

Einführung in die Computerlinguistik Pragmatik

Hinrich Schütze & Robert Zangeneid

Centrum für Informations- und Sprachverarbeitung, LMU München

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Take-away

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- Pragmatics: Introduction

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- Grice: Conversation as cooperation

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- Grice: Conversation as cooperation
- Speech acts, performative verbs – language is not just about making factual statements about the world

Overview

- 1 Pragmatics
- 2 Grice
- 3 Speech acts

Outline

1 Pragmatics

2 Grice

3 Speech acts

Teilgebiete der Linguistik

- Phonetik und Phonologie
- Morphologie
- Syntax
- Semantik
- Pragmatik
- Statistische Sprachverarbeitung

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Why did you say it?”

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- From Greek “pragma” ‘deed, action’

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- “Sie Idiot!”
- “I hereby sentence you to five years in prison.”
- “Paris is the capital of France.”
Will often have only one intention:
transmission of information.

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- Semantics:
the meaning of X in abstraction
from particular situations, speakers or hearers

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- Little context dependence:
“Benedict XVI was elected Pope in 2005.”
- Strong context dependence:
“He was elected Pope the same year.”

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- In formal semantics, the meaning of a sentence corresponds to the set of all possible worlds in which the sentence is true.
- Many aspects of language are hard to reduce to this true/false dichotomy. \rightarrow subject of pragmatics

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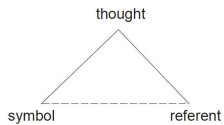
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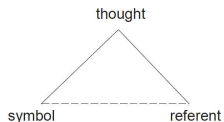
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- ... not the response “What you said is false.”

Pragmatik in der Semiotik



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- Sprachliches Zeichen gekennzeichnet durch drei Dimensionen (Charles William Morris):
 - Semantik: Bezug zur Bedeutung
 - Syntaktik/Syntax: Bezug zu anderen sprachlichen Zeichen
 - Pragmatik: Bezug zu Zeichenbenutzern

Specific pragmatic phenomena

- Speech acts (part 3 of lecture)
- Deixis
- Presuppositions
- Implicature (part 2 of lecture)
- Words that have a pragmatic function

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- Speech acts: Part 3 of this lecture

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- Klassische Bedeutungskomponente, die nur im Kontext der Äußerung untersucht / beschrieben werden kann

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- “Karl weiß nicht, dass Rom die Hauptstadt von Italien ist”
und
“Karl weiß, dass Rom die Hauptstadt von Italien ist”
haben die gleiche Präsupposition.

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- Der Satz wird “infelicitous”, wenn die Präsupposition falsch ist.

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 - Implicatures (unlike entailments and presuppositions) are **defeasible**.
 - John criticized Harry for writing the letter, but since the letter was actually written by Mary, it was quite unfair of John.

Pragmatik: “nur”

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- - (i) nur Hans hat dieses Buch gelesen
 - (ii) Hans hat nur dieses Buch gelesen
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- Skopus = Wirkungsbereich (eines Quantors, eines Adverbs)

Pragmatik: "ja"

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- Du scheinst nicht zu wissen, dass man bei dieser Hitze kein Feuer machen darf, aber statt das direkt zu sagen (“Du darfst auf keinen Fall ein Feuer machen”), sage ich es lieber indirekter und diplomatischer.

Pragmatik: "ganze"

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- “Die Reparatur hat ganze zwei Minuten gedauert.”

Pragmatik: "ganze"

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Pragmatik: “ganze”

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- Was ist die Kernbedeutung, was die Pragmatik?
- “Die Reparatur hat zwei Minuten gedauert, eine Dauer von zwei Minuten ist kurz für diese Art von Reparatur.”

Pragmatik: "sogar"

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- "Sogar Hans schwieg."

Pragmatik: “sogar”

- “Sogar Hans schwieg.”
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Pragmatik: “sogar”

- “Sogar Hans schwieg.”
- Was ist die Kernbedeutung, was die Pragmatik?
- “Hans schwieg, andere schwiegen, es wäre zu erwarten gewesen, dass Hans nicht schweigen würde.”

Deixis?

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Präsupposition?

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Implicature?

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“doch”, “nur”, “ja”, “ganze”, “sogar”?

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Sonstiges außerhalb der wortwörtlichen Interpretation?

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Action/intention? Context? Truth conditions?

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Paul Grice

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- In this case the maxim is violated.

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- Example: “This restaurant has one of the best Chinese menus in town.” – “And I’m Queen Marie of Romania.”
- In this case, the maxim is flouted.
- Implicature: $X =$ “The restaurant is really bad.”
- “I’m Queen Marie of Romania.” does not contain / entail X and it does not presuppose X . X is an implicature that is justified by the maxim of quality.

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- In this case the maxim is observed.

Jokes are often based on Gricean violations

I came home last night, and there's a car in the dining room. I said to my husband: "How did you get the car in the dining room?" He said: "It was easy. I made a left turn when I came out of the kitchen."

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 - John criticized Harry for writing the letter.
 - John criticized Harry for writing the letter, but since the letter was actually written by Mary, it was quite unfair of John.

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- Examples:
 - Donovan is poor but happy. (implicature: contrast)

Exercise

- Devise an answer to “What time is it?” that flouts or violates the maxim of quality (truth).
- Devise an answer to “What time is it?” that flouts or violates the maxim of quantity.
- Devise an answer to “What time is it?” that flouts or violates the maxim of relevance.
- Devise an answer to “What time is it?” that flouts or violates the maxim of manner (be clear).

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- Perlocutionary act: the rhetorical act intended by the speaker in performing the illocutionary act (getting the hearer to tell the speaker what time it is / open a window)

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- expressives = speech acts that express the speaker’s attitudes and emotions towards the proposition, e.g. congratulations, excuses and thanks. Example: “I apologize for being late.”

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- (from Wikipedia)

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- Perlocutionary act: the rhetorical act intended by the speaker in performing the illocutionary act (getting the hearer to tell the speaker what time it is / to open a window)
- What are the locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary acts referred to in the following? “In Paris, deputy mayor Anne Hidalgo promised to create a Nelson Mandela street in the French capital. In the West Bank, Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian Authority president declared a day of mourning and ordered all Palestinian flags to be flown at half mast.”

Take-away

- Pragmatics: Introduction
- Grice: Conversation as cooperation
- Speech acts, performative verbs – language is not just about making factual statements about the world