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## Játék a lehetséges világainkkal

### ReALIS:

formalizált, sőt számmátrixokon

kalkuláló pragmaszemantikai elmélet, ugyanakkor „cognitively viable”\*

Searle-riportjában Andor (2011: 1, 8–9) a searle-i pragmatikai hagyomány nézőpontjából egy ‘cognitively viable linguistic representation’ léjtogosultságát veti fel, összhangban Searle alábbi állásfoglalásával : „[B]asically, the development of formal semantics has given us a sophisticated intellectual apparatus that gives us the illusion that we are achieving understanding. But it seems to me, we are not. I mean, ... the Tarskian set theoretical analysis of truth, a tremendous formal achievement, seems to me to add nothing to the understanding of truth, what it is for a proposition to be true. [The contemporary mainstream development] in the philosophy of language ... is more and more formalistic, more and more a matter of developing formal model theories, formal semantics for different types of expressions. As far as I know, without exception, they have not, actually, increased our insight. We are not much better off understanding how does language actually work in human communication. Now, if you concentrate on certain types of utterances, then communication doesn’t seem to be very important. Two plus two equals four? Who cares how it is communicated? But I think we won’t understand the aspects of language that interest me [Searle]: how it relates to human life, how it relates to society, how it relates to human interaction, unless you see its role in the actual performance of speech acts by actual speakers.”

Judge Hiba! A hivatkozási forrás nem található., for instance, who works in the standard, Kratzerian Hiba! A hivatkozási forrás nem található. Hiba! A hivatkozási forrás nem található. framework of modality (based on the Kripke/Montague-inspired possible-worlds semantics), “admits” that “describing the semantics of uncertainty is problematic – particularly for semantic theories that are reliant on truth-conditional definitions of meaning;” and she designates the pertinent relationship between formal semantics and pragmatics as follows: “...ideally a linguistic theory will account for how natural language works in real conversational contexts, and not be restricted to only accounting for logical output, (not least because extricating the core/logical meaning of a linguistic expression from the contributions of context is highly problematic). Indeed, modality is an area of semantics where understanding the systematic interactions of context and underlying form is particularly pertinent.”

The screenshot shows a software interface for 'ReALIS' with the following components:

- Top Bar:** File, Eventualities, Tasks, Actors, Intensional profile, History.
- Header:** State: 1, Phase: 5, Description: Mismatches in the speaker--addresser correspondence, with comments.
- Eventuality Table:** A table with columns for Eventuality, Outer world (Oracle), and three agents (a - Anti, b - Bea, c - Cili).
- Agent Tables:** Three tables for agents a, b, and c, showing their internal state and correspondence rules.
- Bottom Left:** A sidebar with checkboxes for various roles: Felkiáltó, Kijelentő, Kijelentő - "Szerintem", Kérdő (which is checked), Kérdő - "Ugye", Kérdő - "Vajon", Óhajtó, and Profil létrehozása.
- Bottom Center:** An 'Edit' field containing the value  $x21=3, x22=-5$ .
- Bottom Right:** Buttons for Checking, Comments (containing the text 'A besszélő megtévesztő, mert valójában úgy tudja, hogy az esemény nem áll fenn'), Save, and another Save button.

1. ábra. A játék egy képernyőképe

Célorientált mentalizáció	Kijelentő	Felszólító	Eldöntendő kérdő
	Alap	Alap	Alap
e-re: iB	iB=α ∈ +5	iB=γ ∈ -5	iB B=γ•Θ= -5•5 → iB ∈ "0"
<u>iBuB</u> ∈ "+5	<u>iBuB</u> ∈ α* = "0"	<u>iBuB</u> = γ ∈ -5	<u>iBuBiB</u> = Θ = 5
	<u>iBuB</u> ∈ α* = "0"	<u>iBuB</u> ∈ γ = -5	→ <u>iBuBiB</u> ∈ "+5•+5•0"
e'-re, ... • W, r ∈ R ⊆ {i, u, o}	W = <u>uB+</u>	(W = 0B+) default: e' = <u>res<sub>e</sub></u>	W = <u>iB+</u>
(ΣiB rD) /  5R  ∈ "+5	iBrDuB+ ∈ Θ = 5	e'-re: iBrD	iBrDiB+ ∈ Θ = 5
iBuA ∈ "+5•+5	iBuAuB+ = β ∈ Θ	e'-re: iBuA	iBuAiB+ ∈ Θ
			döntő elem: <u>iBuB</u> = β ∈ Θ
e''-re: iIuI+ ∈ "+5•+5	iIuI+uB+ = α	e-re: iIuI+	iIuI+ <u>iB+</u> = β
<u>iAiIuI+</u> ∈ "+5	<u>iAiIuI+uB+</u> = α	e-re: iAiIuI+	iAiIuI+ <u>iB+</u> = β
	elvárható: iE = α		

2. táblázat. A három major mondattípus intenzionális profilja

Kijelentő	Kijelentő	Kijelentő
Alap	Alap	Alap
(Ideális beszélő)	Arcvédő blöff	Ordas hazugság
<u>iB</u> =+5 <sub>α</sub>	"+4 <sub>α</sub>	-5 <sub>α</sub> "
iBuB ∈ α* ("0"/"0")	'+5•'0'	'+5•'0'
iBrDuB+ = 5 <sub>β</sub>	(iB) DuB+ <u>iB+</u> = +5•-5•α'	(iB) DuB+ = +5•α
		iBuDuB+ = '+5•+5•β
iBuAuB+ = β	'+5•'+5•β	'+5•'+5•β
iIuI+uB+ = α	<u>iIuI+uB+ B+</u> = +5•+5•-5•α'	+5•+5•α
iAiIuI+uB+ = α	'+5•'+5•+5•α	'+5•'+5•+5•α

3. táblázat: Kétféle visszaélés a kijelentő alapprofillal

(1) A hallgató opcionális reakciói a címzetti profil dekódolása alapján

- a. Esztikém, ugye otthon vagy?
- b. iBuB=5 → iBuB=5 → uB ∈ 5 (konkrétan uB=-5) **címzetti megfelelés**
- b'. iBuBiB ∈ '+4 → iBuBiB ∈ '+4 → uBiB ∈ '+4
- b''. iBuDiB+ = ? → uDiB+ = -5•5
- c. iIuI+iB+ = β' ∈ 5 → iIuI+iB+ = β' → uI+ iB+ = β' → uI+ iB+ = β' (= -5)  
**centrális szándék kielégítése**
- d. iB ∈ '+4 → uB+iB(+) ∈ '+4 **profilelemek tudatosítása**
- e. iB ∈ '+4 → uB+iI+uB+iB(+) ∈ '+4 (közben uB+iB+ = -5) **gyanakvás**

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