

## Mid 2 Syllabus

- (I) Mid-1
- (II) Speech Acts  $\leftarrow$  Austin & Searle
- (3) Types of Sentences
- (4) Story Grammar & Scripts
- (5) Grice's Maxims
- (6) Case Frames/Roles
- (7) Inference
- (8) Semantic Features
- (9) Bridging Inferences
- (10) Knowledge Rep. — Schemas  $\leftarrow$  for objects (Hearns) for events
- (11) Cooperative Principles
- (12) Implicature — Conversational
- (13) Entailment
- (14) Performative Verbs

types

- Causal — knife next to body  $\rightarrow$  (knife == instrument)
- Spatial — ran out to hearing icecream.
- Situational — friend talking — call comes — cries

Elaborate  
Restrictive



$\rightarrow$  Story is 100 sentence

(E) After you read it becomes 300 in your brain

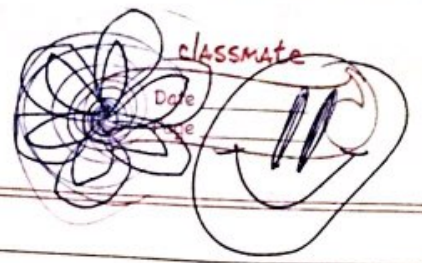
(R) you write telegram about it.

$\rightarrow$  A person recalls (R) not exact

(15) Audience design

{ we speak keeping audience in mind  
mutual knowledge





→ Given - New contract  
↓  
confirm Given info & then give new info

not following maxims  $\xrightarrow[\text{rise to}]{\text{give}}$  implicature

whose books are these?  
pick these up

Geoffrey Leech

- Politeness maxims
  - ↓
  - Social distance
    - large - polite
    - small - liberty to talk

higher than choice of lexical words → when you want something or are angry.



eg. माधरानी → polite ~~due~~ because of anger

## ① TACT

POLITE:

- when you want to be polite
- { maximise - other person being benefit
- { minimise - cost of other
- Polite

## ② Approbation IMPOLITE:

- maximise - cost (impolite) of other
- ② minimise -

## ② Approbation

- maximise - praise of other
- minimise - dispraise of other

## ③ Modest

- maximise - ~~max~~ dispraise of self
- minimise - praise of self.

no attent<sup>n</sup> to self { by shifting topic

## ④ Generosity

maximise - cost of self

minimise - self ~~praise~~ ~~benefit~~ ~~praise~~ benefit

⑤ Agreement (Polite)

— ya it is correct but ———— (Polite)  
take opportunity to  
express my  
opinion

⑥ Sympathy

[ Don't care