❖ Meaning -   Context / :Deixis /Reference - Inference -Anaphora-Presupposition

❖ Speech acts Direct and indirect speech acts

❖ Politeness : Negative and positive face

Pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning,". In many ways, pragmatics is the study of "*invisible*" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate. The investigation of those assumptions and expectations provides us with some insights into how more is always being communicated than is said

Driving by a parking garage, you may see a large sign like the one in the picture. You read the sign, knowing what each of the words means and what the sign as a whole means. However, you don't normally think that the sign is advertising a place where you can park your "heated attendant." (You take an attendant, you heat him/her up, and this is where you can park him/her.) Alternatively, the sign may indicate a place where parking will be carried out by attendants who have been heated.The words in the sign may allow these interpretations, but we would normally understand that we can park a car in this place, that it's **a heated area, and that there will be an attendant to look after the car**.

القيادة عن طريق مرآب للسيارات ، قد ترى لافتة كبيرة مثل واحد في الصورة . تقرأ علامة ، ومعرفة ما يعني كل من الكلمات و ما علامة كوسيلة كله . ومع ذلك ، كنت لا أعتقد أن عادة علامة يتم الإعلان عن المكان الذي يمكن أن الحديقة الخاصة بك " حاضر ساخنة . " (كنت تأخذ حاضر ، كنت الحرارة له / لها حتى ، و هذا هو المكان الذي يمكن أن الحديقة له / لها .) بدلا من ذلك، قد علامة تشير إلى وجود المكان الذي سيتم تنفيذ وقوف السيارات من قبل الكلمات في علامة قد تسمح هذه التفسيرات ، ولكن علينا أن نفهم عادة نتمكن من إيقاف سيارة في هذا المكان ، أنها heated.The الحاضرين الذين تم ساخنة منطقة ، و أنه سيكون هناك المصاحبة للاعتناء السيارة.

So, how do we decide that the sign means this when the sign doesn't even have the word car on it? We must use the meanings of the words, the context in which they occur, and some **pre-existing** knowledge of what would be a likely message as we work toward a reasonable interpretation of what the producer of the sign intended it to convey. Our interpretation of the "meaning" of the sign is not based solely on the words, but on what we think the writer intended to communicate

لذا، كيف نقرر أن علامة يعني ذلك عندما علامة لا يملك حتى كلمة سيارة على ذلك؟ يجب علينا أن نستخدم معاني الكلمات، و السياق الذي يحدث ، وبعض المعارف الموجودة من قبل من ما يمكن أن يكون رسالة من المرجع ونحن نعمل نحو تفسير منطقي لما منتج علامة الغرض منه أن ينقل. لا يستند لدينا تفسير "معنى" من علامة فقط على الكلمات، ولكن على ما نعتقد أن الكاتب يهدف إلى التواصل

In the other picture, assuming things are normal and this store has not gone into the business of selling young children, we can recognize an advertisement for a sale of clothes for those babies and toddlers. The word clothes doesn't appear in the message, but we can bring that idea to our interpretation of the message as we work out what the advertiser intended us to understand. We are actively involved in creating an interpretation of what we read and hear.

في صورة أخرى، على افتراض الأمور طبيعية وهذا المخزن لم يذهب إلى الأعمال التجارية من بيع الأطفال الصغار، يمكننا أن ندرك اعلانا لبيع الملابس لأولئك الرضع والأطفال الصغار. لا يظهر الملابس كلمة في الرسالة، لكننا يمكن أن تجلب هذه الفكرة إلى تفسيرنا للرسالة ونحن نعمل ما المعلن يقصد لنا أن نفهم. ونحن نشارك بفعالية في خلق تفسير ما نقرأ ونسمع.

Context:

In our discussion of the last two examples, we emphasized the influence of context. There are different kinds of context.

linguistic context, also known as co-text.:	physical context.

linguistic context, also known as **co-text**.:
The co-text of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. The surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means.

In the last chapter, we identified the word **_bank_** as a homonym, a single form with more than one meaning. How do we usually know which meaning is intended in a particular sentence? We normally do so on the basis of linguistic context. If the word _bank_ is used in a sentence together with words like steep or overgrown, we have no problem deciding which type of bank is meant. Or, if we hear someone say that she has to get to the bank to withdraw some cash, we know from this linguistic context which type of bank is intended

السياق اللغوي هو الذي يقودنا لأن نتوصل لمعنى الجملة ..او بكلمات اخرى ، اي معنى يريد الكاتب او القائل ان يوصله لنا ..من خلال كلمة محددة في سياق a word in a context وما يتبع هذه الكلمة من co–text ..نستطيع بموجبها جميعا معرفة المعنى العام ..وهو السياق اللغوي.

مثلا:

لو تقولين bank ومعروف انها.. homonym وال homonymy اي ان لكلمتين نفس النطق ونفس الإستهجاء ولكن بمعانٍ مختلفة ..فهنا نستطيع ان نعرف ايهما linguistic context وأيهما physical context بالرجوع الى.. bank فلو تستخدميها مع صفات مثل steep شديد الانحدار كقولك:

That river bank is very steep فالمعنى اللغوي هو : أن ضفة ذلك النهر شديدة الانحدار ..هذا مثال لل linguistic context
مثال آخر:

Yesterday I went to a bank to withdraw some money ..هنا السياق اللغوي واضح انه يتحدث عن بنك ، عن مصرف.

physical context.
More generally, we know how to interpret words on the basis of
If we see the **word BANK** _on the wall of a building in a city, the physical location will influence our interpretation. While this may seem rather obvious, we should keep in mind that it is not the actual physical situation "out there" that constitutes "the context" for interpreting words or sentences. The relevant context is our mental representation of those aspects of what is physically out there that we use in arriving at an interpretation. Our understanding of much of what we read and hear is tied to this processing of aspects of the physical context, particularly the time and place, in which we encounter linguistic expressions._

مثال للسياق الطبيعي physical context :

بالرجوع إلى.. bank

لو ترين هذه الكلمة "معلقة" في لوحة كبيرة ..في احدى المباني ..فـ "المكان" الذي وضعت فيه اللوحة هو ال physical place اي المكان الطبيعي ..والذي بموجبه تستطيعين معرفة "معنى" كلمة بنك بموجب المعطيات التي امامك وهي – المكان –

.. The Saudi American Bank واضح جدا انه ليس ضفة نهر او بحر او نحوهما..

فالمبنى هنا يوضح السياق الطبيعي physical context

.

المرجعيات:Deixis

There are some very common words in our language that can't be interpreted at all if we don't know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker.

1-such as(*here* and *there*, *this* or *that*, *now* and *then*, *yesterday*, *today* or *tomorrow*,
2-pronouns *you, me, she, him, it, them*.
3-Some sentences are virtually impossible to understand don't know who is speaking, about whom, where and when. For example:

You'll have to bring it back tomorrow because she isn't here today.

this sentence is really vague. It contains(a large number of expressions) (*you, it, tomorrow, she, here, today*) that rely on knowledge of the immediate physical context for their interpretation

(i.e. that the delivery driver will have to return on February 15 to 660 College Drive with the long box labeled "flowers, handle with care" addressed to Lisa Landry).

Expressions such as tomorrow and here are obvious examples of bits of language that we can only understand in terms of the speaker's intended meaning

- as deictic (/daɪktɪk/) expressions, from Greek word deixis, which means "pointing" vialanguag

We use deixis:>

to point to things: (*it*, *this*, *these boxes*)	people (*him*, *them*, *those students*),	called person deixis. Words and phrases used to point to a location (*here, there, near that*) are examples of spatial deixis,	those used to point to a time (*now, then, last week*) are examples of temporal deixis.

All these deictic expressions have to be interpreted in terms of which person, place or time the speaker has in mind.

We make a broad distinction between what is marked

as close to the speaker (*this, here, now*)	what is distant (*that, there, then*).	Indicate whether movement is away from the speaker's location (*go*)	We can also toward the speaker's location (*come*).
looking for someone and she appears, moving toward you, you can say *Here she comes*!.	she is moving away from you in the distance to say *There she goes*!.		

The same deictic effect explains the different situations in which you would tell someone to Go to bed versus Come to bed.

Deixisالمرجعيات او مرجعيات الملفوظ

هناك بعض الكلمات لا يمكن معرفتها ابدا مالم نعرف السياق وخصوصا الphysical context **فلو اقل لك:**

I'll meet **you tomorrow**

فالمتلقي لهذه الجملة ربما لايعرف مالمقصود – بما تحته خط في الجملة –

deixis .. **فكل ما تحته خط هو مرجعيات لفظية** I must do **it tomorrow** because **I 'm** busy **today**

المرجعيات اللفظية ثلاثة انواع:

person deixisتشير الى اشخاص مثل**him, them, me** :

spatial deixisتشير الى مكان مثل**here, there, near that** :

temporal deixisتشير الى فترة زمنية محددة مثل **now, then, last week** :

الاشارة:Reference

In discussing deixis, we assumed that the use of words to refer to people, places and times was a simple matter. However, words themselves don't refer to anything. People refer. We have to define **reference as an act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something**.

To perform an act of reference, we can use

proper nouns (Chomsky, Jennifer, Whiskas	pronouns (he, she, it	nouns in phrases (a writer, my friend, the cat)	

We sometimes assume نفترض that these words identify someone or something uniquely,فريد but it is more accurate الادق to say that, for each word or phrase, there is a "range of reference."مجموعة مرجعيه

- Jennifer or friend or she   to refer to many entities in the world

-We can refer to things when we're not sure what to call them..: invent اخترع /- شيء رديء that icky stuff /- the blue thing الازرق names اسماء. For instanceمثال, there was a man who always drove his motorcycle fast and loud through my neighborhood and was locally هنا الان نشير referred to as Mr. Kawasaki. In this caseفي هذه الحاله, a brand name علامة تجاريه for a motorcycle is being used to refer to a person	***- such as the war doesn't directly identifyغير مباشر في التحديد anything by itself, **because its reference depends on who is using it.** لان له مرجع يعتمد على ماتم استخدامه

Inference:الاستدلال

As "Mr. Kawasaki" ex., a successful act of reference depends more on the listener's ability to recognizeتعرف what we mean than on the listener's "dictionary" knowledge of a word we use.
Ex. <u>in a restaurant</u>, <u>waiter ask another</u>,

Where's the spinach salad sitting? reply, He's sitting by the door.
 If you're studying linguistics, you might ask someone,
 Can I look at your Chomsky? <u>response, Sure, it's on the shelf over there.</u>

These ex. can use <u>names – things:></u> (salad) to refer to people, (Chomsky) to refer to things.
is called <u>inference تعريف.</u>

<u>An inference is additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant</u>.

- last example, the listener has to operate with the inference
: "<u>if X is the name</u> of the writer of a book,اذا كان X هواسم الكاتب حنتعرف ونستدل على نسخة كتابه <u>then</u> X can be <u>used</u> to identify a copy <u>of a book</u> by that writer."

Similar types of inferences are necessary to understand يقول شخص لفهم ضروري نستنتج الشيء نفس someone who says that

Picasso is in the museum or We saw Shakespeare in London or Jennifer is wearing Calvin Klein.

التعريف بالوصف Inference

: "واضح من الترجمة ..اننا هنا معنيين بالوصف .. اي ان نستخدم "اسماء" ترتبط ب "اشياء

Where's your Crystal

الإجابة

It's on that table

يصبح inference ، إسم عالم لغة معروف ، ليشير إلى "كتاب" من تأليفه ..والسؤال بدون Crystal واضح ان المتحدث استخدم

Where's "What Linguistics Is Not ؟ الذي ألفه ديفيد كريستال ؟.........اين هو كتاب

: خلاصة التعريف بالوصف

where's the salad sitting..استخدام اسماء اشخاص للرجوع لأشياء (ديفيد كرستال للرجوع إلى كتاب من تأليفه) ..أو استخدام اشياء للرجوع لأشخاص

.. للرجوع إلى الجرسون..في مطعم

Anaphora:الجناس

We usually make a distinctionاختلاف between introducing ادخالnew referents (a puppy) and referring back to them (the puppy, it).الجناس

We saw a funny home video about a boy washing a puppy in a small bath.
The puppy started struggling and shaking and the boy got really wet.
When he let go, it jumped out of the bath and ran away..

In this type of referential relationship, the second (or subsequent) referring expression is an example of anaphora ("referring back"). The first mention is called the antecedent. So, in our example
, a boy, a puppy and a small bath are antecedentsسوابق
and The boy ,the puppy , he it and the bath are expressionsتعبيرات لواحق.

هنا الاحاله السابقه بمعنى الثاني يعود عالاول
الاول نسميه السوابق والاخر تعبيرات

: الفرضيه a presupposition.

a referring expression like this, he or Shakespeare, we assumeافترض that our listeners can recognizeتعرفوا which referent is intended.نقصد In a more general way,بشكل عام **we design our linguistic messages on the basisاساس of large-scaleواسع النطاق assumptions about what our listeners already knowافتراضات حول مايعرف السامع**.

Some of assumption mistakenخطأ, -mostly they're appropriateمناسب. What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader) can be described as a presupposition الفرضيه
If someone tells you.

Your brother is waiting outside, obvious واضح presupposition you have a brother من السؤال
Why did you arrive late?, presupposition that you did arrive late.
When did you stop smoking?, least two presuppositions involved.شارك In asking this question, 1-the speaker presupposes that you used to smoke 2- that you no longer do so.
يفترض المتكلم انك تدخن ــوانك لم تعد تفعل ذلك

presupposition

الفرضية

بمعنى ان تقولي جملة معينة مثلا ..ويكون المتحدث على علم او قَل ..تقوم على "فرضية" ما يعرفه المستمع linguistic message ان الرسالة اللغوية

المتحدث ان المستمع على علم بالموضوع "يفترض ...

: فقولك

متى ستتخرج من الجامعة ؟ تعني انك طالب جامعي When will you graduate..

انت تمتلك سيارة .. you have a car = My car is a wreck

انت كنت تدخن .. you used to smoke =When did you stop smoking

انت تمتلك هاتف نقال .. you have a cell phone = My cell phone is damaged

وهكذا

الافعال اللغوية في الكلام:Speech acts

how the speaker intends us to "take" (or "interpret the function of") what is said. In very general terms, we can usually recognize the type of "action" performed by a speaker with the utterance.

We use the term speech act to describe actions such as <u>"requesting,طلب"</u> "commanding,الاوامر" <u>"questioning"</u> سؤال or <u>"informing.معلومات"</u> **We can define a speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance**المتكلم. If you say, **I'll be there at six**, you are not just speaking, you seem to be performingيبدو the speech act of **"promising.وعد"**

Direct and indirect speech acts:الافعال المباشرة والغير مباشرة

We usually use certain syntacticبناء structuresتركيب with the functionsوظيفةlisted beside them in the following table.

Structures		Functions
Did you eat the pizza?	Interrogativeاستفهامي	Question
Eat the pizza (please)!	Imperative امري	Command (Request)
You ate the pizza.	Declarative اعلاني	Statementتقرير

direct speech act:

When an interrogative الاستفهامstructure such
as *Did you…?, Are they…? or Can we…?*
is used with the function of a question, it is described as a *direct speech act*.
Ex. when we don't know something and we ask someone to provide the information, we usually produce a direct speech act such as*Can you ride a bicycle?*

an indirect speech act

Compare that utterance with
Can you pass the salt?.

In this second example, we are not really asking a question about someone's ability.قدرةالشخص In fact, we don't normally use this structure as a question لانستخدم هذه البنيه كسؤال at all. We normally use it to make a request. تستخدم That is, we are using a syntactic structure associated with the function of a question,للطلب
but in this case with the function of a request. This is an example of *an indirect speech act*
set above is used to performتتنفذa function than the one listed beside it on same line result an indirect speech act

---

Indirect Speech Actsالأفعال اللغوية غير المباشرة..

وهذه نستخدمها بشكل يومي وربما لاندري انها افعال لغوية غير مباشرة..

مثلا ان يأتي الزوج الى البيت ويكون جائعا ..ويخاطب زوجته: اريد شيئا لآكله لأني جائع ..(طلب)

الزوجة: صحوت من النوم للتو ..(فعل لغوي غير مباشر) بمعنى : اصبر ريثما اقم بإعداد الطعام ..او

الإتصال على مطعم! مثال آخر :

(..You left the door openطلب) غير مباشر من اب لإبنه ..ليتحرك او ان يفعل شيئا ..ليقفل الباب Close the door..

اسئلة كثير تقابلنا مثلا لو يقابلك احد المارة في الطريق ويسألك:

Do you know where Al-Baik Restaurant isهل تعرف اين مطعم البيك ؟فكانت الإجابة:

Sure, I knowبالتأكيد اعرف مكانه ..وذهب في حاله

فهذا الشخص "محق" إذا افترضنا ان السؤال.. direct عن المعرفة بمكان المطعم ..ولكنه مخطيء لأن

المتحدث ربما لا يقصد اذا كان يعرف الموقع ام لا بقدر ما "يبين له الطريق إلى المطعم.. "

<u>الخلاصة:</u>في الامتحان ..طريقة السؤال هنا بتكون ان يعطى الطالب/ة ..مجموعة جمل ليختار ايهم direct او indirect speech actالمباشر :

speak slowly so I can understand---------open the door for me

غير المباشر:

Would you open the door for meCould you speak more slowly so that I can understand you

---

direct and indirect speech acts

الافعال اللغوية للكلام المباشر وغير المباشر

اولا الافعال اللغوية للكلام المباشرDirect Speech Acts :

<u>لها ثلاثة انواع:</u>

Assertionالتأكيد ، للتأكيد على معلومة مثال:

He got an A in the final exam

وهي معلومة بأنه احرز درجة ممتازة في الامتحان

Question:السؤال

Did he get an A in the exam

هل احرز درجة.....

Orders and Requests :الأوامر والطلبات

Get an A in the exam

عليك ان تحرز درجة.......

اذا الافعال اللغوية للكلام المباشر لها 3 حالات ..اما ان تكون للتأكيد او للسؤال او للطلبات والأوامر

Politeness:التهذب

We can think of politeness in general terms as having to do with ideas like being tactful, modest and nice to other people. In the study of linguistic politeness, the most relevant concept is "face." Your **face**, in **pragmatics**, is your public self-image. This is the emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize.

Politeness :

defined as showing awareness وعى and consideration نظر of another person's face.

If you say something that represents يمثل a threat تهديد to another person's self-image, that is called a *face-threatening act*.

For example, if you use a ***direct speech*** act to get someone to do something (Give me that paper!), you are behaving as if you have more social power than the other person. If you don't actually have that social power سلطة فوقيه (e.g. you're not a military officer), then you are performing a face threatening act.

An indirect speech act, in the form associated with a question (Could you pass me that paper?), removes the assumption تولي of social power. You're only asking if it's possible. This makes your request less threatening تهديد to the other person's face. Whenever you say something that lessens the possible threat to another's face, it can be described as a *face-saving act.* يحفظ ماء الوجه

politenessالتهذب

هي ان نكون لطفاء مع الآخرين عند مخاطبتهم او الاستماع اليهم ..بشكل عام ، اما فيما يتعلق باللغويات ففكرة التهذب لها علاقة مباشرة ب "الوجهface "

فلو تقل شيئا يشكل "تهديدا" لشخصية طرف ثاني ..أو تقليلا من شأنه ..يعرف هذا في اللغويات او تحديدا في البراغماتية بأنه face-threatening act كقولك مثلا:

paper give me that فالمعنى البراغماتي يشير إلى ان العلاقة بين المتحدث والمستمع علاقة **superiority** او فوقية ..كأن يكن مديره في العمل او نحو ذلك ..او تشير إلى التقليل من الشأن لسبب او لآخر ..وهي طبعا **direct speech act**

would you pass me that paper يقضي على معاني ال **social power** والفوقية المشار اليها اعلاه ..والجملة اصبحت طلب **request** وبالتالي **indirect speech act** وتسمى.. **face-saving act** اي محافظة على ماء وحه الشخص وبالتالي الاعتبارات الاجتماعية..

Negative and positive face::الوجه السلبي والايجابي

. "negative" doesn't mean "bad, it's opposite of "positive.")

Negative face: is the need to be independent and free from imposition. ضريبه

Positive face is the need to be connected مرتبط, to belong استمر, to be a member of the group.

So, a face-saving act that emphasizes يظهر a person's negative face will show concern قلق about imposition

(I'm sorry to bother you…; I know you're busy, but…)

. A face-saving act that emphasizes a person's positive face will show solidarity عضو في and draw attention to a common goal

(Let's do this together…; You and I have the same problem, so…).

هنا لابد من ملاحظة ان positive و negative لا تتم ترجمتها على انها ايجابي و سلبي ..لا.. **negative face :** ان تكون مستقلا.. **the need to be independent** امثلة: I know you're busy, but I 'm sorry to bother you If you're free	ان تكون فردا او عضوا في مجموعة Positive face The need to be a member of a group : امثلة Let's do it together You and I have the same problem I hope this helps