study
- 6) Suit case, phone case, spectacle case, brief case
- 7) Pillow case
- 8) Grammatical case
- 9) Criminal case
- 10) Emergency case

Polysemy in one language need not extend to other languages

Meaning Inclusion:- Phonologically different, but related meanings.

[Synonymy]

i) Absolute Synonymy:- Two words share the exact same meaning.
Very rare. [Well nigh impossible in Eng/Hindi]

ii) Partial Synonymy:- Different dialects, origins

Autumn / Fall muffler / scarf Flat / Apartment

Different social meanings though

"Die" in a Thesaurus:- cease living, decease, expire, depart, go, perish
part away,

Informal:- pop off, kick the bucket, croak, kickoff/m.

Idioms:- Bit the dust, breathe one's last, give up the ghost

Roget's Thesaurus

sleep in Gadi

Lavatory:- Toilet → washroom → washroom → bathroom

Slang → Loo

Synonymy occurs due to

- ① Origin
- ② Dialect
- ③ Taboo

iii) Near Synonymy:- Synonyms in some cases, need not be related in others

Nearly / Almost

I'm nearly / almost done.

He looks almost / nearly like.

Big / Large

Big boy ; Large boy.

Big / Large Elephant.

Buy / Purchase

Kill - murder, assassinate, slaughter, execute

Laugh - chuckle, giggle, snigger, chortle, guffaw, titter

Walk - stroll, saunter, amble, gait, lop,

brave - courageous, bold, plucky, heroic.

Each of these have a central negative ~~do or don't~~
propositional meaning

Guest Lecture :- Padgatra

We have formed associations with words in our mental lexicons.

Black → White

Up → Down

Ex:- ① cast:- a) Don't cast the fishing net, it is torn

b) The trees cast their shadows on the still pool

All 4 are
related to

c) Let us cast our votes impartially.

d) They have cast her in the role of Juliet.

e) Hope that this play has a good cast

f) Snakes cast their skin

g) We bought the statue cast in brass

h) Pour the hot iron into the cast

i) Cast the clay in the mould before it dries

② cell:- a) The monk went back to his cell after performing the ceremony

b) The queen bee lay eggs in every cell

c) The investigation cell is still working on the murder case.

d) The torch would not work without a high powered cell

e) Every living being is made up of cell,

- ③ charge :-
- ④ The charges are high for the course
 - ⑤ He has charge of this unit
 - ⑥ The boy is under the charge of his grandfather
 - ⑦ The arrest was made on charge of murder
 - ⑧ She made a charge of for the boy
 - ⑨ He charged at the enemy
 - ⑩ He is charged with energy
 - ⑪ They charge for the services provided
 - ⑫ Hari lent Sita money without charging interest -

We can use the etymology of a word to verify if the main relation of meanings is right.

Two aspects to machine translation:-

- i) Grammar
- ii) Lexicon

Transitivity:- If there is a doer for the verb, it is transitive, else intransitive

Hyponymy and Hypernymy:-

Hierarchical structure.

Member - class relation



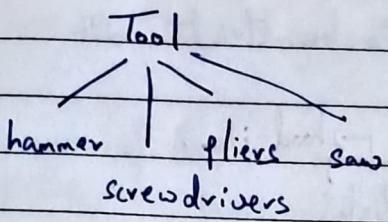
Hyponymy Hypernymy

Eg:

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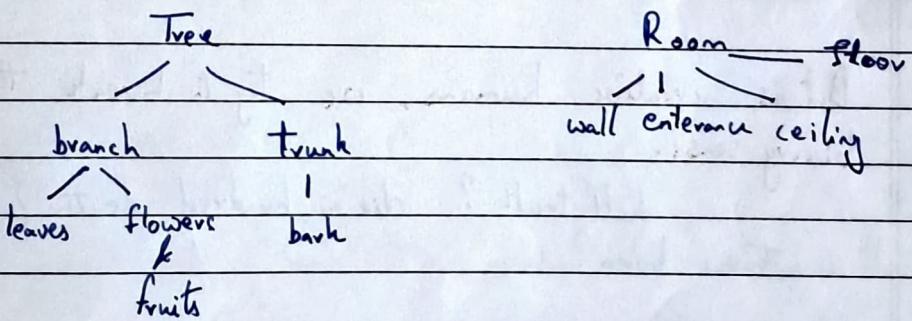
Taxonomic sisterhood :- All members at any given height, related horizontally.

Hyponymy implies entailment

Q

Meronymy :-

Another hierarchical structure, deals with part-whole relationship.



Metonymy :- [Part of reference]

The president of France will resign

Reference to Macron.

The media

The film got bad reviews from the press.

The sent-
sent senate

The 'white House' is going to be strict with
immigration laws

She cooked my favourite dish

→ food item.

Transitivity in meronymy is true only if
 $a : b \in c \rightarrow a \rightarrow b \text{ & } b \rightarrow c \rightarrow a \rightarrow c$

Synecdoche :- Check it out

Meaning Exclusion:-

Antonymy:- Mention of one negates the other [binary
antonymy]

dead → not alive

true → not false

But as creative humans, we try to break the
binary sense.

half truth? die a hundred deaths?
twice born?

Polarity / Gradation:-

rich ←————→ poor

fast ←————→ slow

hot ←————→ cold

Presence of intensifier words (Typical, like warm, etc)
to the terms are relative-

o → Is this big or small

Also, one of the terms will be more basic than the other.

Ex:- How old is she? [How young?]

How tall is she? [How short is she?]

Reverses :-

arrive → depart give → take

come → go

inflate → deflate

inhale → exhale.

Grammatical class must be the same.

Converses:- Alternate Points of View

creditor ⇔ debtor

child ⇔ parent

This is the end of lexical relations b/w words within a language.

Truth Value:-

The cat chased the mouse ①

The cat chased an animal ②

② entails ①

The Hydra project demolished 10 buildings

The 10 buildings demolished by the Hydra project were located on govt land.

Two kinds of truth

- i) Analytic Truth
- ii) Synthetic Truth

Analytic:- *Subject contains (defines) the predicate*

A triangle has three sides.

Analytic Truth is the logical truth.

Synthetic:- Empirical Truths depends on "context".

We deal mainly with Analytic Truths.

Negating the subject or predicate contradicts the other.

A triangle does not have three sides.

Paraphrases:- Two sentences with the same analytic truth.

He is a bachelor

He is not married.

Contradiction:- Do the two statements have contrasting truth values.

Presupposition:- Given a statement, you have to assume something.

The cake in the fridge is chilled.
We assume that \exists a cake in a fridge

Entailment :- The ~~two~~ statements One statement follows the other.

Saddam Hussein was executed : X

Saddam Hussein is dead : Y

$$X \rightarrow Y$$

Hyponymy is a source of this.

X Y Works only with assertions
 $T \rightarrow T$ / declarations.

$F \rightarrow T/F$ Does not work with negation,
 $T/F \leftarrow T$ question etc.
 $F \leftarrow F$

Synonymy :-

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & Y \\ T & \rightleftharpoons & T \\ F & \rightleftharpoons & F \end{array}$$

Contradiction :- Invariably False.

The bachelor has a pretty wife

Presupposition :- There is an assumption made by the hearer / reader.

Have you stopped smoking? When was it created?

Your assignment was plagiarized

Statement $\leftarrow X$ Y \rightarrow Assumption

$$T \rightarrow T$$

$$F \rightarrow T$$

$$T/F \leftarrow T$$

$$F \leftarrow F$$

If you were ~~not~~ sparked at home, you would be a better man.

Tautology:- I am my mother's daughter

Boys will be boys

I am my brother's relative.

↳ Provides Emphasis

Semantically vacuous

Invariably True.

Anomaly:- Presuppose a contradiction.

He chased his widow out of the house.

The bachelor beats his wife

Invariably false.

Structures of sentences

My friend has a new pet

My new pet has a friend

My new friend has a pet.

Some words belong to different word classes, but differently.

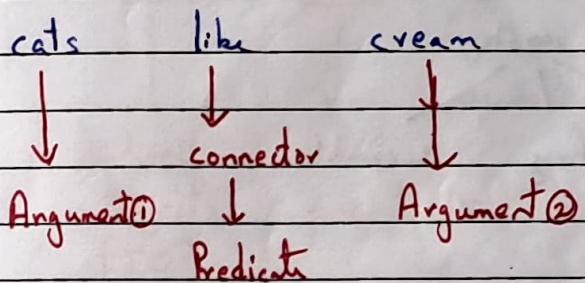
Western Constituency Grammar is insufficient

Layer-1 Predication:- Corresponds to an utterance or a sentence.
Can analyze Truth/Falsity.

Layer-2 Cluster :- Correspond roughly to words or phrases

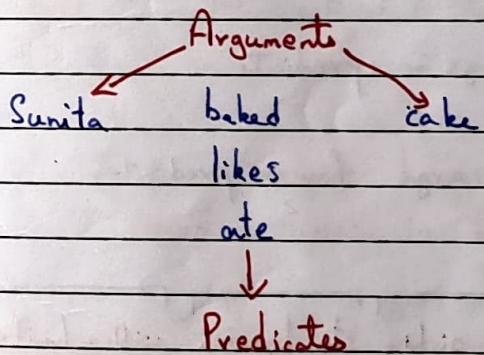
Layer-3 Semantic Features

Clusters are of 2 types :- Predicate, Argument



Arguments :- Independent entities connected by predicates

Predicates :- Links b/w Arguments



Predication is a Tokenized part of a dataset for further analysis
↳ sentence usually

Very similar to Dependency Trees :- In fact, the root of the tree is the predicate of the sentence.

ST. [Selectional Restriction
in the semantic features associated with
the cluster] ✗

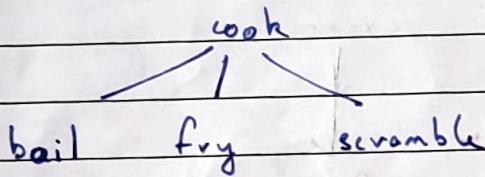
The cook, boiled a potato

↓
+past

+cookinwater

lexical relationships

Clusters enter into ↑ hyponymy & inconsistency



Types of Predication

i) One placed :- Only 1 argument and 1 predicate

Tigers are large,

ii) Two placed :- Two args - 1 predicate

iii) Three placed :- Three args for a predicate.

The girl in the forest was picking strawberries with a knife
in the morning

The matic Relations { Theta roles }

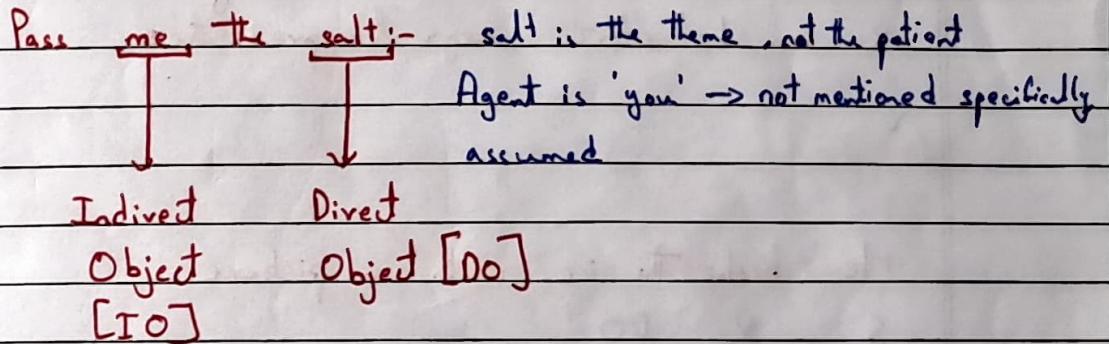
i) Agent:- Entity that performs an action. Animacy and volition are a must.

ii) Patient:- Entity that is affected by the action [undergoes change]

The river washed away the car :- No agent, patient is the car -

He cut the mangoes :- Agent :- He ; Patient :- Mangoes.

iii) Theme :- Entity does not change any of its characteristics



Category change differentiates b/w Patient & Theme.

Agent modifiers shouldn't matter

iv) Experience :- The patient / theme is conscious of the action, but ~~as~~ they have no control over it.

I am ~~tired~~. hungry

I heard a noise in the corridor

v) Beneficiary :- The entity for whom the action is done [who benefits from the action]

vi) Instrument :- What is used to perform the action

vii) Location :- The place where the action takes place.

viii) Goal :- The thing to which something is moving [literally or figuratively].

ix) Source:- Opposite of source.

x) Stimulus:- Something that causes you to experience something

i- ix are exclusive for args

x can define both args & predicates

He broke the ice with a pickaxe

S V DO

Agent	Patient	Instrument
-------	---------	------------

The pickaxe broke the ice

S ✓ O

Agent	Patient
-------	---------

The ice broke

S ✓

Agent

Implicational Hierarchy+

Ch-2 Pragmatics:-

Semantics is a diadic system. We do not deal with context

What does X mean?

Langue :- Property of lang shared by - community.

Parole :- Using langue in day to day life
to converse.

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Pragmatics is, on the other hand, is a triadic system.

What do you mean by X?

It deals with context.

Pragmatics is context sensitive

We deal with Langue & Parole here.

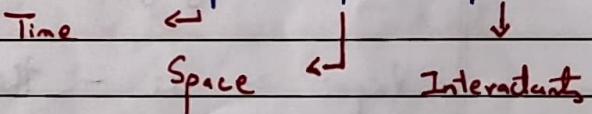
Paradox:- We wish to study langue, not parole, but this is possible only through parole.

Grammar:- Abstract formal structure of a language.

Pragmatics:- Principles of language use.

Context is really important

Language grammaticalizes context :- Temporal, spatial & personal



Context embeds a lot of information.

Ego centrality :- Speaker is at the centre

Deixis is egocentric.

Deictic devices capture relationships b/w language and context

Deixis:- Encodes features of context in language.

↳ Literally means 'pointing'.

i) Personal Deixis:— Defines participant roles.

I. you, he, etc. Very hard for children to fix
Spatial

ii) ~~Partial~~ Deixis:-

Ex:- It's too hot here, let us sit there instead
classroom ↗ to outside

But once we step out, the meanings invert.

The meanings are dependent on time & space.

The meanings are also very plastic, they change very easily

Interpreting context is a must to resolve deixis

Different languages have different spatial divisions

Vaiphei :- li - this (near)

kha - that (near)

saw = that (over there)

khi - up there

kha - down there

etc.

Not all languages have an ego centric deixis

Ex:- Japanese - kuru - come
kuuu iku - go

But ~~the~~ cannot be used in this sense "Can I come to your room". One has to use iku: ..

Context is central to meaning generation & interpretation.

Language has linguistic devices that encode / grammaticalize the context

Two kinds of deixis [Another classification]

- i) Gestural → Using gestures while communicating to convey meaning.
- ii) Symbolic → Can be audio, visual or tactile
 - Sounds ← ↓ ↗ Referring through touch
 - Pointing
 - Physical monitoring of sp₁ speech continually occurs
 - Requires a general understanding of the spatio-temporal specifics of an act.

We have hardly any spring this year

Depends on

↗ symbolic {Temporal}; not Gestural

→ Refers to the coordinates of the context

You, you, but not you will leave the class → Gestural

What did you mean? → Symbolic

You can always guess when one is bluffing → Not deictic

More examples:-

- This picture will not sell. → Gestural
- This campus is green → Symbolic / Gestural [Contextual]
- I knew this quack who claimed to treat cancer with cow dung.
↗ Not deictic

Hegel's view of 'I'

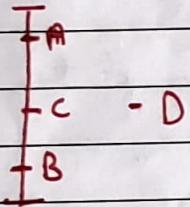
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Ambiguity Example:- Flying planes can be dangerous

iii) Social Deixis:- Being placed in a certain social 'situation'. Very similar to spatial deixis, but the placing happens in society not space. Captures the hierarchies in society.

And we must place ourselves in this hierarchy, and after that, we modify our language to reflect this.



'B' would never call 'A' \overline{F} , but A is free to do so.

'C' & 'D' would mostly refer to each other as $\overline{F} \overline{F}$.

We grammaticalize social hierarchies.

Face:- Has a representative form in all cultures. It gives one an identity.

Goffman generalized this.

If you have a face, you also have face needs.

i) the face need:- A want to be appreciated, to have one's self worth accepted

Pronouns of Power and Solidarity

Read:- brown and Gilman
This

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- ii) -ve face needs:- A sense of autonomy is to not be imposed upon.

FTA:- Face Threatening Act:- Every time we speak, we have a chance of harming the +ve or the -ve face needs of the Leaver. They can cause communication breakdown due to acrimony & with ill will.

Language helps us mitigate these FTAs using certain devices.

Devices:- @ Lexical Items:-

- i) Address Term:- Name, honorifics like Mr., Mrs., Sir, Mam, etc.
Sri, Srinan, Srimathi, Thiru
గారు, శ్రీ, శ్రమితి, తిరు

- ii) Pronouns:- Multiple levels of pronouns. ex:- ఈ రుస్తమ, అయి
This goes upwards & downwards. You can raise the status of the Leaver, or lower the status of the speaker.

You use the infinitive, or avoid the pronoun when unsure of the Leaver's social status.

Sometimes we wish to bridge the gap of formality, which we achieve by mixing the pronouns
"అయి ఎట్లా కండె లి?"

అయి is also used * in speeches to include 3rd person in the discourse.

- iii) Concordance [3rd person honorific]

Pronouns indicate two things, power & solidarity
already ← ↗
discussed ↘ camouflaged device

Proj Part 2:- Talk about personal experience & social connections
verticality & the horizontality of social connections

[Power & Solidarity]

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/* Phatic Communication:- Ways of connecting to the hearer with the help of "fillers" or sounds. */

iv) Politeness:- [Politeness Principle {PP}]

Tell me the time.

Please tell me the time

Can you tell me the time

Can you please tell me the time

Could you tell me the time.

Could you please tell me the time.

Politeness

Politeness can be used -only

उत्तर & उपर्युक्त

Hindi has

(b) Syntactic Devices:-

i) Question statements:- Gives the choice of saying no to the hearer. Hence it is more polite

ii) Tense:- Past tense is more polite because the hearer now has a say in the choice.

iii) Concessions:- [Causing some act to take place]

Not ~~ever~~ + get ~~finished~~

It cushions the -ve aspects & bolsters one's -ve face. Tries to not hurt their ego.

Discourse as Context:-

Discourse always has a Topic. It is more than just

Synecdoche?

'How to do
things with words'
- Austin.

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a word or sentence. It is the exchange of thought which involves more than one sentence.

Interpretation:-

Brown & Yule: The way we interpret anything is dependent on the topic / context of discourse

Contronyms:- The same word has contrastive meanings-

Ex:- Sanction ; Inflammable ; Strike (a deal) {create vs eliminate}
Finish {complete vs destroy} ; Left ; Table {discuss or put away from discussing}
moot point {debatable vs unnecessary} ; dust

Speech Acts:-

We need both linguistic & communicative competence to use a language properly.

Speech is an action :- Asking questions, making suggestions, greeting, thanking etc. are all speech acts

Assumption of you:- Basic sentence style is a statement (declarative)

Austin disagreed. He believed that language is not used only for describing. He said that there were other classes of sentences like questions, exclamations, commands, requests, greetings, wishes

Performatives:- Words that perform something (apologise, demand, request, (apologise, etc), forbid, etc)

When used in a sentence, they perform the action they indicate (ask, request, etc.).

Words like hereby can only be used with performatives.

Words which are not performatives are constantives.

Austin argued that constantives are also performatives since they perform the action of making a statement.

Choice of code can also be a speech act.

↳ code switching inter alia.

The action that occurs is either distancing or expressing solidarity → FTA {+ve} or not-

Constantives have a boolean truth value.

Performatives can go wrong, be unhappy, unfelicitous
Due to "the" Felicity Conditions

1) Wrong setting

2) No authority

⋮

Felicity Conditions:-

1) Conventional Procedure

2) Appropriate setting

3) Appropriate circumstances & person

4) Requisite thoughts, feelings & intentions.

If any of these are not met, it results in an abuse of the speech act.

Performatives can be explicit or implicit.

i) Explicit - Implicit:-

Ex:- Arvind Kejriwal, you are hereby arrested under the UAPA.

Students are requested to study

Come and see my garden.

into the explicit form

These can be converted ↑ by adding a first person word, making the tense simple present, and adding a 'hereby'

Forces :- Another classification of by Austin

i) Locutionary ~~Act~~^{Force} :- Correct utterance of a sentence

ii) Illocutionary ~~Act~~^{Force} :- The action that is intended by the speaker.

The uses to which language is put in society.

iii) Perlocutionary ~~Act~~^{Force} :- Whatever follows an utterance.

Three basic types of sentences

i) Declarative :- Making a statement

ii) Interrogative :- Asking a question

iii) Imperative :- Command / Request

Usually direct speech acts if they stick closely to their duties.

But more often than not, there is something extra that is bundled with these three types.

Utterance	Direct Act	Indirect Act
1) Would you mind switching on the fan?	Interrogation	Imperative/ Request
2) Why don't you leave now?	"	Order / Request
3) I must ask you to leave now	Declaration	Imperative
4) Say another word and I will kill you	Order/Declarative	Threat

Searle differentiated this as the literal or as the non literal use;

↳ Mostly used for politeness.

Indirect speech acts are necessary for communication.

DSA is static, does not work (usually) with language in use. Hence we moved away from cold logical analysis of grammar.

Language is full of uncertainties and is non deterministic without context.

Searle gave 5 classes of speech acts.

- i) **Representatives**:- Commits the speaker to the truth^{value} of an utterance.
 "The heat is making me drowsy". → Asserting or declaring something.
- ii) **Directives**:- Makes the listener ~~to~~ do something [Imperative]
- iii) **Commissives**:- The speaker commits themselves to a future course of action [Promising, threatening, etc] {if → then}
- iv) **Expressives**:- Express a psychological state. [Complementing, congratulating, welcoming, apologising, etc]

- v) **Declaratives**:- Creates a change in the statement state of affairs.
 [Declaring wars, firing people, excommunicating, exile, banishment, etc]

Conversational

Implicature:- Not all the things that are meant to be communicated are done so explicitly

Ex:- Can you tell me the time?
 Lunch has already been served.

Semantic theory will not link these two statements

But the two are linked, since the speaker requires the listener to infer the time from the information provided.

Ex:- Can you cook?
 I can boil an egg - Implicit - I can't

Ex:- Are you attending sports today?
 Sir is on leave today. - Implicit no.

Communication is more than just what is uttered

Implicature bridges the gap left behind by pure semantic ~~structures~~ theory.

It also simplifies semantic structures-

He had dinner & went to bed
cannot be switched to
He went to bed & had dinner

Modi is the PM & Shah is the HM.
can be switched to
Shah is the HM & Modi is the PM.

This is because 'and' is ambiguous and one has to perform WSD [Word Sense Disambiguation].

Here and ~~to~~ acts as a simple conj in one case,
and represents to order of events in the other.

But since the meanings of words are vague & sloppy, hence one would be required to disambiguate most words.

But not analyzing implies that we fail properly analyze communication

~~have unitary semantic structures, according to Implicature~~

Saying & Meaning are disjoint, and while semantic structures are enough for the former, Implicature is necessary for the latter-

Implicature also helps in explaining fillers like I well, so, umm, etc. These are also called disfluencies.

It also hands us general explanatory power. Makes Tautologies very clear. Also for metaphors, idioms, etc. [Anywhere there is "implication"]

Much meaning is conveyed through inference. There are many ways to refer.

i) Coreference:-

(Ram) is absent. (Ram) is ill.

I attended (the) VE class. (The) class was very exciting.

Coreference by repeating the nominal.

(He) proposed to her again. (The) fool doesn't ^{get} take a hint.

Coreference by ~~assigning~~ assigning a separate epithet

(The) boys were creating a ruckus. (They) were taken in custody.

Coreference by using pronouns - antecedent or anaphoric.

ii) Bridging Inference.

I was looking for Saeed. (The) library was closed.

Interpretation

depends on the bridge { here 'the' }

Saeed left early. (The) party was very dull after that

I missed the class. Breakfast was served late
['Because' is implied]

The bridging is done by the listener.

Meaning creation is thus a two-way task, the speaker and the hearer must co-operate

Have you spoken to the dean. The dean is not in town

Listener fleshes out information using inference.

Knowing this, the speaker takes the liberty to imply

According to Chomsky, we have tacit knowledge of language's grammar intuitively, because we are ideal speaker/hearers

This knowledge is "competence".

Using this competence in a language is called "performance"

"competence" is the structure of language in our minds

Bernstein's Theory of codes:

- i) Elaborate:- Descriptively flesh out all meaning. Does not depend on context.
- ii) Restricted:- Depends on context.

Children who do not perform well usually use a restricted code. And this related to children being from poorer backgrounds. It was found that African-American children have verbal deficiencies because of cognitive deficiencies.

Book by Zimmerman
Alice Walker

Beloved by Toni Morrison
Gone with the wind.

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But this is a misconception caused due to the inability to understand implicature by the researchers.

Language in use is ~~or~~ not only well formed, complete sentences.
inference

Grice dealt with predictability of inferred formation.

Cooperative Principle :- For a conversation to be sustained, speaker-hearer cooperation is a must. Both are equally responsible for meaning generation.

The listener has at least 4 responsibilities:-

- Fill in the deictic information. [It's very pleasant here]
- Fill in the nominal reference [The poor guy hasn't slept last night]
- Access background knowledge [Saeed is in the library]
- Make inferences

Inference is necessary only when it is intended.

Over Grice talks about the overarching principles of communication. (Social behaviour)

Gricean Maxims of Conversation:-

These are not rigid rules, just suggestions that one ought to follow.

- i) Cooperative principle :- There must be an agreement b/w two sane people for conversation to ensue- Say only what is necessary, when its necessary
- ii) Maxim of Quality :- Do not say what you believe what is false. Do not utter claims that lack evidence.

- Maxim of Quantity:- Make your contributions only as informative as necessary.
- Maxim of relevance :- Be relevant
- Maxim of manner :- Avoid obscurity , ambiguity .
be brief , orderly (coherence)

Conversation holds together because of the assumption of adherence by the hearer about the speaker, & the speaker assumes that the hearer infers.

These are not arbitrary conventions, but are suggestions for a rational way of co-operative exchange.

Politeness principle is a part of the cooperation principle

Conversational implicature is different from other kinds.
[Logical implicature or entailment]

"The results were declared yesterday"
"Like I didn't know how to react"
↳ Semantic discrepancy , but not pragmatic.
play a quotation ↴ role.

Discourse :-

Text :- Spoken & written

Aphasia :- causes disconnect amongst sentences , but sentences are well formed (not semantically necessarily)

Text is a cohesive relationship b/w utterances.

Set of sentences that are cohesive form a text

Text has texture

- ↳ sentences are woven together.
- ↳ The cohesiveness of a text.

Interpreting a sentence in a text requires the understanding of what ~~prece~~ proceeds & what follows. [surrounding utterances].

Halliday & Hasan gave Taxonomy of cohesive relationships.

- i) Additive:- Words like and, similarly, furthermore, in addition to, are used to weave sentences together. [Conjunction clauses]. → We use pauses in speech, & punctuations in writing → instead of the CCs
- ii) Adversative :- Words like but, however, on the other hand are used to weave sentences together.
- iii) Causal:- Words like so, consequently, hence, therefore are used.
- iv) Temporal :- Words like then, after all, finally, next are used.

~~While~~ Cohesive markers can straddle many clauses:- while - additive, adversal & temporal.

I studied while you played

but's another example