

I For each of the following verbs, indicate whether it names an ILLOCUTIONARY (as opposed to PERLOCUTIONARY) act (see Sadock's chapter, §1.1, and Strawson paper, p. 291) and, if so, which illocutionary act it names and where that act falls within Searle's taxonomy. Some examples may be ambiguous or complex, like the verbs *insult*, *warn* and *tempt*. Check with (other) native speakers if you can, and use the examples on the back of this page to get started in thinking about the facts.

(i) *plead*, as in **I plead (not) guilty** and in **My client pleads (not) guilty**.

(ii) *discourage* and *dissuade*, as in

Pat {discouraged/dissuaded} Lee from filing for divorce.

(note: the two verbs in this example may work differently)

(iii) *coax*, as in (a) **He coaxed her {to get married/into getting married}**.

(b) **She coaxed her car {to start/into starting}**.

(c) **I coaxed them {not to get married/out of getting married}**.

Can you think of other verbs that can be substituted for *coax* in some or all of the (iii)-type examples and that have more or less the same illocutionary and/or perlocutionary properties in the same frames? (Watch those pesky prepositions!)

II Examine the Shopping List Parable borrowed by Searle (1975a: 346-47) from Elizabeth Anscombe to illustrate his distinction in directions of fit (WORD-TO-WORLD ↓ direction of fit for representative speech acts vs. WORLD-TO-WORD ↑ direction of fit for directives/commissives). Try to think up additional instances of symbolic representation — either linguistic or nonlinguistic — that can be taken ambiguously in the same way as Anscombe's example, with either world-to-word or word-to-world direction of fit, depending on the intentions, beliefs, and desires of the encoder and/or decoder.

Some relevant data for Assignment 2

(presented without diacritics indicating judgments: *you decide what the facts are*)

- (1) a. He discouraged her from resigning, but she didn't listen.
b. He dissuaded her from resigning, but she didn't listen.
- (2) a. He discouraged her from resigning, but she went ahead and resigned anyway.
b. He dissuaded her from resigning, but she went ahead and resigned anyway.
- (3) a. I hereby discourage you from marrying him.
a'. I hereby encourage you to marry him.
b. I hereby dissuade you from marrying him.
b'. I hereby persuade you to marry him.
- (4) a. I coaxed him to marry me, but he resisted.
b. I coaxed him into marrying me, but he resisted.
- (5) a. I was coaxed to get married, but I resisted.
b. I was coaxed into getting married, but I resisted.
- (6) a. She coaxed me (to go) and she coaxed me (to go), but...
b. She coaxed me into going and she coaxed me into going, but...

Other verbs:

- A. prod, push, pressure, pester, cajole, nag, threaten, entice, badger, hassle, bribe, hound
- B. urge, exhort, beg, educate
- C. persuade, convince, force(?), get
- D. talk, trick, blackmail, seduce, hoodwink, sweet-talk, wheedle, charm, deceive, shame, embarrass, frighten, torture, dupe

The doctrine of mental restrictions: the Jesuits on speech acts
Fillucius (1633) on truth conditions of performative utterances
(Fauconnier 1979: 20; translation due to Larry Horn)

[L]orsqu'on commence à dire *je jure*, il faut ajouter tout bas cette restriction mentale, *qu'aujourd'hui*, & continuer tout haut, *je n'ai pas mangé telle chose*; ou bien *je jure*, tout bas, *que je dis*, & répondre tout haut, *que je n'ai pas fait ceci ou cela*. **Car tout le discours est vrai de cette manière.**

When you begin to say '*I swear...*', you must add under your breath this mental restriction, '*that today...*', and continue out loud, '*I have not eaten such and such*'; or else '*I swear...*', then under your breath '*that I state*', and continue aloud '*that I have not done this or that*'. **For the entire discourse will be true in this manner.**