PRAGMATICS
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HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

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Volume 4

Jef Verschueren

Pragmatics: An annotated bibliography
PRAGMATICS

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

JEF VERSCHUEREN
University of California, Berkeley
and
Belgian National Science Foundation

AMSTERDAM / JOHN BENJAMINS B.V.
1978
Linguists who are dissatisfied with the attainments of their scholarly discipline should at least find some consolation in the fact that its development mirrors the dialectic processes of the human mind. Thus, the heyday of Chomskyan transformational grammar— an attempt to capture the essence of language without reference to extra-linguistic reality— was followed by a renewed interest in the relation between language and the functions it serves, culminating in the claim that even the operation of simple syntactic rules cannot be described adequately without taking those functions and features of the context into account. This insight developed among 'angry young linguists' in the late 1960's and was initially used to tackle problems within the transformational paradigm. Supported by two decades of work in 'ordinary language philosophy', the new field of investigation mushroomed into an immense and chaotic body of knowledge, called 'linguistic pragmatics'. Its rapid growth and its lack of surveyability form the motivation for this bibliography. But from the same two properties it follows that this preface can be little more than a series of excuses for a number of deficiencies of the present work. And as the French say, "Qui s'excuse s'accuse".

The scope of the bibliography is extremely wide. It lists publications on speech act theory, presupposition, implicature, and frame analysis, as well as a large number of topics which can hardly be placed under any of these headings. The selection reflects the following definition of pragmatics: The study (i) of the use and extra-linguistic function(s) of language, and (ii) of the relation between such uses or functions and the structure of language (on any level of structure: sound, word, sentence), i.e. the contextual appropriateness conditions on the use of language. Needless to say, the points of contact with other types of linguistic research are numerous. But in most cases the definition allows for a principled decision. For example, the definition does not include the whole field of sociolinguistics: most types
of sociolinguistic research deal with features of language as influenced by the social status of the user of the language - not by the use as such. Such investigations are not entered into the bibliography. On the other hand, some issues in sociolinguistics, e.g. studies of code-switching, are concerned with the way in which the use of language determines certain linguistic choices. Such investigations are taken up. Also the boundary between pragmatics and semantics is a fuzzy one. For one thing, some scholars would rather regard speech act theory as part of semantics. The distinction becomes even more imprecise in the field of presuppositions, which is commonly divided into semantic (or logical) and pragmatic (or contextual) presuppositions. But since at least some scholars hold the belief - as I do myself - that the existence of purely semantic, context-independent presuppositions is a myth, the bibliography is intended to cover the whole field. And here is my first excuse (or self-accusation): in making the decisions that I was forced to make, I have probably failed to avoid doing some authors an injustice by excluding their work, while burdening some users of this bibliography with material they would prefer not to bother about.

The bibliography does not only cover purely theoretical works, but also includes applications of pragmatic theory in theories of language teaching, studies of language acquisition, discourse analysis, literary studies, etc. Also, works dealing only partly with pragmatics were listed, provided the pragmatic aspect seemed important enough.

Given the wide scope and the rapid growth of the discipline, one should not be surprised to find that the bibliography is incomplete, though it lists over 1500 publications. It is incomplete in several respects. First, it covers only fairly recent literature, concentrating mainly on the past ten years; as a result, even the 'founding father', Charles Morris, escaped from my bibliographical greediness. Second, only publications in English, French, German and Dutch are listed. Third, I am aware of the existence of literally hundreds of relatively recent publications which are absent from the list, simply because I did not have the opportunity - or the will - to get hold of them. In this case, however, a promise counterbalances my excuse: annual supplements will be published in the JOURNAL OF PRAGMATICS (the last issue of each volume, beginning in 1978). Those supplements will not only cover the new publications of the year; they will also serve a remedial function in that they are intended to systematically fill the gaps left in the present bibliography. Because it is impossible to keep track of all publications alone, and since I am limited in that I can only read the four languages mentioned, the supplements will no longer be a one-man job, but will be the result of team-work. This is no doubt the place to thank Jacob Mey and the other editors of the JOURNAL OF PRAGMATICS for their willingness to reserve pages for the bibliography in their journal, as well as the following people who have already agreed to co-operate on the supplements: Ad Foolen (for The Netherlands), Ranko Bugarski and Svenka Savič (for Yugoslavia), Areta Voroniuc (Ru-
PREFACE

The annotations are of different kinds: sometimes they simply paraphrase the topic, the main theme of the text; sometimes they pick out the main claim made in the text; sometimes they only mention the intention or the purpose of the author. Only two rules were followed: first, I always mentioned what seemed most relevant in each individual case; and second, the annotations are never evaluations. The user of the bibliography should also keep in mind that there is hardly any correlation between the length of the annotation and the importance of the work in question. No annotations are provided in the following cases: (i) for collections of essays as a whole (which are listed separately with cross-references to the relevant essays they contain, except if - for one reason or another - I did not yet get the opportunity to look through the complete collection); (ii) for most reviews; (iii) for texts with a title providing sufficient information (except, if the title is in German or in French, in which case - unlike for Dutch - no translation is provided, a very brief annotation, which is not much more than a free translation of the title, may be present). Needless to say, the annotations to partly non-pragmatic texts bear only on their pragmatic aspects.

To augment the usefulness of the bibliography, which is arranged alphabetically, two indexes are attached. One is a subject index, the other a language index. They are intended to reflect the major topics of the publications in the alphabetical list; if, for instance, a certain text has only a brief section of speech acts, it is not likely to be listed under 'speech act' in the index. No doubt, there will be flaws in the attempt to maintain the delicate balance between giving sufficient information and losing oneself in details. My excuse: the balance is really delicate. Though the subject index does not only contain pragmatic notions, it goes without saying that the non-pragmatic notions are only present in so far as their treatment in the publications in question illuminates pragmatic issues. In the language index, each index word is followed by a list of the publications on the language in question, excluding those written in that same language.

Many people contributed to the growth of this bibliography by providing relevant information and/or material. The list would be too long if I wanted to thank each of them individually. A bibliography is no personal achievement of an individual; it is an inventory of public property - and should be treated as one. Therefore, everybody should feel free to send suggestions, information about old and new publications, warnings about mistakes in the bibliographical data and inaccuracies in the annotations, etc. My address: (before July 1, 1978) 2732 Hillegass Avenue Apt. 1, Berkeley, California 94705, U.S.A.; (after July 1, 1978) Departement Germaanse, Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen, Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Wilrijk, Belgium.
Special thanks are due to E. F. K. Koerner, the editor of the series in which this work is published. Not only was it his idea for me to make the bibliography, but without his practical guidance it would never have become reality. Further, I want to thank Ann Verhaert, who did most of the work on the index, and John Searle for encouraging the project. Finally, thanks are due to Indiana University Linguistics Club, which distributed my earlier non-annotated bibliography of speech act theory (most of which has been incorporated into the present work), and to the Belgian National Science Foundation for granting me the research fellowship which is my present source of support.

Berkeley, California

25 October 1977

Jef Verschueren
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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

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<tr>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANTWP</td>
<td>Algemeen Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Wijsbegeerte en Psychologie. Assen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APFG</td>
<td>Amsterdam Papers in Formal Grammar. Amsterdam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APhF</td>
<td>Acta Philosophica Fennica. Amsterdam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArchPh</td>
<td>Archives de Philosophie. Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASeL</td>
<td>Acta Semiotica et Linguistica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLI</td>
<td>Beiträge zur Linguistik und Informationsverarbeitung. München &amp; Wien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Communication and Cognition. Gent</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCog</td>
<td>Communicatie en Cognitie. Gent.</td>
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 XI
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal/Academic Series</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CILL</td>
<td>Cahiers de l’institut de linguistique de Louvain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLTA</td>
<td>Cahiers de Linguistique Théorique et Appliquée. Bucharest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF</td>
<td>Deutsch als Fremdsprache. Leipzig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FdL</td>
<td>Forum der Letteren. 's-Gravenhage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLSS</td>
<td>Foundations of Language, Supplementary Series. Dordrecht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HandV1FC</td>
<td>Handelingen van het ...e Vlaams Filologencongres. Leuven.</td>
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XII
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

In/Out In/Out. Journal of the Philosophy Department, University of California, Berkeley.
IPK  Institut für Phonetik und Kommunikationsforschung der Universität Bonn.
ItL  Italian Linguistics. Lisse.
IULC  Indiana University Linguistics Club. Bloomington.
LA  Logique et Analyse. Leuven.
LAnt  Linguistica Antverpiensia. Antwerpen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LBer</td>
<td>Linguistische Berichte. Braunschweig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>Linguistik und Didaktik. München.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGR</td>
<td>Logical Grammar Reports. Gothenburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LiLi</td>
<td>LiLi. Zeitschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Linguistik. Frankfurt am Main.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIN</td>
<td>Linguistic Inquiry. Cambridge, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listener</td>
<td>Listener. London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L&amp;S</td>
<td>Language and Speech. Teddington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSa</td>
<td>Linguistic Society of America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MassR</td>
<td>The Massachusetts Review. Amherst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaW</td>
<td>Man and World. Pittsburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>The Month. London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPL</td>
<td>Münchener Papiere zur Linguistik. München.</td>
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</table>

XIV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCLs</td>
<td>Papers from the ...th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistics Society. Chicago, Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophica</td>
<td>Philosophica. Gent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhQ</td>
<td>Philosophical Quarterly. Iowa City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhR</td>
<td>The Philosophical Review. Ithaca, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICL</td>
<td>Proceedings of the ...th International Congress of Linguists. Actes du ...e Congrès International des Linguistes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Pragmatics Microfiche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PzL</td>
<td>Papiere zur Linguistik. München.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIPh</td>
<td>Revue Internationale de Philosophie. Bruxelles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLanR</td>
<td>Revue des Langues Romanes. Montpellier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPhL</td>
<td>Revue Philosophique de Louvain. Louvain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAfrL</td>
<td>Studies in African Linguistics. Published by the Department of Linguistics and the Center for African Studies. The University of California, Los Angeles.</td>
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SBL Salzburger Beiträge zur Linguistik. Tübingen.
SdG Sprache der Gegenwart. Schriften des Instituts für
deutsche Sprache in Mannheim.
Semiotica Semiotica. Revue publiée par l'Association Interna-
tionale de Sémiotique / Journal of the International
Association for Semiotic Studies. The Hague.
SémL Sémiotique et Litterature.
SGGand Studia Germanica Gandensia. Gent.
SJSOPIL San Jose State Occasional Papers in Linguistics. San
Jose, California.
SpT Speech Teacher. Speech Association of America.
STZ Sprache im Technischen Zeitalter. Stuttgart.
Synthese Synthese. An International Journal for Epistemology,
Methodology and Philosophy of Science. Dordrecht.

TLGand Travaux de Linguistique. Publications du service de
linguistique française de l'etat à Gand. Gent.
TLS The Times Literary Supplement. London.
TsF Tijdschrift voor Filosofie. Leuven.

UTQ University of Toronto Quarterly. Toronto.

WPLU Working Papers on Language Universals. Stanford, Cali-
ifornia.

WW Wirkendes Wort. Deutsches Sprachschaffen in Lehre und
Leben. Düsseldorf.


ZPhon Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und
Kommunikationsforschung. Berlin.

XVI
ANOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aarts, F. G. A. M.

Abbott, Barbara
1976 "In defense of certain scopes". PCLS 12.1-12.
An example of what pragmatics cannot do. A. presents evidence against a feature analysis of opacity as well as against a treatment based only on pragmatic factors. The alternative: a scope analysis.

Abraham, Werner
Literary style is approached in terms of deviations from (pragmatically interpreted) norms. Five types of deviation are illustrated and their relation to grammatically correct structures is described.
Basic thesis: among the possible associations or meaning components that verify the proper use of a lexeme, only those are conditions for the normal use of the lexeme, that have top priority; metaphors are explained on the basis of a reordering of those components such that associations of low priority in the meaning analysis gain prominence.
(Reviewed by: W. J. Hutchins 1976.)
PRAGMATICS

Abraham, Werner

Abraham, Werner and Robert I. Binnick (eds.)


Abraham, Werner and Kurt Braunmüller

A. & B.'s main claim is that style is a function of pragmatic variables (the main pragmatic components being the speaker and the addressee, each with their own expectations and presuppositions). This point of view determines their approach to metaphor.

Acton, H. B.

Ader, Dorothea, Karl-Dieter Bünting, Wolfgang Eichler, Peter Kohrs and Axel Kress
1974 "Sprechakte als Unterrichtsgegenstand: Ein Vorschlag für die Sekundarstufe I". LBer 30.77-84.

A proposal to incorporate the insights of speech act theory in language teaching.

Ader, Dorothea, Karl-Dieter Bünting, Wolfgang Eichler and Axel Kress

Remarks on the subject 'reflections on language and communication' and its place within the teaching of German.

Adlung, Gerhard
1975 "'Aufforderungen'". DD 24-368-79.

A contribution to the discussion on the role of pragmatics in language teaching, and to the analysis of discourse in the classroom (with special reference to requests).

Aguirre, Manuel
1976 "Factuality and modality". APIL 8.

A generative semantic analysis of implicative verbs, leading to the hypothesis of a V-Fact node in the deep structure of assertions in English. The analysis is extended to the historical approach to language and applied to the issue of modality. This leads to the formulation of a theory of 'generative historical semantics'.
Akhmanova, Olga

Akmajian, Adrian
The possible interpretations of anaphoric expressions are said to be constrained by the fact that anaphoric clauses are assigned presuppositions of the antecedent clause and no others.

Aldrich, Virgil C.
1964 "Do linguistic acts make me tired?". PhS 14.40-44.
1966 "Telling, acknowledging and asserting". Analysis 27.53-56.
An analysis of the cases in which it is impossible to tell somebody else what he already knows.

Alenskas, Lucias
See: Rodgon, M. M. et al.

Allen, J. P. B. and H. G. Widdowson
On the possibilities of teaching the rules of communicative competence.

Allwood, Jens
1972 "Negation and the strength of presuppositions, or, There is more to speaking than words". LGR 2.
The paper has two purposes: (i) to consider how presuppositions fit into communication in general in order to try to explain why there are presuppositions at all; (ii) to account for how the actual meaning of negative statements is determined (in view of the importance of the notion of negation for the precise determination of presuppositions). Some comments are made on the logical consequences of presupposition failure.
1974 "Intensity, pitch, duration and focus". LGR 11.
The primary acoustic correlate to the semantic phenomenon of focus is said to be an increased duration.
An attempt to construct an integrated theory of pragmatics, culminating in a revision of the distinction between syntax,
semantics and pragmatics.

Alston, William P.
An attempt at elucidating a suitable sense for 'use' and indicating the way in which meaning can be understood as a function of use in this sense.

A study of meaning, including a chapter on meaning and use, in which the phenomenon of illocutionary force is investigated.

A philosophical analysis of linguistic acts (corresponding more or less with Austin's 'illocutionary acts', as distinct from locution and perlocution).


Ambrose, A.
1963 "Austin's 'Philosophical Papers'". Philosophy 38.201-16.

Anderson, Stephen R.
1971 "On the linguistic status of the performative-constative distinction". IULC.
Review of J. R. Ross 1970. A. claims that the phenomena which Ross tries to explain in terms of the performative hypothesis are not in general amenable to explanation in syntactic terms and that they have no relation to the performative-constative distinction. Moreover, he contends that generalizations which are otherwise well motivated have to be abandoned if the performative hypothesis is accepted.

Anderson, Stephen R. and Paul Kiparsky (eds.)

Andersson, Lars-Gunnar
An attempt to show that the notion of logical presupposition is insufficient for the description of temporal clauses in English.
Andreev, N. D. and L. R. Zinder
1964 "On the notions of the speech act, speech, speech probability, and language". Linguistics 4.5-13.

Andrzejewski, B. W.

Anscombe, Jean-Claude
1975 "Il était une fois une princesse aussi belle que bonne: Comparaison, argumentation et illocutoire". Semantikos 1:1.1-28.
An examination of comparison in French (especially 'aussi ... que') from the point of view of argumentation, presupposition and illocutionary force. (Continued in J.-C. Anscombe 1976.)

1976 "Il était une fois une princesse aussi belle que bonne II". Semantikos 1:2.1-26.
Continuation of J.-C. Anscombe 1975.

Anscombe, Jean-Claude and Oswald Ducrot
1976 "L'argumentation dans la langue". Langages 42.5-27.
A reformulation of D.'s theory of argumentative ladders (proposed in O. Ducrot 1973), and an attempt to formulate its relations with presuppositional analysis.

Antal, L.
A. argues that only the morpheme is a sign, the phoneme being part of a sign and every larger linguistic unit being a sign combination. The paper also touches on a question of the nature of meaning, viz. in how far meaning is dependent on context.

Antinucci, Francesco and Domenico Parisi
An attempt to analyse the modal verbs 'must', 'may', 'have to', 'can', 'will' and 'shall' by means of lexical decomposition in terms of a small set of semantic units.

Antley, Kenneth
McCawley's view of selectional restriction as a constraint on the possible messages one can convey in language (see J. D. McCawley 1968a and 1968b) is criticised.

Apeltauer, Ernst
The relation between the constitutive rules for the act of threatening and its verbal utterance forms is described. A. regards threatening as a complex act composed of an act of requesting and an act of announcing an action.

Apostel, Leo  
After defining the terms 'pragmatics' and 'natural language', A. discusses the pragmatic developments of taxonomic and transformational grammars.

1971 "Further remarks on the pragmatics of natural languages". In Y. Bar-Hillel (ed.) 1971, 1-34.  
If pragmatics is defined as the study of the relations between signs and their users, then the development of pragmatics requires a clear definition of a producer and a receiver of oral or written language. A. tries to fulfil that demand. In doing so, he has to develop a typology of the physical and social contexts of use, which any speaker or hearer takes into account in producing and understanding speech acts.

1972 "Illocutionary forces and the logic of change". Mind 81.208-24.  
A. suggests that a combination of action logic (Von Wright) and assertion logic (N. Rescher) is necessary, though perhaps not sufficient, to formalize the main distinctions drawn by J. L. Austin in 'How to Do Things with Words'.

Appel, R.  
See: Geest, T. van der et al.

Åqvist, Lennart  
Å. combines an imperative logic (with the imperative operator 'Let it be the case that') and an epistemic logic (with the epistemic operator 'I know that') to account for interrogatives, so that a question like "Is linguistic philosophy still alive?" can be analysed as "Let it (turn out to) be the case that either I know that linguistic philosophy is still alive or I know that linguistic philosophy is not alive any longer". To abbreviate this formula, question-forming operators are introduced. The text contains a chapter on the presuppositions of questions.

Åqvist, Lennart
1976 "Formal semantics for verb tenses as analyzed by Reichenbach". In T. A. van Dijk (ed.) 1976, 229-36.
Å. argues that it is possible to revive and rehabilitate H. Reichenbach's (pragmatic-semantic) analysis of verb tenses in terms of a three-point structure within the framework of current tense logic.

Arbini, Ronald
1967 "How to be unfair to first-person statement-introducing utterances". FL 3:3, 234-56.
A. claims that utterances of the form "I state that ..." are not genuinely performative because they are essentially true or false; he argues that Austin's characterization of these utterances is mistaken and "that this error persists to the detriment of his more general theory of the classification of utterances and forces of utterances".

Árdal, Páll S.
1968 "And that's a promise". PhQ 18, 225-37.

Arutjunova, N. D.
1975 "Problems of syntax and semantics in the works of Charles Fillmore". Linguistics 150, 5-14.

Asbach-Schnitker, Brigitte
A contrastive study of the German word 'eben' and the ways to express its meaning in English, designed to describe the communicative function of sentence particles. They can partially determine the illocutionary force of an utterance.

Atlas, Jay David
A. argues that a correct account of the semantics of sentences containing existential presuppositions, involves both the semantic notion of generality and the pragmatic notion of informativeness.

1975b "Frege's polymorphous concept of presupposition and its role in a theory of meaning". Semantikos 1:1, 29-44.
It is suggested that the study of presupposition forms a bridge between two parts of the theory of meaning, viz. the theory of truth and the theory of use.
PRAGMATICS

Attal, P.
1976 "L'acte d'assertion". Semantikos 1:3.1-12.
An attempt to improve Searle's speech act analysis of assertion.

Aune, Bruce

Austin, John
An attempt to characterize knowledge and belief, especially about what is going on in other people's minds. A. concludes that believing in other persons is an essential part of the act of communicating. In his exposition, A. deals with numerous conditions on speech acts.

A. describes truth as a property of statements instead of a property of sentences.
(Reviewed by: P. F. Strawson 1950b and 1966; J. M. O. Wheatley 1969.)

A. constructs a simplified speech situation which allows him to distinguish several types of assertion (in particular, identifying, instancing and stating) on the basis of two parameters which he calls 'direction of fit' and 'onus of match'.
(Reviewed by: J. W. R. Cox 1955.)

A philosophical discussion of 'if' and 'can' which leads A. to considerations about speech acts and even presuppositions (though these terms are not used).

A.'s reflections on the phenomena involved in excuses are preceded by a plea for the kind of investigation he is undertaking (in which the main points are: we might reach a better under-
standing of what 'doing an action' means by studying cases in which there has been some abnormality or failure, which the word 'excuse' indicates; and since words are tools that have served people for ages, concentrating on 'ordinary language' will probably teach us more than abstract thinking.

(Reviewed by: C. G. New 1966.)


A. refutes the belief that there is an absolute boundary between pretence and reality, even though, as he shows, pretending is restricted by limits that must not be overstepped.


This is an earlier, less complete version of J. L. Austin 1970a.


After a lengthy discussion of the distinction between constative utterances (in which something is 'said', and which can be said to be 'true' or 'false') and performative utterances (in which something is 'done' in or by saying something, and which can be said to be 'happy' or 'unhappy'), A. concludes that it is useless since (i) constatives can also be said to be happy or unhappy, and (ii) performatives can, in a certain sense, also be described as true or false, and (iii) all utterances consist of saying something and doing something in or by saying it. Then A. proposes a framework in terms of which all 'speech acts' can be described (i.e. constatives as well as performatives). He distinguishes three components in every utterance: I. the locutionary act', or the act 'of' saying something, which consists in the following three subcomponents: (a) a phonetic act, which is simply the act of uttering sounds; (b) a phatic act, which is the act of uttering words and constructions belonging to and
as belonging to a grammar and a vocabulary; (c) a rhetoric act, 
which is the act of pronouncing a certain pheme with a particu-
lar meaning, i.e. a sense and a reference. II. The 'illocu-
tionary act', the act performed 'in' saying something, or the 
act of pronouncing a certain locution with a particular force. 
III. The 'perlocutionary act', the act performed 'by' saying 
something, i.e. the production of certain consequential effects. 
Finally, A. proposes a taxonomy of illocutionary forces (by 
way of classifying performative verbs, which stand for those 
forces). The following five classes are distinguished: (i) 
'verdictives', consisting in the delivering of a finding, 
official or unofficial; (ii) 'exercitives', the giving of a 
decision in favour of or against a certain course of action; 
(iii) 'commissives, the point of which is to commit the speak-
er to a certain course of action; (iv) 'behabitives', reactions 
to other people's behaviour and fortunes;(v) 'expositives', 
the expounding of views. Some examples: (i) assess, rate, 
grade; (ii) excommunicate, sentence; (iii) promise; (iv) 
congratulate; (v) distinguish, explain.

(Reviewed by: H. A. Bedau 1965; M. Black 1963; R. Brown 1963; 
K. Burke 1975; W. Cerf 1964 and 1966; F. Copleston 1963; 
K. Sayre 1963; F. E. Sparshatt 1963; (Unsigned) 
White 1963.)

Reprinted in J. R. Searle (ed.) 1971, 13-22. (This paper is 
a translation from a French text read at a conference at Royau-
mont in March 1958, and published in 'Cahiers de Royaumont, 
Philosophie No. IV, La Philosophie Analytique', Editions de 
Minuit, 1962.)

A. explains why the distinction constative-performative has to 
be replaced by a more general theory in terms of which both 
types of utterances can be described. (This is the first half 
of J. L. Austin 1962 in a nutshell.)

1966 "Three ways of spilling ink". A lecture of December 1958, re-
constructed by L. W. Ferguson. PhR 75.427-40. Reprinted in 
J. L. Austin 1970a, 272-87, and in J. H. Gill (ed.) 1968, 
64-80.

A. tries to explain the distinction between actions done 
'intentionally', 'deliberately' and 'on purpose'. (Related to 
J. L. Austin 1957.)


A. explains why the distinction between statements and performative utterances fails. (About the same topic as J. L. Austin 1963; see also J. L. Austin 1962.)

Authier, Jacqueline, Danièle Clément and André Meunier

Auwera, Johan Van der
1975a "Semantic and pragmatic presupposition". APIL 2.

A hypothesis on the relation between semantic and pragmatic presupposition is put forward, which is then applied to the analysis of 'only', factive verbs and verbs of judging.


A. argues that reference is to be studied as an essential aspect of a pragmatic theory.


1977a Inleiding tot de linguistische pragmatiek [Introduction to linguistic pragmatics]. To be published in Leuven by Acco.

Linguistic pragmatics is defined as an approach to language from the point of view of the expression of 'beliefs' (in a very wide sense of the word). With the notion of 'belief' as a basic tool, a reinterpretation is offered for speech acts, implicature, semantic and pragmatic presupposition, and focus. Two striking claims: (i) there are only three basic speech acts, viz. statements, questions and commands; (ii) logic should be treated as part of linguistic pragmatics.


Search for a type of meaning such that if B attributed that type of meaning to A's linguistic act, it would be impossible for B to be wrong.

Elaboration of the view on pragmatic presupposition expressed in J. Van der Auwera 1977a: one pragmatically presupposes that \( p \) if one speaks as if one wants to speak as if one believes that the hearer acts as if he wants to listen as if he believes that one speaks as if one wants to speak as if one believes that \( p \).


Short discussion of the ways in which people can misunderstand each other, based on A.'s theory of irrefutable meaning.


A comparison between the logical concept of implication and the natural language conditional 'if ... then'. It is concluded that logic is only a limited description of natural languages. Instead of deciding, as a consequence, that logic is not about natural language at all, A. argues that logic should be extended to make it fit to cope with natural language (especially its pragmatic aspects).

1977f "Notes on 'ordinary' and 'ideal' language". To appear in APIL.

Rewritten version of J. Van der Auwera 1977b and 1977e. A comparison between the irrefutable meaning approach and the Gricean theory of meaning is attached.

Axelsen, Diana Elna


After a clarification of the concept of 'linguistic force', viewed both as the syntactical element of mood and the features defining categories of speech acts, A. expresses the belief that the indicative mood is basic (because only sentences in this mood can be used to express truth conditions for any sentence), the interrogative and imperative being transformations. This view of the role of the indicative mood is used to formulate truth conditions to clarify the semantics of language in poetry.

Ayres, Glenn

1974 "I daresay!". Lin 5:3.454-56.

A. presents counterexamples, containing the word 'daresay', to J. P. Thorne's 1972 claim that non-restrictive relative clauses differ from restricted ones in having their own performative verb associated with them.
Bach, Emmon and Robert T. Harms (eds.)
See: J. D. McCawley 1968b.
(Reviewed by: R. C. Dougherty 1970.)

Bačvarov, Janko
1974 "Concerning the peculiarities of the Bulgarian grammatical system from the point of view of the functional sentence perspective". In F. Danes (ed.) 1974, 185-88.
According to B., Bulgarian differs from the other Slavonic languages and displays characteristics typical of the analytical type in combining the means of functional sentence perspective with the morphological expression of the category of definiteness.

Badura, Bernhard
1972 "Kommunikative Kompetenz, Dialoghermeneutik und Interaktion". In B. Badura and K. Gloy (eds.) 1972, 246-64.
A sketch of a theory of communicative competence, dialogue hermeneutics and interaction.

Badura, Bernhard and Klaus Gloy (eds.)

Baier, K.
See: Toulmin, S.E. and K. Baier.

Bailey, Charles-James N.
See: Shuy, R. W. and C.-J. N. Bailey (eds.).

Bailey, Lee Ann and Lenora A. Timm
Investigation of the belief that women are less likely than men to express strong emotions with strong expletives.

Bailey, Richard W.