

# Obligatory redundancy in Discourse

## Presupposition, Antipresupposition and non-truthconditional content

Pascal Amsili<sup>1</sup>    Claire Beyssade<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Université Paris Diderot & LLF  
amsili@linguist.jussieu.fr

<sup>2</sup>CNRS – Institut Jean Nicod, Paris  
Claire.Beyssade@ehess.fr

« Ling' Lunch » Paris Diderot, 18 mai 2009

# Introduction

- (1) a. Jean a fait une grosse erreur. Il ne la fera plus.  
*John made a big mistake. He won't do it again*
- b. Jean a fait une grosse erreur. Il ne la refera pas.  
*John made a big mistake. He won't redo it*
- c. Jean a fait une grosse erreur. Il ne la refera plus.  
*John made a big mistake. He won't redo it again*
- d. # Jean a fait une grosse erreur. Il ne la fera pas.  
*John made a big mistake. He won't do it*
- (2) a. Paul a fait souvent cette erreur. Jean ne la fera pas
- b. Paul a fait souvent cette erreur. Il ne la fera pas



# Introduction (3) : redundancy

assertion – assertion :

(3) # It's raining. It's raining

presupposition – assertion :

(4) # John knows that it's raining. It's raining.  
[van der Sandt, 1988]

assertion – presupposition :  / necessary

(5) a. It's raining. John knows that it's raining.  
b. John made a mistake. He won't do it again.

# Outline

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# Background

- The observation that too or again may, in some contexts, be compulsory is not new (a.o. Kaplan, Krifka, Zeevat, Saebo).
- But the phenomenon is general : a subclass of presupposition triggers gives rise to such an obligatory redundancy (*too, again, to know that, clefts, intonation...*)

# Kaplan : obligatoriness of *too*

- (6) a. Jo had fish and Mo did too  
 b. \* Jo had fish and Mo did [Kaplan, 1984, p. 510]

- (7) a. Barb is seventeen, and WENDY is old enough to have a driver's license, too  
 b. # Barb is seventeen, and WENDY is old enough to have a driver's license  
 [Green, 1968]

## Discourse role

*too* “emphasize the similarity between members of a pair of contrasting items” (p. 516)

# Kaplan : obligatoriness of *too*

- limited to 'bisentential' *too* ( $S_1$  and/but  $S_2$  *too*)
  - unclear predictions
  - variation of obligatoriness connected to variation of contrast
- (8) a. Jo likes syntax and she likes phonetics (  $?∅$  / *too* ).  
b. Jo likes syntax but she likes phonetics (  $*∅$  / *too* ).  
c. Jo has lived in NY and she has lived in LA (  $∅$  / *too* ).



# Krifka : distinctiveness constraint (1)

- Additive particles occurring after their focus
- Focus and topic accents

- (9) a. A : What did Peter and Pia eat ?  
b. B : \* P<sup>́</sup>eter ate p<sup>̀</sup>asta, and P<sup>́</sup>ia ate p<sup>̀</sup>asta  
c. B' : P<sup>́</sup>eter ate p<sup>̀</sup>asta, and P<sup>́</sup>ia ate pasta, t<sup>̀</sup>oo

# Krifka : distinctiveness constraint (2)

- Congruent answer and focus accent

(10) a. A : What did Peter eat ?

b. B : Peter ate pasta

c. B' : \* Peter ate pasta

- Partial answer and contrastive topic accent [Büring, 1998]

(11) a. A : What did Peter and Pia eat ?

b. B : \* Peter ate pasta

c. B' : Peter ate pasta

# Krifka : distinctiveness constraint (3)

## Distinctiveness constraint

If [...  $T$  ...  $C$  ...] is a contrastive answer to a question, then there is no alternative  $T'$  of  $T$  such that the speaker is willing to assert [...  $T'$  ...  $C$  ...].

- *too* allows to violate distinctiveness

(12) a. A : What did Peter and Pia eat ?

b. B : \* P<sup>1</sup>eter ate p<sup>2</sup>asta, and P<sup>1</sup>ia ate p<sup>2</sup>asta

c. B' : P<sup>1</sup>eter ate p<sup>2</sup>asta, and P<sup>1</sup>ia ate pasta, t<sup>0</sup>oo

# Krifka : distinctiveness constraint (4)

- A contrastive topic accent in the first part of the answer triggers a distinctiveness implicature
  - *too* cancels this implicature
- The obligatoriness of *too* is explained only when there is a contrastive accent
- Only additive particles are concerned

# Sæbø : back to presupposition

- (13) When the gods arrive at Jotunheim, the giants prepare the wedding feast. But during the feast, the bride —Thor, that is— devours an entire ox and eight salmon. He also drinks three barrels of beer. This astonishes Thrym. But Loki averts the danger by explaining that Freyja has been looking forward to coming to Jotunheim so much that she has not eaten for a week. When Thrym lifts the bridal veil to kiss the bride, he is startled to find himself looking into Thor's burning eyes. This time, ( # Ø / too ), Loki saves the situation, explaining that the bride has not slept for a week for longing for Jotunheim.

# Sæbø : back to presupposition

- The obligatoriness of *too* should be explained by the inferences triggered by the *second* sentence

- (14) Swift Deer could see pine-clad mountains on the other side of the Rain Valley. Far away to the east and west the dry prairies stretched out as far as the eye could see. (i) To the north lay the yellow-brown desert, a low belt of green cactus-covered ridges and distant blue mountain ranges with sharp peaks. (ii) To the south ( #  $\emptyset$  / too ) he could see mountains.

# Sæbø : back to presupposition

- Presupposition more important than contrast
- Explanation based on a reasoning triggered by the second sentence

# Generalization

- Obligatory presupposition can be observed with other presupposition triggers.

→ Which triggers?



# Additive particles

- (15) a. Jean est malade, Marie est malade ( #  $\emptyset$  / aussi )  
*John is sick, Mary is sick (  $\emptyset$  / too )*
- (16) a. Jean n'est pas malade, Marie n'est pas malade ( #  $\emptyset$  /  
non plus )  
*John is not sick, Mary is not sick (  $\emptyset$  / either )*

# Aspectual particles

- (17) a. Léa a fait une bêtise. Elle ne la ( #  $\emptyset$  / re- )fera pas.  
*Lea did a silly thing. She won't (  $\emptyset$  / re- ) do it.*
- b. Il était là hier, il est ( #  $\emptyset$  / encore / toujours) là.  
*He was there yesterday, he is (  $\emptyset$  / again / still) there*
- c. Il a appelé hier. Il a de nouveau appelé aujourd'hui  
*He called yesterday. He called again today*
- d. Ce site a été créé il y a deux ans. Il n'existe ( # pas / plus )  
*This site was created two years ago. It doesn't exist (  $\emptyset$  / anymore )*

# Factive verbs (1)

- know *that* vs. know *whether*

- (18) a. Léa est partie en Afrique. Jean ne le dit à personne, bien qu'il sache (# si / que) elle est partie là-bas.  
*Lea's gone to Africa. John tells no one, even though he knows ( whether / that ) she's gone there*

## Factive verbs (2)

- vérifier *que* vs. vérifier *si*

(19) a. Il y a eu une fuite d'eau, mais quelqu'un l'a réparée. Jean a appelé le plombier pour qu'il vérifie ( ? si / que ) le problème est réglé.

*There was a leakage, but somebody fixed it. Jean called the plumber so that he checks ( whether / that ) the problem is solved*

## Factive verbs (3)

- ignorer *que* vs. ignorer *si*

(20) a. Jean est revenu de vacances. Mais comme il n'a téléphoné à personne, au bureau, tout le monde ignore ( ? si / que ) il est chez lui.

*John has come back from vacation. But since he called no one, at his office everybody 'ignores' ( whether / that ) he is at home.*

# Clefts and prosody

- Clefts and prosody in English

- (21) a. Someone fixed the dinner. It is John who did it.  
b. Someone fixed the dinner. John did it.  
c. # Someone fixed the dinner. John did it.

- Clefts in French

- (22) a. Quelqu'un a préparé le dîner. Ce n'est pas Jean qui l'a fait/# Jean ne l'a pas fait.  
*Someone fixed the dinner. It is not Jean who did it / Jean did not do it*

# Not all presupposition triggers

- (23) a. Max owns a Ferrari. No one but Max does  
b. Max owns a Ferrari. **Only** Max does
- (24) a. It is raining. Bob doesn't like it when it rains.  
b. It is raining. Bob **regrets** that it's raining.

- additive particles
- aspectual particles
- clefts / intonation
- some factive verbs/constructions

→ What do they have in common ?





Consider two sentences,  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , which only differ with respect to their presuppositional content  $P$ .

$S_1$   $\langle A, \emptyset \rangle$  *i.e.*  $S_1$  asserts  $A$  and conveys no presupposition

$S_2$   $\langle A, P \rangle$  *i.e.*  $S_1$  asserts  $A$  and presupposes  $P$

We claim that in a context where the content  $P$  has been asserted, the use of  $S_2$  is obligatory.

- (25) a.  $\# P. S_1.$   
b.  $P. S_2.$

# A Pragmatic Explanation (1)

- Starting point : *maximize presupposition*

- (26) a. # A father of the victim arrived at the scene  
b. The father of the victim arrived at the scene

⟨a, the⟩ forms an alternative pair

Make your contribution presuppose as much as possible

[Heim, 1991]

In Sauerland / Percus terminology, (26) is unfelicitous because it triggers an implicated presupposition / antipresupposition incompatible with background knowledge

## A Pragmatic Explanation (2)

(27) John made a mistake. He won't do it ( $\neq \emptyset$  / again ).

Assertion : *John made a mistake*

Choice :  $S_1$  : He won't do it

$S_2$  : He won't do it again

- $S_2$  is 'presuppositionally stronger' than  $S_1$

$S_2 \rightarrow S_1$  but not  $S_1 \rightarrow S_2$

$S_1$  antipresupposes 'John made a mistake' *i.e.*

$S_1$  implicates 'John didn't make any mistake', which is incompatible with the assertion of the first sentence. Thus (A.  $S_1$ ) is unfelicitous.

On the contrary,  $S_2$  doesn't convey any antipresupposition.

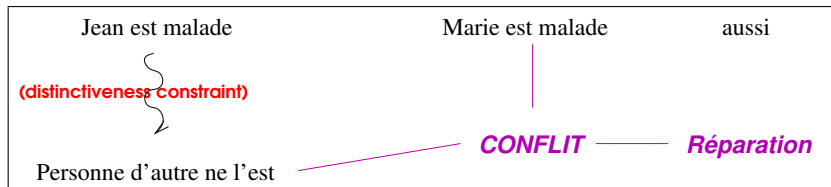
Thus (A.  $S_2$ ) is felicitous

# A Pragmatic Explanation (3)

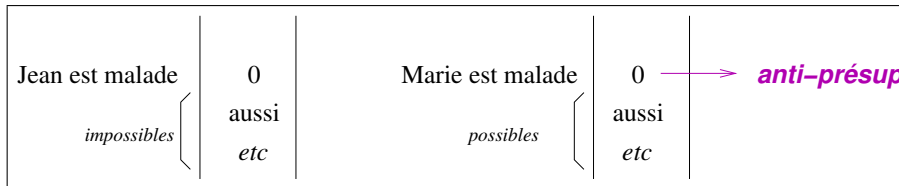
- Percus' alternative pairs :  
⟨the, a ⟩, ⟨both, every ⟩, ⟨the, every ⟩, ...
  
- our pairs :  
⟨too,  $\emptyset$  ⟩, ⟨again,  $\emptyset$  ⟩, ⟨anymore,  $\emptyset$  ⟩, ⟨cleft,  $\emptyset$  ⟩,  
⟨that, whether ⟩, ...

Difference : ⟨TR(S), S⟩

# Krifka's proposal



# Our proposal



# Counter examples

## Enumeration

(28) a. Jean est malade, Marie est malade, Paul est malade, tout le monde est malade alors!  
*John is sick, Marie is sick, Paul is sick, everybody is sick then!*

- Specific prosody for enumeration

(29) John is sick + *enumeration contour*  
 $sick(j) + \exists x (x \neq j \wedge sick(x))$

“cataphoric presupposition”



# Counter examples

## Contrast/parallel

- (30) a. Il était là hier, il est là aujourd'hui  
*He was there yesterday, he is there today*
- b. Il était là hier, il est **encore** là aujourd'hui  
*He was there yesterday, he is still there today*

# Counter examples

Back to Kaplan

- Variability of obligatoriness

- (31) a. Jo likes syntax and she likes phonetics ( ? $\emptyset$  / too).  
b. Jo likes syntax but she likes phonetics ( \* $\emptyset$  / too).  
c. Jo has lived in NY and she has lived in LA ( $\emptyset$  / too).

- Tentative explanation

- (32) a. Jo likes syntax and [she likes phonetics]<sub>F</sub> ( ? $\emptyset$  / too).  
b. Jo likes syntax but she likes [phonetics]<sub>F</sub> ( \* $\emptyset$  / too).

# Counter examples

## Particles with asserted content

(33) A : Est-ce que Marie est venue ?

B : Oui.

A : Et Jean ? / Jean aussi ? / \* Jean ? (cf Engdahl)

(34) A : Marie est venue.

B : Est-ce que Jean est venu (\*∅ / aussi / lui ) ?

(35) – Marie est légère

– Moi, je suis légère (\*∅ / aussi )

# Conclusion

- Sub-class of presupposition triggers, which have no asserted content.
- “Maximize presupposition” applies to these items, and predicts their obligatoriness.
- Issues :
  - what triggers the comparison between S and S + too ?
  - how many classes of pairs ?
    - <too,  $\emptyset$ >
    - <both, every> : both asserts every and presupposes  $|n| = 2$
    - <the, a> : the doesn't assert a.

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