1  Problematic conversations


Hover text: “She also starts every letter with ‘Dear Future ⟨Your Name⟩’”

3. From *The Pink Panther Strikes Again*.  
Clouseau: Does your dog bite?  
Hotel Clerk: No.  
Clouseau: [bowing down to pet the dog] Nice doggie.  
[Dog barks and bites Clouseau in the hand]  
Clouseau: I thought you said your dog did not bite!  
Hotel Clerk: That is not my dog.


5. From the Galantucci and Roberts [2014] “crossed conversations” paper.

1.1 The Gricean principle of cooperativeness

“Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged” [Grice, 1975, pg. 45].

Two (of four) maxims:

- **Quantity**: Be exactly as informative as required.
- **Relation**: Be relevant.
2 Anaphora as a clue

   John drank the wine on the table. It was brown and round.

7. Evidence for discourse segments and their (in)accessibility.

Example adapted from Sidner [1979].
7(a) 1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
     2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
     3. but he mailed it book-rate,
     4. so it took forever to arrive.
     5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
     6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
     7. It took almost three weeks before I finally got it.

7(b)
   1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
   2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
   3. but he mailed it book-rate,
   4. so it took forever to arrive.
   5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
   6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
   7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.
   8. They combine to form an anagram of the final answer.

7(c) 1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
     2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
     3. but he mailed it book-rate,
     4. so it took forever to arrive.
     5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
     6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
     7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.
     8. Anyway, they combine to form an anagram of the final answer.

7(d) These phenomena cannot be completely explained by the presence of the cue phrase “anyway”.
   1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
   2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
   3. but he mailed it book-rate,
   4. so it took forever to arrive.
   5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
   6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
   7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.
   8. Anyway, they combine to form an anagram of the final answer.

8. Example appears in Grosz and Sidner [1986] credited to Polanyi and Scha “forthcoming”, although the published versions of Polanyi and Scha that I was able to find give a similar but longer discourse.
   8(a) John came by and left the groceries.
   8(b) Stop that you kids.
   8(c) And I put them away after he left.
3 The importance of intention recognition

   A1: Do you know when the train to Boston leaves?
   B1: Yes.
   A2: I want to know when the train to Boston leaves.
   B2: I understand.

References


