

# The Rise and Fall of Cooperativity

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2. All final rises share this same semantic core (cf. discussion).

## Outline

1. Theory
2. Predictions
3. Conclusion
4. Discussion and comparison

## 1. Theory

- 1.1. Translation into logic
- 1.2. Attentive semantics
- 1.3. Pragmatics

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| (2) a. John came, Mary came, or both came. | $p \vee q \vee (p \wedge q)$ |
| b. John came.                              | $p$                          |
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- (cf. Coppock & Brochhagen, 2013)

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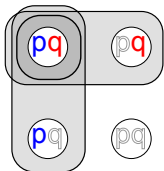
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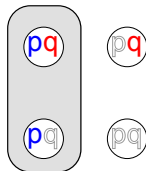
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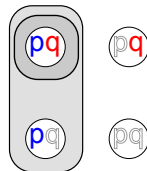
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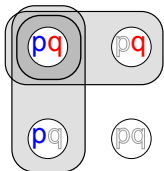
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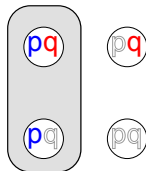
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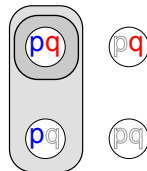
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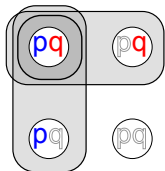
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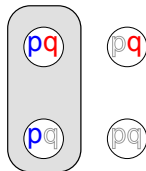
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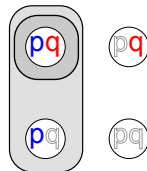
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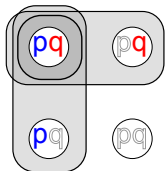
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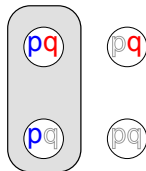
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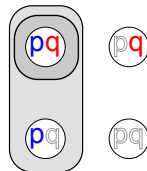
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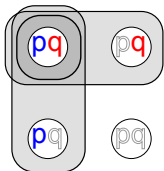
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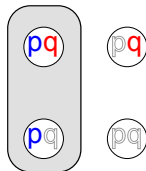
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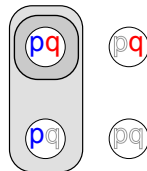
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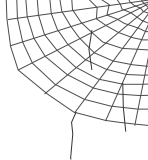
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Now, (2c)  $\models$  (2a), but (2b)  $\not\models$  (2a).

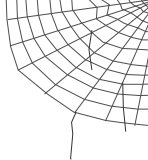
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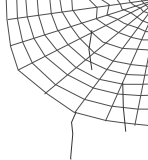
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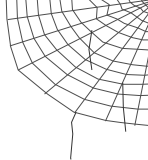


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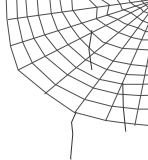


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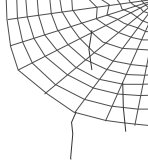


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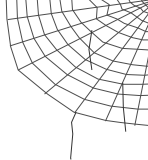


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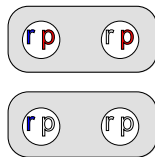
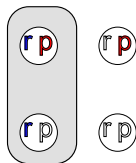


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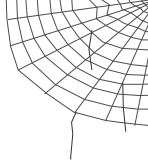
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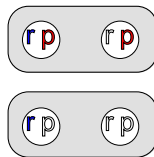
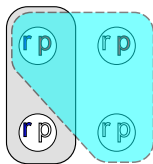


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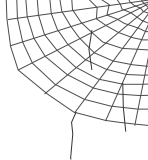
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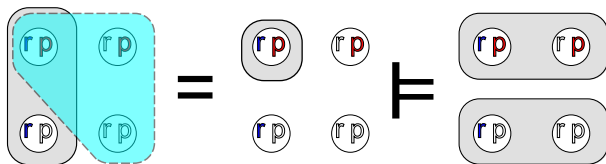


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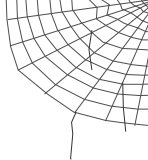
For a cooperative speaker with information  $s$ , responding  $R$  to  $Q$ :

1. **Quality:**  $s \subseteq \cup R$ .
2. **Quantity:** For all  $Q' \subseteq Q$ , if  $s \subseteq \cup Q'$  then  $\cup R \subseteq \cup Q'$ .
3. **Relation:**  $\{r \cap s \mid r \in R\} \models Q$ .
4. **Manner:**

- (3) Did John come to the party?  
It was raining.



## 1.3. Pragmatics

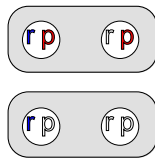
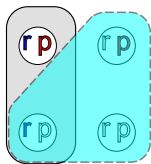


### The relevant maxims

For a cooperative speaker with information  $s$ , responding  $R$  to  $Q$ :

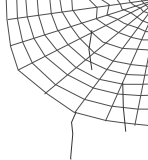
1. **Quality:**  $s \subseteq \cup R$ .
2. **Quantity:** For all  $Q' \subseteq Q$ , if  $s \subseteq \cup Q'$  then  $\cup R \subseteq \cup Q'$ .
3. **Relation:**  $\{r \cap s \mid r \in R\} \neq \emptyset$ .
4. **Manner:**

- (3) Did John come to the party?  
It was raining.





## 1.3. Pragmatics

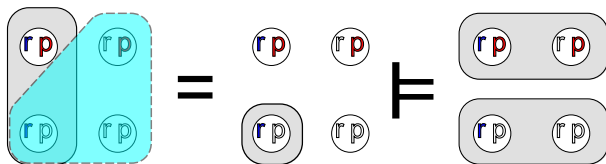


### The relevant maxims

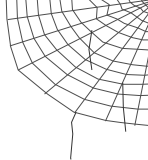
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# 1.3. Pragmatics



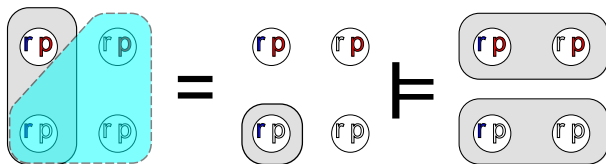
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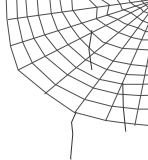
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4. **Manner:**

(3) Did John come to the party?

It was raining.  $\rightsquigarrow$  If it rained, John {came / didn't come}.



## 1.3. Pragmatics

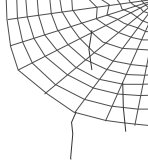


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4. **Manner:**

## 1.3. Pragmatics



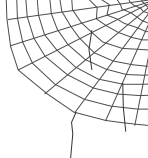
### The relevant maxims

For a cooperative speaker with information  $s$ , responding  $R$  to  $Q$ :

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4. **Manner:** The speaker must believe she is clear, concise, etc.

# 1.3. Pragmatics

(cf. Groenendijk and Stokhof, 1984; Roberts, 1996; Spector, 2007)



## The relevant maxims

For a cooperative speaker with information  $s$ , responding  $R$  to  $Q$ :

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## 2. Predictions

2.1. Cooperativity

2.2. Non-cooperativity

## 2.1. Cooperativity: exhaustivity implicatures

(2) a. John came, Mary came, or both came ( $p \vee q \vee (p \wedge q)$ )

b. John came  $\searrow$ . ( $p$ )

c. At least John came. ( $p \vee (p \wedge q)$ )

## 2.1. Cooperativity: exhaustivity implicatures

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1.  $s \subseteq |p \vee (p \wedge q)|$

(Quality)



## 2.1. Cooperativity: exhaustivity implicatures

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c. At least John came. ( $p \vee (p \wedge q)$ )

1.  $s \subseteq |p \vee (p \wedge q)| = |p|$

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(Quality)

(Quantity)

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1.  $s \subseteq |p \vee (p \wedge q)| = |p|$

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$$p \vee (p \wedge q) \models p \vee q \vee (p \wedge q)$$

(Quality)

(Quantity)

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(Quality)

(Quantity)

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(Quantity)

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(Quality)

(Quantity)

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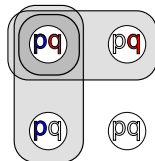
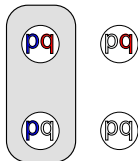
1.  $s \subseteq |p|$

2.  $s \not\subseteq |q|$

$p \neq p \vee q \vee (p \wedge q)$

(Quality)

(Quantity)



c. At least John came. ( $p \vee (p \wedge q)$ )

1.  $s \subseteq |p \vee (p \wedge q)| = |p|$

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$p \vee (p \wedge q) \neq p \vee q \vee (p \wedge q)$

(Quality)

(Quantity)

(Relation)



## 2.1. Cooperativity: exhaustivity implicatures

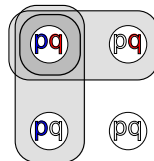
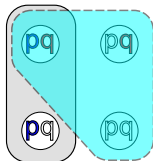
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(Quality)  
(Quantity)



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(Quality)  
(Quantity)  
(Relation)

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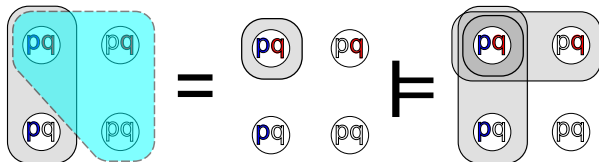
1.  $s \subseteq |p|$

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(Quality)

(Quantity)



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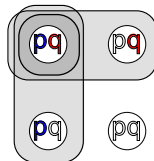
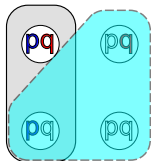
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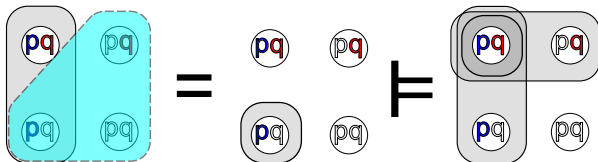
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(Quantity)

(Relation)

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3.  $s \subseteq \overline{|p|} \cup |q|$  or  $s \subseteq \overline{|p|} \cup \overline{|q|}$  (Relation)

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3.  $s \subseteq \overline{|p| \cup |q|}$  or  $s \subseteq \overline{|p| \cup |q|}$  (Relation)
4.  $s \subseteq \overline{|q|}$  exhaustivity!

$$p \neq p \vee q \vee (p \wedge q)$$

c. At least John came. ( $p \vee (p \wedge q)$ )

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## 2.2. Non-cooperativity: the final rise readings

- (2) a. John came, Mary came, or both came ( $p \vee q \vee (p \wedge q)$ )  
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### Readings

...and that's all we need to know.	(Quantity)
...wait, there's more.	(Quantity)
...perhaps that implies sth. about Mary?	(Relation)
...but I'm not entirely sure.	(Quality)
...that's his name, right?	(Manner)

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4. The speaker thinks she is clear, concise, etc. (Manner)

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Furthermore:

- ▶ Exhaustivity disappears in all readings except Manner

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## 4. Discussion and comparison

- 4.1. One rise to rule them all?
- 4.2. Gunlogson's rise
- 4.3. Constant's rise-fall-rise
- 4.4. Cooperative non-cooperativity
- 4.5. Other suitable semantics

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- ▶ But disconnected from other rises/readings.

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(and saying something is better than saying nothing)

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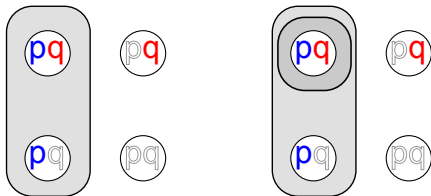
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# The final rise

The final ~~rise~~ *slide*

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## Article

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*ESSLLI StuS proceedings* ([staff.science.uva.nl/~westera/](http://staff.science.uva.nl/~westera/))

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# Appendix A. Semantics (Roelofsen, 2011)

## Ingredients

- ▶ *Possibility*: a set of worlds ( $a, b$ )
- ▶ *Proposition*: a set of possibilities ( $A, B, [\varphi]$ )
- ▶ *Informative content*:  $|\varphi| := \cup[\varphi]$
- ▶ *A restricted to b*,  $A_b := \{a \cap b \mid a \in A, a \cap b \neq \emptyset\}$

## Semantics of relevant fragment

1.  $[p] = \{\{w \in \mathbf{Worlds} \mid w(p) = \text{true}\}\}$
2.  $[\varphi \vee \psi] = ([\varphi] \cup [\psi])_{|\varphi| \cup |\psi|} = [\varphi] \cup [\psi]$
3.  $[\varphi \wedge \psi] = ([\varphi] \cup [\psi])_{|\varphi| \cap |\psi|}$

## Entailment

$A$  entails  $B$ ,  $A \models B$ , iff (i)  $\cup A \subseteq \cup B$  and (ii)  $B_{\cup A} \subseteq A$ .

## Appendix B. References

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