

Quiz

→  vulms.vu.edu.pk/Quiz/QuizQuestion.aspx?ver=944bf556-8e4d-408d-ae58-0830d28a1374

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 09:45:59 AM, 30 December 2022)

The most important contributor in the work on meaning and conversation apart from Grice was J.L. Austin, who did work on ...

Select the correct option

☐	Phonetics
☐	Discourse Analysis
☐	Morphology
☒	Speech Acts

Type here to search

Pragmatics and Ordinary Language



- Alongwith Grice's work, a number of other Oxford philosophers were actively involved in the work on meaning and conversation during the 1940s, 50s and 60s.
- The most important contributor apart from Grice was J. L. Austin, who did work on speech acts.

Pragmatics study the language used in _____ communication.

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| ☐ | intercuticular |
| ☒ | interpersonal |
| ☐ | interstride |
| ☐ | intercomparable |

What Does Pragmatics Study?



- Pragmatics study the language used in interpersonal communication.
- As semantics covers a range of levels (grammar, syntax, lexicon) – so pragmatics is spread across a number of fields within linguistics and mostly interfaces with semantics and sociolinguistics.

9:41 B

ENG508 - Semantics and Pragmatics (Quiz No.3)

Quiz Start Time: 10:03 PM, 29 December 2022

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 10:10:11 PM, 29 December 2022)

Total Marks: 1

The post-war _____ philosophers did not generally use the term 'pragmatics' in their work on language use.

Select the correct option

☐	Monash
☐	Cambridge
☐	Manchester
☐	Oxford

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

← post|

1 of 1 < >

for information, or a rhetorical question, or with some other force.

Topic – 91 The Term 'Pragmatics'

The **post**-war Oxford philosophers did not generally use the term 'pragmatics' in their work on language use, although it had already been proposed as a label for the study of meaning in use by the American philosopher, Charles Morris. In his Foundations of the Theory of Signs (1938) he distinguished between syntax, the study of the formal relations of signs to each other, semantics, the study of the meaning of signs in terms of the objects that they denote or might denote and pragmatics, 'the science of the relation of signs to their users' (p. 29). He expanded on this in his Signs, Language,

and Behavior (1946): pragmatics 'deals with the origins, uses, and effects of signs within the total behavior of the interpreters of signs' (p. 219).

The use of the word **pragmatics** to describe a separate field of study, on a par with syntax and semantics, was established during the 1970s. Around this time the term was being used in a different way by philosophers concerned with formal languages. For the formal semanticist Richard Montague, writing in the late 1960s and following the way the linguist and philosopher Yehoshua Bar-Hillel used

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10:04

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Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 10:04:18 PM, 29 December 2022)

From the 1970s, many theorists have been interested in developing formal accounts of phenomena, particularly -----.

Select the correct option

☐	scalar implicature
☐	All of the given options
☐	presupposition
☐	conventional implicature

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

formal acc
2 of 2

Topic – 93 Modern Pragmatics

The current state and recent history of pragmatics are too diverse and complex to describe briefly; A few areas of interest may be picked out. Early in the modern period, disagreement on the principles that govern communication led to fragmentation of the field into Griceans, neo-Griceans and relevance theorists. There are also pragmatic theorists who work primarily on speech acts. From the 1970s, many theorists have been interested in developing **formal accounts** of phenomena, particularly scalar implicature, presupposition, and conventional implicature. This work is now known as formal pragmatics and has close links to dynamic approaches to semantics such as Discourse Representation Theory.

In cognitively oriented work, including relevance theory, there has been interest in the structure of the mind and in how pragmatic inference is performed. Work in psychology on mind reading (or ‘theory of mind’), the ability humans have to infer other’s mental states from observation of their actions, has direct relevance to pragmatics. Another very recent development is the new field of

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Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 09:04:14 AM, 30 December 2022)

On the basis of four articles from 'Journal of Pragmatics' (Chapman, 2011), pragmatics can be divided into different types, currently being practiced.

Select the correct option

☐	five
☐	two
☐	three
☐	six



Click to Save

Types of Pragmatics



- Pragmatics is a very broad category, with various identifiable versions and sub divisions.
- On the basis of articles from 'Journal of Pragmatics' (see Chapman, 2011: 5), pragmatics can be divided into **two different types**, currently being practiced.



Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 09:02:48 AM, 30 December 2022)

Situational Context involves 'environment' such as _____.

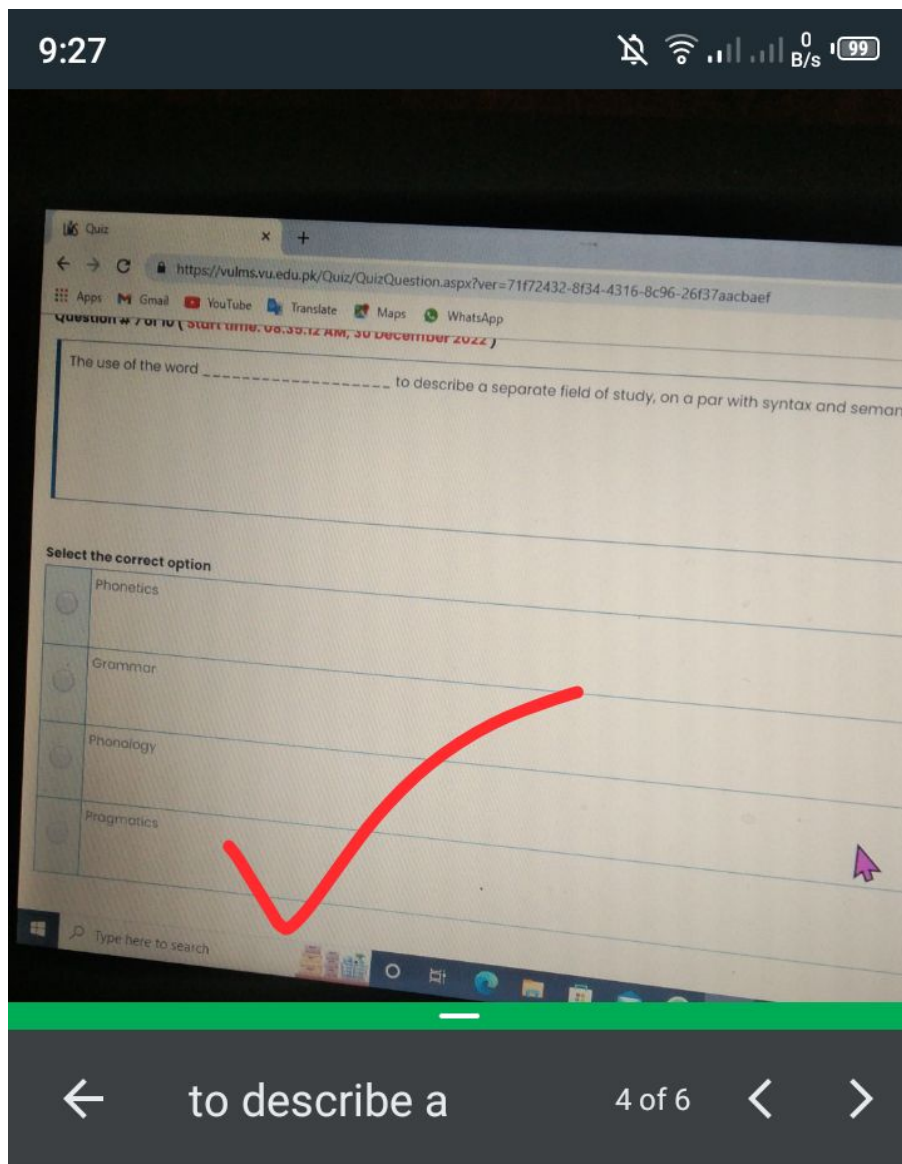
Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ☒ | All of the given options |
| ☐ | behavior |
| ☐ | time |
| ☐ | people |

Situational Context



- Situational Context involves 'Environment' such as **people, time, behavior**, etc. For example, a girl has to borrow 50\$ from her friend, she will surely look at the situation whether she is happy, or in condition to pay.
- Situational Context also involves '**setting**' as we see setting of a *talk show, a drama or a movie*.



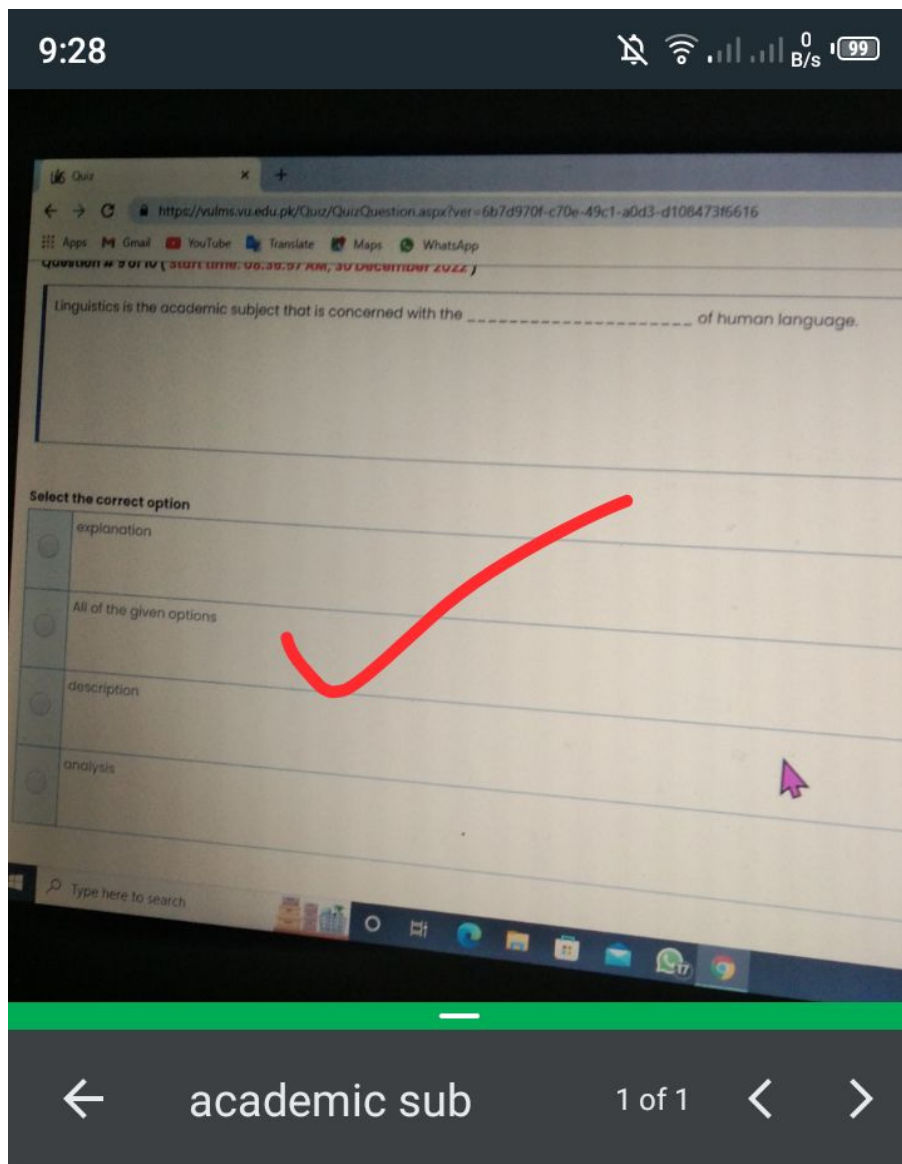
Semantics and Pragmatics (ENG508)

and Behavior (1946): pragmatics 'deals with the origins, uses, and effects of signs within the totality of the behavior of the interpreters of signs' (p. 219).

The use of the word **pragmatics** to describe a separate field of study, on a par with syntax and semantics, was established during the 1970s. Around this time the term was being used in a different way by philosophers concerned with formal languages. For the formal semanticist Richard Montague writing in the late 1960s and following the way the linguist and philosopher Yehoshua Bar-Hillel used the term in the 1950s, pragmatics was the study of any language containing indexical terms.

Topic – 92 The Prehistory of Pragmatics

The linguist, Larry Horn has traced some of the central concerns of modern pragmatics back to the work of earlier writers, for example in his book 'A Natural History of Negation' and a more recent article, 'Presupposition and implicature'. According to Horn, the distinction between what is said and what is meant but not said, goes back at least to the fourth century rhetoricians, Servius and Donatus whose description of understatement is as a figure of speech in which we say less but mean more. Horn has shown that in the nineteenth century, John Stuart Mill and Augustus de Morgan distinguished between the strict logical sense of 'some', which is compatible with 'all', and its use in common conversation, where the use of 'some' often suggests not all, and that their explanations for this difference were based on the idea of 'some' as a figure of speech.

**Topic – 87 Pragmatics and Linguistics**

Linguistics is the **academic subject** that is concerned with the analysis, description and explanation of human language while **Pragmatics** is often described as being a branch or field of linguistics that focuses on the interaction between language and context. Strictly speaking, pragmatics is described as outside of mainstream or 'core' linguistics (i.e. phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics) that are concerned with the analysis of language as a formal, isolated and identifiable system in its own right. Pragmatics stands apart because its not, exclusively, a language itself.

Rather, it is the production and interpretation of language in relation to the context of use. Pragmatics can perhaps be seen as an adjunct to linguistic theory. A phrase that becomes associated with the description of pragmatics was the 'wastebasket of linguistics'. To Kasher (1998:104), "Chomsky's own work has largely been restricted to syntax, 'but its conception of objective, scientific methodology transcend syntax and lend themselves to interesting applications', including pragmatics".

Topic – 88 The Emergence of Pragmatics as a Distinct Field

The use of the word **pragmatics** to describe a separate field of study, on a par with syntax and semantics, was established during the 1970s. Around that time, the term was being used in a different way by different philosophers concerned with formal languages. The formal semanticist, Montague, wrote in the late 1960s and Bar-Hillel used this term in the 1950s, 'pragmatics was the study of any language containing indexical terms'.

Similarly, as Levinson observed it, this would make the study of all natural language fall under pragmatics since all natural languages have indexical elements. The modern use of the term **pragmatics**

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BC210421643: TAYYABA GULZAR

Time Left

ENG508 - Semantics and Pragmatics (Quiz No.3)

Quiz Start Time: 09:01 AM, 30 Decen

Question # 4 of 10 (start time: 09:03:15 AM, 30 December 2022)

Total

The quality of being meaningful and unified is called coherence in Discourse Analysis while, _____ in pragmatics.

Select the correct option

☐	act
☐	relevance
☐	function
☐	assumption

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question



the qua

2 of 3



by analyzing the knowledge of the time and place in which the words are uttered or written. (Peccei 1999; Yule 1996). The speaker constructs the linguistic message and intends or implies a meaning, and the hearer interprets the message and infers the meaning (Brown and Yule, 1983; Thomas, 1995).

Pragmatics and discourse analysis concentrates on how stretches of language and text become meaningful and unified for their users (Cook, 1989). **The quality** of being meaningful and unified is called 'Coherence' in Discourse Analysis while 'Relevance' in pragmatics. **Cohesion** refers how words relate to each other within the text, referring backward or forwards to other words in the text. **Relevance theory** is the study of how the assumption of relevance holds texts together meaningfully. **Function** is the speakers' short-term purposes in speaking, and long-term goals in interacting verbally. In the example of Queen, the purpose was to stop the courtiers trying to make her laugh. Units that cover function are called '**Speech Acts**' which describe what utterances are intended to do, such as promise, apologize and threaten etc.

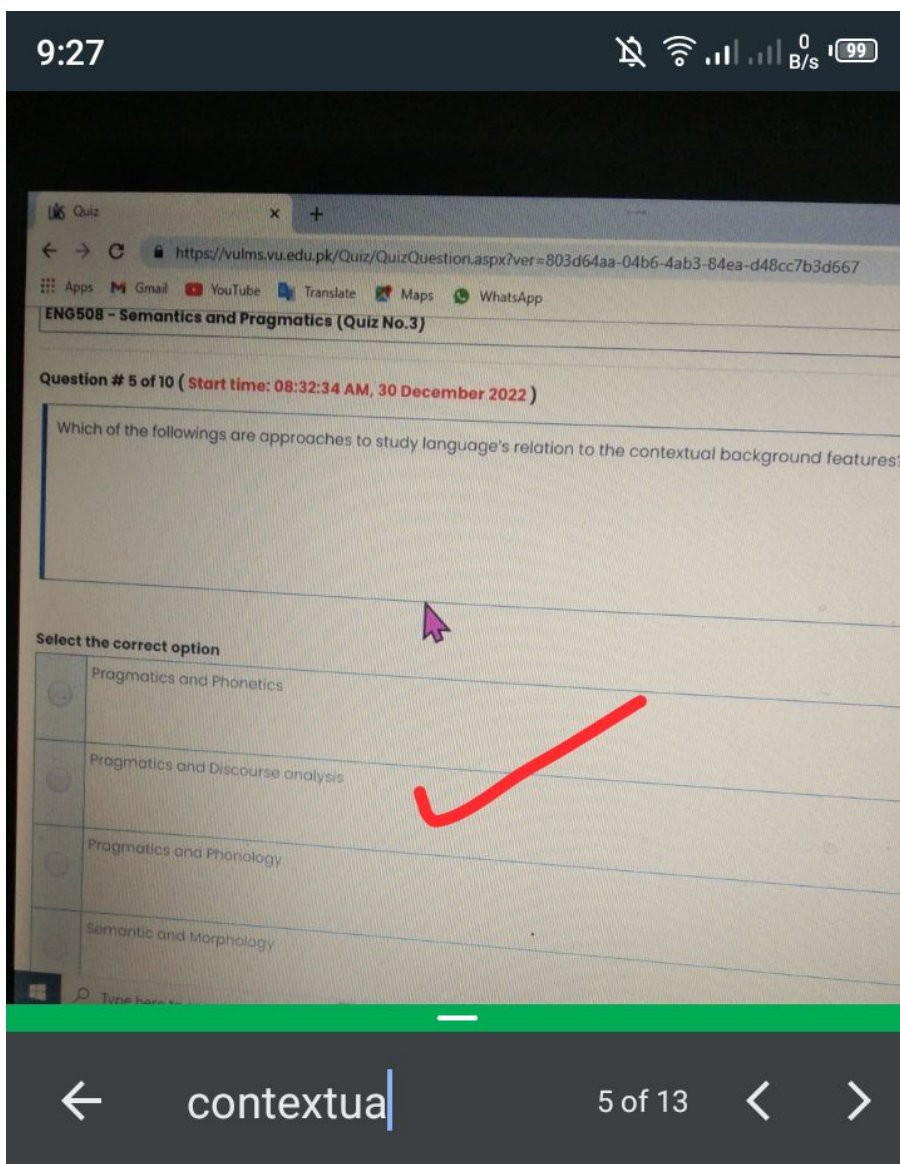
Topic – 95 Situational Context

The situational context is the immediate physical correspondence, the situation where the interaction is taking place at the moment of speaking e.g. people talking on the phone and making gestures with their hands or face. For example, 'Go right John'. (Indicating to right side). The hearer and speaker do not share the situational context, so the gestures do not add meaning to the words. Consider an example, in ESL classroom, a lecturer creates an imaginary situation i.e. robbery of a bank. The lecturer asks his pupils to write a news story which should contain 'what happened? Where and when did the robbery occur? Who did that? Why and how it was made possible?' and conclusion at the end. Here, the physical situation would be a classroom, presumably the lecturer and the pupils who are involved in the activity. Situational Context also involves 'setting' as we see setting of a talk show, a drama or a movie.

Topic – 96 Background Knowledge Context

Background knowledge context is considered second type of context and refers to 'mutual knowledge' of a group, community or persons, at the time of speaking. It can be further divided into





Lesson 20

CONTEXT AND PRAGMATICS

Topic – 94 Introduction to Context and Pragmatics

Pragmatics and Discourse analysis are approaches to studying language's relation to the **contextual** background features. They have much in common: they both study, context, text, and function. We analyze the parts of meaning that can be explained by knowledge of the physical and social world, and the socio-psychological factors influencing communication. We also interpret meaning by analyzing the knowledge of the time and place in which the words are uttered or written. (Peccei 1999; Yule 1996). The speaker constructs the linguistic message and intends or implies a meaning, and the hearer interprets the message and infers the meaning (Brown and Yule, 1983; Thomas, 1995).

Pragmatics and discourse analysis concentrates on how stretches of language and text become meaningful and unified for their users (Cook, 1989). The quality of being meaningful and unified is called 'Coherence' in Discourse Analysis while 'Relevance' in pragmatics. **Cohesion** refers how words relate to each other within the text, referring backward or forwards to other words in the text. **Relevance theory** is the study of how the assumption of relevance holds texts together meaningfully. **Function** is the speakers' short-term purposes in speaking, and long-term goals in interacting verbally. In the example of Queen, the purpose was to stop the courtiers trying to make her laugh. Units that cover function are called '**Speech Acts**' which describe what utterances are intended to do, such as promise, apologize and threaten etc.

Topic – 95 Situational Context

The situational context is the immediate physical correspondence, the situation where the interaction is taking place at the moment of speaking e.g. people talking on the phone and making gestures with their hands or face. For example, (Gawalt 1991) (Indication to right side). The hearer and

The exploration of text focuses on _____.

Select the correct option

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☐ | social context |
| ☐ | conversation analysis |
| ☐ | international sociolinguistics |
| ☐ | All of the given options |
- 



exploration

1 of 3



social exposure can't understand an elite communication about cars-brands, etc. because he has never heard these names in his community.

The **exploration** of the text focuses on three points: conversation analysis, international sociolinguistics and social context. In conversation analysis, we focus on 'how people speak and interact orally', but not how people write to each other, for example.

For instance, a dialogue between a journalist and a political person can be transcribed on a paper and later analysis would be made possible on the basis of 'interactional sociolinguistics' and 'social context' 'Cooperative Principle', relevance theory and cultural variables are considered very important to explore any kind of script.



Question 3 of 10 (Start time: 09:07:29 PM, 29 December 2022)

It is the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener.

Select the correct option

☐	Morphology
☒	Pragmatics
☐	Semantics
☐	Phonology

← communicated by the 1 of 3 < >

combination of meaning and phonological and/or orthographic forms. In the semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker might want hearer to mean on a particular occasion. Therefore, we can say, it is the study of the relationships between signs and symbols and what they represent.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener". According to Yule (2010), 'Pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written'. This includes background knowledge context i.e. people know about each other and the world. Pragmatics may vary from culture to culture.

The relationship between the linguistic form and communicative function is of central interest in "Pragmatics".

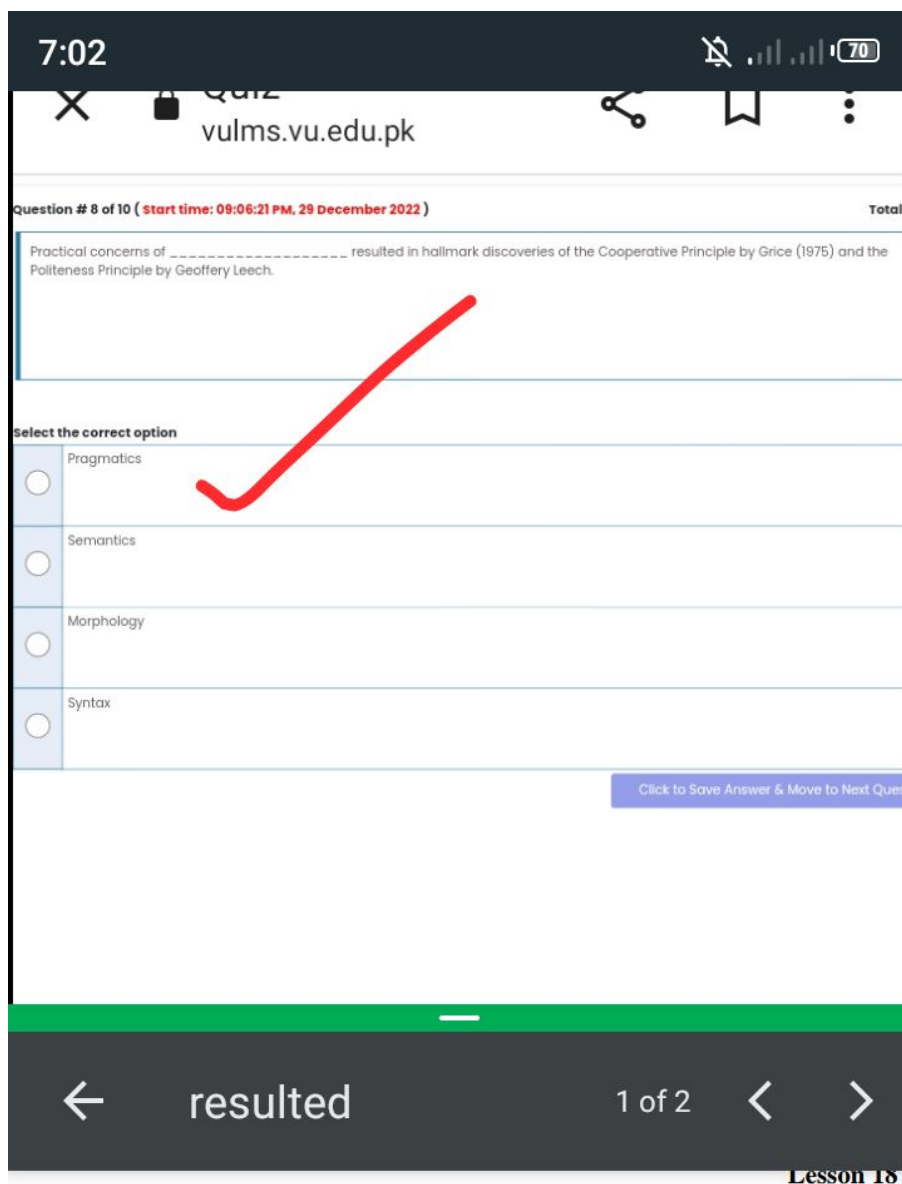
Topic – 002 The Borderline between Semantics and Pragmatics

Both **semantics** and **pragmatics** involve studying meaning, but they are generally seen as different fields. **Semantics** is the study of the contribution made to meaning by the meanings of linguistic items and the way they are combined. Lexical semantics deals with word meaning, and compositional semantics deals with the way the meanings of lexical items combine to give phrase and sentence meaning. On this view of semantics, pragmatics takes up where semantics leaves off. Whereas, **pragmatics** is concerned with what is conveyed by a particular utterance of a phrase, by a speaker, in a context.

The borderline can be seen as falling at the division between encoded and inferred aspects of meaning, between truth-conditional and non-truth-conditional aspects of meaning, or between sentence meaning and speaker meaning.

Topic – 003 Sentences and Utterances

According to Chapman (2011), **Semantics** is concerned with sentences and **Pragmatics** is



Lesson 18

HISTORY OF PRAGMATICS

Topic – 89 Development and Expansion of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a relatively new branch of linguistics, research on it can be dated back to ancient Greece and Rome where the term 'pragmaticus' is found in late Latin and 'pragmaticos' in Greek, both meaning of being 'practical'. Modern use and practice of pragmatics is credited to the American philosophical doctrine of pragmatism. The pragmatic interpretation of semiotics and verbal communication studies in Foundations of the Theory of Signs by Charles Morris (1938), for instance, helped to neatly expound the differences of mainstream enterprises in semiotics and linguistics.

Grice's (1975) concern of conversational meanings enlightened the modern treatment of meaning by distinguishing two kinds of meaning, natural and non-natural. To him, pragmatics should center on a more practical dimension of meaning (conversational meaning) which was later formulated in several ways (Levinson, 1983; Leech, 1983). Practical concerns also resulted in hallmark discoveries of the Cooperative Principle by Grice (1975) and the Politeness Principle by Leech (1983). The impact of pragmatism has led to cross-linguistic international studies of language use, resulted in Sperber and Wilson's (1986) relevance theory.

Topic – 90 Pragmatics and Ordinary Language

Austin organized a group of philosophers whose work is known as ordinary language philosophy. The prevailing method was 'linguistic botanizing'; to see the distinctions made by ordinary language on the assumption that the way people speak makes many subtle distinctions, worthy of philosophical investigation. These philosophers were drawn into thinking about questions such as 'what saying or stating involves' and 'what else speakers do with language'.

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 09:05:46 PM, 29 December 2022)

The context of the text itself is known as _____.

Select the correct option

☐	casuistic
☐	co-text
☐	delusive
☐	complex



context of the

1 of 2



Muslim community, the hearer may ask about the purpose of going to the mosque because they may have particular cultural knowledge about this.

Interpersonal knowledge is knowledge acquired through previous verbal interactions and experiences. It includes privileged personal knowledge about the interlocutor. I ask my friend, 'Do you have a watch?' In this example, 'do you have a watch?' can mean 'what's the time by your watch?'

Topic – 97 Co-textual Context

The **context of the** text itself is known as co-text. For example, in this example 'her' is pointing back to 'She'. It includes knowledge about 'what has been mentioned before?' and 'what is going to be?'. It is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. Co-text limits the range of interpretations we might have for a word. Consider a complicated example to understand context. 'She met (her) school teacher.'

We get two situations here: First, 'She' may have been used for a mother or a teacher of 'her' (her daughter). Secondly, 'She' may have been used for a lady who is a teacher. 'I met a boy who was very brilliant.' In this example, 'who' is pointing back to 'met'. With the analysis of previous examples, we can say, Co-Textual Context cannot be used in pragmatics to interpret the meaning of the text. Co-textual context can be in a set of sentences.

Topic – 98 Exploring Context

Exploration in the text is not possible until we understand each and every factor. Here, we will study some of the factors. The text usually contains sociolinguistic aspects.



Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 09:02:57 PM, 29 December 2022)

Total I

Background knowledge context is considered second type of context and refers to _____ knowledge of a group, community or persons, at the time of speaking?

Select the correct option

☐

individual

☐

personal

☒

mutual

☐

situational

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question



background kn

4 of 11



robbery occur? Who did that? Why and how it was made possible? and conclusion at the end. Here, the physical situation would be a classroom, presumably the lecturer and the pupils who are involved in the activity. Situational Context also involves 'setting' as we see setting of a talk show, a drama or a movie.

Topic – 96 Background Knowledge Context

Background knowledge context is considered second type of context and refers to 'mutual knowledge' of a group, community or persons, at the time of speaking. It can be further divided into 'Culture Knowledge' and 'Interpersonal Knowledge'. Cultural knowledge is general knowledge that most of the people carry with them in their minds about areas of life, e.g. religion, ethics; good vs bad, manners, etc. For example, I say to my friend 'Let's go to Masjid'. In a Muslim Community, I surely mean 'to go for prayer'. Considering 'discourse community' we can say that 'cultural differences' become communication barriers sometimes. Suppose that, 'Let's go to Mosque' is spoken in a non-

Muslim community, the hearer may ask about the purpose of going to the mosque because he doesn't have particular cultural knowledge about this.

Interpersonal knowledge is knowledge acquired through previous verbal interactions or joint activities and experiences. It includes privileged personal knowledge about the interlocutor. for example,



Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 09:02:15 PM, 29 December 2022)

According to Horn, the distinction between what is said and what is meant but not said, goes back at least to the ... century rhetoricians, Servius and Donatus.

Select the correct option

☐	fourth
☐	seventh
☐	sixth
☐	fifth

Click to Save Answer



at least

4 of 7



The linguist, Larry Horn has traced some of the central concerns of modern pragmatics back to the work of earlier writers, for example in his book 'A Natural History of Negation' and a more recent article, 'Presupposition and implicature'. According to Horn, the distinction between what is said and what is meant but not said, goes back **at least** to the fourth century rhetoricians, Servius and Donatus, whose description of understatement is as a figure of speech in which we say less but mean more. Horn has shown that in the nineteenth century, John Stuart Mill and Augustus de Morgan distinguished between the strict logical sense of 'some', which is compatible with 'all', and its use in common conversation, where the use of 'some' often suggests not all, and that their explanations for the difference are thoroughly Gricean as: If I say, 'I saw some of your children', it might be inferred that I did not see them all, not because the words mean it, but because, if I had seen them all, it is most likely that I should have said so: even though this cannot be presumed unless it is presupposed that I must have known whether the children I saw were all or not. (Mill, 1867: 501)

There is also prehistory to the concept of presupposition. Before Strawson, Gottlob Frege thought that use of a singular referring expression presupposed the existence of the individual described, and Horn has shown that nineteenth-century philosopher, Christoph von Sigwart, had a rather modern view of the subject.

Topic – 93 Modern Pragmatics

The current state and recent history of pragmatics are too diverse and complex to describe briefly; A few areas of interest may be picked out. Early in the modern period, disagreement on the principles that govern communication led to fragmentation of the field into Griceans, neo-Griceans and relevance theorists. There are also pragmatic theorists who work primarily on speech acts. From the 1970s, many theorists have been interested in developing formal accounts of phenomena, particularly scalar implicature, presupposition, and conventional implicature. This work is now known as formal pragmatics and has close links to dynamic approaches to semantics such as Discourse Representation Theory.

