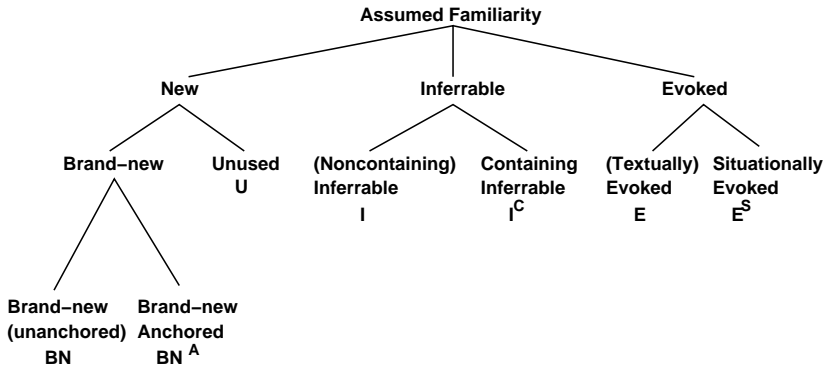


# Einführung in die Pragmatik und Diskurs: Übung 4 - Referenzen

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E \\ E^S \end{array} \right\} > U > I > I^C > BN^A > BN$$

- ① **Noam Chomsky** hat heute einen Vortrag gehalten. ( $U$ )
- ② **Eine der Personen, die am MIT arbeiten**, hat heute einen Vortrag gehalten. ( $I^C$ )
- ③ **Eine Person, die am MIT arbeitet**, hat heute einen Vortrag gehalten. ( $BN^A$ )
- ④ **Eine Person** hat heute einen Vortrag gehalten. ( $BN$ )

## Avoidance of subject NPs at the lower end of the scale

- There was a piece of four-inch bone never mended.
- We got a lot of fancy Cadillac cars don't tip.

Inferrable or not?

- I picked up that book I bought and a page fell out.
- I picked up that book I bought and a cockroach fell out.
- A page of the book...
- A cockroach in the book...

- Der Nationalpark Vicente Perez Rosales liegt in Chile.
- Benannt ist der älteste Nationalpark Südamerikas nach dem chilenischen Politiker Vicente Perez Rosales.
- Der 231.000 ha große Nationalpark erstreckt sich bis an die Grenze zu Argentinien.
- Höchster Punkt ist der Vulkan Osorno.
- Am Fuße des Vulkans erstreckt sich der Gebirgssee Lago Todos los Santos.
- Entwässert wird der See durch den Rio Petrohue,
- der schließlich in den Pazifik mündet.
- Dabei passiert der Fluss nach 16km eine Reihe von spektakulären Stromschnellen.

# Prince's Familiarity Scale - Beispiel

- der Nationalpark Vicente Perez Rosales:  $BN_U$  or  $U$ , Chile:  $U$ .
- der älteste Nationalpark Südamerikas:  $E_T$ , Südamerika:  $U$ , dem chilenischen Politiker Vicente Perez Rosales:  $BN_A$  or  $U$  (anchor: Chile)
- der 231.000 ha große Nationalpark:  $E_T$ , sich:  $E_T$  or no-entity, die Grenze zu Argentinien:  $I_C$ , Argentinien:  $U$
- höchster Punkt:  $I$ , der Vulkan Osorno:  $BN_U$
- Fuße des Vulkans:  $I_C$ , Vulkan:  $E_T$ , der Gebirgssee Lago Todos los Santos:  $BN_U$  or  $BN_A$  or  $U$  (possible/debatable anchor: Gebirgssee)
- der See:  $E_T$ , den Rio Petrohue:  $BN_U$
- der:  $E_T$ , den Pazifik:  $U$
- der Fluss:  $E_T$ , eine Reihe von spektakulären Stromschnellen:  $BN_U$ , spektakulären Stromschnellen:  $BN_A$  (possible anchor: river)

# Prince's Familiarity Scale - Beispiel2

- Gestern habe **ich** im **Theater** zufällig **meinen alten Freund Peter** getroffen.
- Es wurde **die Zauberflöte von Mozart** gespielt.
- **Das Stück** hat **Peter** überhaupt nicht gefallen.
- **Er** sagt, **einer der Schauspieler** hätte ständig falsch gesungen.
- Trotzdem war **das Publikum** begeistert.

# Prince's Familiarity Scale - Important points

- anchored expressions must be anchored by an entity in the discourse model ( $E_T$  or  $E_S$ )
- inferrable expressions vs. anchored: Hearer can infer existence of the referent with no special information
- inferrable expressions vs. unused: unused referents require no inference, just to be brought off the shelf and into the discourse model (by being mentioned)
- containing inferrables are only those cases when the entity that triggers the inference is part of the NP under question



# Centering Theory (Grosz, Joshi, Weinstein 1995)

- Every utterance  $U_n$  has a single **Backward-looking Center**  $C_b$ , which connects with the previous utterance  $U_{n-1}$ . For discourse-initial utterances  $C_b$  is undefined.
- Every utterance  $U_n$  has a partially-ordered list of **Forward-looking Centers**  $C_f$  which establishes potential entities for linking with the following utterance  $U_{n+1}$ .
- The partial ordering of  $C_f$  can be determined in different ways; we will use the grammatical role of the referring expressions *Subject*  $\prec$  *Object*  $\prec$  *Other* (i.e. Subject before Object before Other)
- The highest-ranked Element in the  $C_f$  of an utterance is its **Preferred Center**  $C_p$ .
- The  $C_b$  of an utterance  $U_n$  is the highest-ranking element from the  $C_f$  of  $U_{n-1}$  that is also realized in  $U_n$  (could also be realized as an “empty category” in ellipses (Ellipse)).

# Centering Theory (Grosz, Joshi, Weinstein 1995)

- different centering transitions are possible, depending on with  $C_b$  stays the same or not
- the types of centering transitions used influence the coherence of a text

	$C_b(U_n) = C_b(U_{n-1})$ or undefined $C_b(U_{n-1})$	$C_b(U_n) \neq C_b(U_{n-1})$
$C_b(U_n) = C_p(U_n)$	Continue	Smooth-Shift
$C_b(U_n) \neq C_p(U_n)$	Retain	Rough-Shift

Preference ordering for transitions:

Continue > Retain > Smooth-Shift > Rough-Shift

- The River Liffey flows from west to east through the center of the city to Dublin Bay.
- The river forms a natural line between the north and south sections of the city.
- This geography is important in understanding Dublin.
- Historically and culturally this north-south distinction has always been significant,
- and it still is today, with a dose of good-humored rivalry between the two areas.
- “I never go north of the Liffey,”
- this reporter heard one man say.
- That man is a long time resident of Dublin’s South Side.

# Centering Theory - Beispiel

$C_f$	$C_p$	$C_b$	Transition
[River Liffey, Center Dublin, the city=Dublin, Dublin Bay]	River Liffey	undef.	n/a
[River Liffey, line N/S, NSide, SSide, Dublin]	River Liffey	River Liffey	CONTINUE
[geography=line N/S, Dublin]	line N/S	line N/S	SMOOTH SHIFT
[distinction=line N/S]	line N/S	line N/S	CONTINUE
[it=line N/S, rivalry, NSide, SSide]	line N/S	line N/S	CONTINUE
[I=man, River Liffey]	man	undef.	ROUGH SHIFT
[reporter, man]	reporter	man	RETAIN (b/c $C_b$ =undef.)
[man, resident=man, SSide]	man	man	CONTINUE

- CT analysis depends on how entities in  $C_f$  are related to one another
- for example, this analysis says that *this geography=this distinction=natural line between the north and south sections of the city*

- Susan gave Betsy a pet hamster.
- She reminded her that such hamsters were quite shy.
- She asked Betsy whether she liked the gift.

- Susan gave Betsy a pet hamster.
- She reminded her that such hamsters were quite shy.
- Betsy told her that she liked the gift.

- Susan gave Betsy a pet hamster.
- She reminded her that such hamsters were quite shy.
- Betsy told her mother that she really liked the gift.

- Susan gave Betsy a pet hamster.
- She reminded her that such hamsters were quite shy.
- Someone asked Betsy whether she liked the gift.



- Susan gave Betsy a pet hamster.
- She reminded her that such hamsters were quite shy.
- Susan asked her whether she liked the gift.

- Susan gave Betsy a pet hamster.
- She reminded her that such hamsters were quite shy.
- She told Susan she really liked the gift.

- Susan gave Betsy a pet hamster.
- She reminded her that such hamsters were quite shy.
- She told Susan she really liked the gift.

Zusätzliche Regel: Falls ein Element aus  $C_f(U_{n-1})$  in  $U_n$  pronominalisiert auftritt, muss auch  $C_b(U_n)$  pronominalisiert sein.

- Anna geht auf den Markt.
- Sie kauft Äpfel.
- Der Verkäufer packt sie in eine Tüte.

- Hans geht auf den Markt.
- Er kauft Äpfel.
- Der Verkäufer packt sie in eine Tüte.

- Susan drives an Alpha Romeo
- She drives too fast.
- Marilyn races her on weekends.
- She often beats Susan.