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**DERIVING SCALAR IMPLICATURES IN CDRT+ - A CONTEXT-DRIVEN APPROACH.**

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We focus on the fact that the derivation of scalar implicatures in a given discourse context task requires the *combined* access to different knowledge sources, and different grammatical levels. Adopting an overall Gricean perspective on implicature, we propose a formal implementation in Description Grammar for Discourse (van Leusen & Muskens 2003), a framework that models discourse interpretation as a reasoning process in which a hearer employs knowledge of the specific discourse, general grammatical and pragmatic knowledge, and world knowledge in tandem. Crucially, a description of an assertion in a discourse representation carries not just syntactic and semantic features, but also a local context. This is a partially underspecified DRS, composed of common knowledge, commitments made, and beliefs presupposed when the assertion was made.

Pairs of DRSs are defined as 'scaled semantic alternatives' *on a local context*, given the hearer's world knowledge, lexical knowledge, and knowledge of syntax and semantics. Gricean reasoning rules are defeasible inference rules. They can refer to assertions present in the discourse context, semantic alternatives derivable in their local context, participants' beliefs and commitments, and implicit questions raised in the discourse. Quantity (i) says that for any relevant alternative, the local context resulting from accepting an assertion must support that its speaker does not believe the alternative. The step from weak to strong implicature falls out naturally from the account: accommodating the strong implicature is one way of satisfying the condition on the output local context. Interactions with binding, presupposition accommodation, belief reports, can successfully be explained.