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**IMPLICATURES IN DISCOURSE**

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One of the characteristic marks of Gricean implicatures in general, and scalar implicatures in particular, is that they are the result of a defeasible inference.

- (1) a. John had some of the cookies  
b. John had some of the cookies. In fact he had them all.

(1a) has the implicature that John didn't have all the cookies, this implicature can be defeated by additional information, as in (1b). Scalar implicatures like that in (1a) thus depend upon some sort of nonmonotonic reasoning over semantic contents. They share this characteristic of defeasibility with inferences that result in the presence of discourse relations that link discourse segments together into a discourse structure for a coherent text or dialogue---call these implicatures *discourse* or D implicatures. I have studied these inferences about discourse structure, their effects on content and how they are computed in the theory known *Segmented Discourse Representation Theory* or SDRT. In this paper I investigate how the tools used to infer discourse relations apply scalar implicature. The benefits of this investigation are three fold: at the theoretical level. we have a unified and relatively simple framework for computing all implicatures; further, we can capture the intuitions of so called "localist" views about scalar implicatures, while making this compatible with a broadly Neo Gricean framework; finally, this framework permits us to investigate how the D-implicatures and scalar implicatures might interact, in particular how discourse structure might trigger scalar implicatures, thus explaining the variability of embedded implicatures noted recently (e.g., Geurts and Pouscolous 2009).