PRAGMATICS

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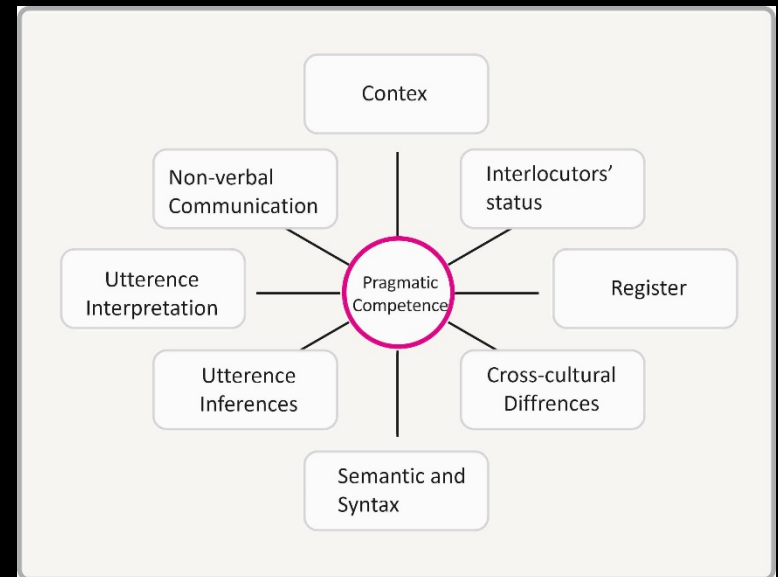
Chapter – IX

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What is Discourse

- Pragmatics is concerned with the way a language is used, depending on the context and conditions that are meant to be told by a language.

- Pragmatics is concerned with how an idea can be conveyed to those who listen and read, and how language can be used effectively, so it is also called the science of usage.

As a definition, deducing the meaning of a discourse depending on the context of the discourse, the speaker and the conditions are called pragmatics or the science of pragmatics.

The Fields of Pragmatics

Meaning of speech

It is concerned with what people want to say rather than the meaning of the words and sentences they use in their speech. Linguistic meanings of words and sentences are the subject of semantics.

Contextual meaning

Recognizes that the audience and the current situation have a significant impact on the context. Therefore, it makes sense of speech on the basis of context. Pragmatics is concerned with the meaning of words and sentences in context. Context includes the environment in which the speech takes place, the circumstances, and the audience.

Learning more than what is said

In a speech, it is tried to convey more than what is said. Listeners and readers try to understand the speaker's intention and what he wants to convey. Pragmatics also tries to make out the invisible meaning that the speaker does not say but wants to convey.

Relative distance learning

Investigates how much of the information needs to be told to listeners and readers. In other words, it seeks the amount of information that will be sufficient for the listener to understand.

The Fields of Pragmatics

Example

A	There is a tea garden over there. (shall we go?)
B	No. (I don't want to go there.)
A	Why? (Why don't you want to go there?)
B	I'm tired. (I don't want to go. Because I'm tired.)

- Pragmatics is concerned with how people understand each other linguistically.
- People make up regular and connected sentences to describe a topic, but avoid unnecessary repetitions when constructing these

Context-I

The meanings of words in sentences depending on the context are called context.

Man: Shall we go out to dinner?

Woman: I ate too much for breakfast, thank you.

Man proposes to woman to go to dinner together. Woman does not want to participate in this invitation, but does not want to offend man. She gives a reason for this. In other words, she knows the context of the question and responds accordingly.

Landlord: Do you have children?

Tenant: I have a 10-year-old son.

Landlord: God bless you.

Tenant: I also have a small dog.

Landlord: That's bad.

If it is not known that this conversation took place between the landlord and the person who wants to rent the house, it would not make sense to call the man a dog "bad".

Context-II

Plain Context

It is the type of context where the speakers and listeners know the basic information about the speech, therefore there is no ambiguity in the meanings of the words and sentences used.

Linguistic Context

A word in any language can have multiple meanings. We call such words homonyms. The actual meaning of the word depends on where it is used, in other words, on the context.

The thief is put in the cell. The cell is the place in the prison.

We write the data to memory. Cells filled with 0's and 1's. The cell is used to mean the cell of memory.

Physical Context

In this example, the context relationship is established over the white sports car identified with Özgür.

Aykut: Have you seen Özgür?

Bülent: I saw the white sports car in the park.

Social Context

In order to derive the context of a speech or article, speakers and listeners must be brought up in the same culture or know each other's culture.

German	Ahmet annoyed me today.
Turk	What did he do?
German	He wanted to compete with me on German?
Turk	To compete? I suppose you meant to say he wanted to "trow anklebone"?
German	Huh, I meant that.

Indication and Distance

We can show people and objects using our language. We can show people and objects in the context of time and distance, in other words, we can indicate them.

Person

Three types of people can be mentioned in person bookmarking: the person speaking, the person listening, and other people. While indicating people, attention should be paid to the social positions and rules of respect of the listeners.
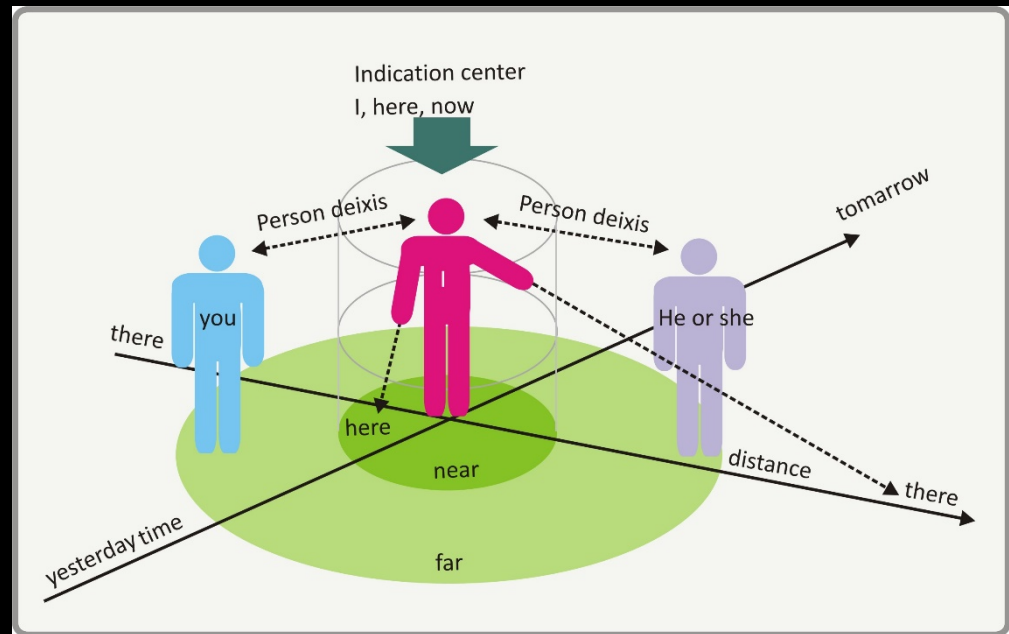
Marking

Position indication can be concrete or abstract.

While pointing at an object in front of our eyes, we can indicate this or that by pointing with our finger.

If the object is a little far away but still in our field of view, we can mark it as there or there. We can also contribute with our finger in this notation.

Time

It is used to show the time of a person, object or event. Time marking can be precise or indefinite.

Indication center
I, here, now

Person deixis   Person deixis   tomarrow

there   you   He or she

here

near   distance   there

yesterday time   far

Refer and Inference

The speaker or writer expects the audience to reveal something. Words or sentences in the speech do not explicitly refer to the subject, but listeners understand who or what they are referring to.

Tell him.	Those who say and listen who the "He" in this sentence is know.
I bought the storybook.	The aforementioned storybook is a specific book.
The man was looking at you.	There is talk of a man whose identity is unknown.

Conversation Rules and Principles

For a speech to be interesting and valuable to those who read or listen to it, it must be coherent and meet the principles of honesty, documentation, and relevance.

Honesty

It should be honest in the area where it is said. Readers and listeners of speech content

Documentation

There should be documentation of what is said. An attentive listener waits for the truth of what is said to be proven with documents. Does not believe in the accuracy of undocumented information.

Relevance

What is said must be related to the context in which it is intended. If the speaker goes off-topic during his speech, the attention of the audience is distracted. As a result, what the speaker wants to say becomes incomprehensible.
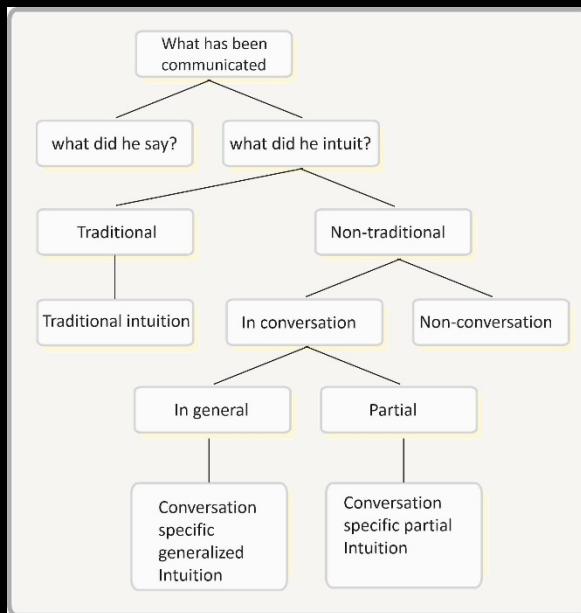
Intuition

In a speech, there may be things that are not said explicitly, but are said implicitly. In such speeches, the speaker wants the listeners to intuit certain things. For this reason, such conversations are called intuition. The word conveyed (heard) in intuition can be considered in two parts: 1: spoken and 2: implied.

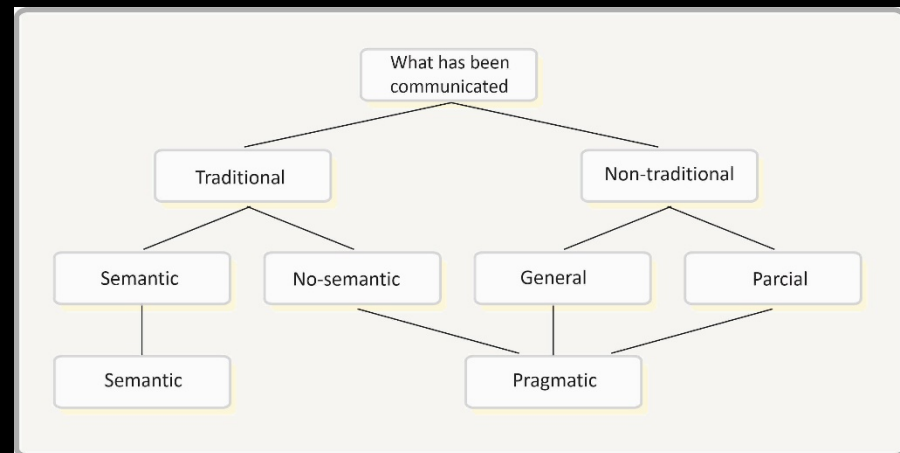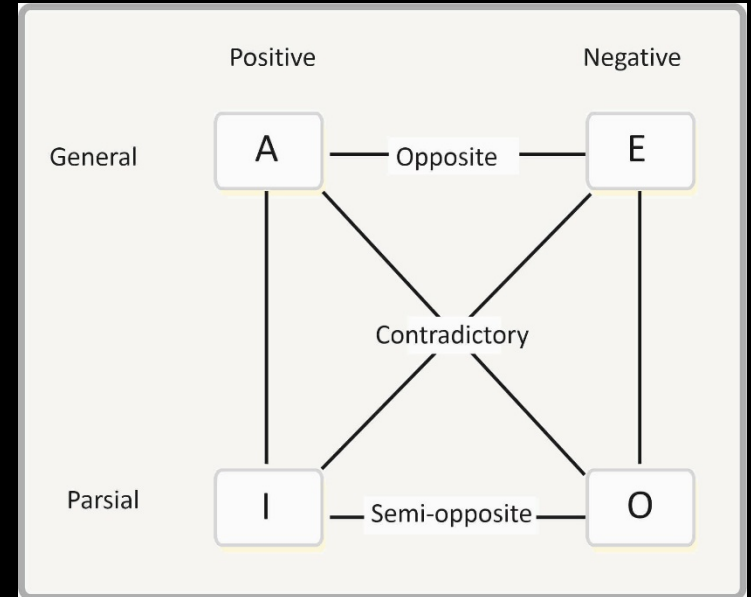|	
Cemre got married and had a baby.	She says that Cemre first got married and then had a baby.
Cemre had a baby and got married	She says that Cemre got married after she had a baby.

What has been communicated
- what did he say? → Traditional → Traditional intuition
- what did he intuit? → Non-traditional
  - In conversation
    - In general → Conversation specific generalized Intuition
    - Partial → Conversation specific partial Intuition
  - Non-conversation

Grice's suggested types of intuition

What has been communicated
- Traditional
  - Semantic → Semantic
  - No-semantic → Pragmatic
- Non-traditional
  - General → Pragmatic
  - Parcial

The place of intuition in the science of semantic and pragmatics

Intuition Words

A	I	E	O
all	some	no	*nall
always	sometimes	never	*nalways
both	one(of them)	neither	*noth
and	or	nor	*nand

Speech Pragmatics

The use of a language to obtain a request, question, order or information is called the pragmatics of speaking.

Waiter	Welcome to our restaurant.	greeting
Customer	What are the soup types today?	questioning
Waiter	I recommend the tripe soup	orientation
Customer	I don't eat because it bothers me.	annotation

Customer	Can you give me the salt?	request, request
Waiter	Here you are, sir	notify
Customer	Thank you very much.	expressive
Waiter	Can you bring black coffee?	request, request
Customer	I'll get your coffee in a minute	promise

Pragmatics in Terms of NLP

In order to deduce the act of a word, it is necessary to examine the word in the matters listed below.

Context of the word

The environment in which the word is used, the conditions

Type of speech: discourse, conversation or discourse

Distance between speaker and listeners

Reference

Presence of intrusion, if any, its type

Type of act: Declaring, finalizing, voicing, directing and assuming

Whether the act is done directly or indirectly

Is it polite?

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