

Grice's Main Analysis

Recall: Grice analyzes utterance and sentence (/word) meanings into speaker meanings. So if he can analyze speaker meanings into speaker *intentions* (to do things) then he'll have given a reduction of the intentionality of language into the intentionality of thought.

Analysis 1. A speaker S meant that X by uttering U just in case the speaker intended, by uttering U that the addressee of U come to believe X.

Counterexample 1. Marie wants to get Fritz in trouble, and leaves a jewel she has stolen in Fritz' home, knowing that the police chief will find it and think that Fritz is the culprit.

Analysis 2 A speaker S meant that X by uttering U just in case the speaker intended all of the following by uttering U:

- (i) that the addressee of U comes to believe X...
- (ii) while being aware of S's intention in (i).

Counterexamples 2.

- (A) Herod presents the head of John the Baptist to Salome on a charger.
- (B) Feeling faint, a child lets its mother see how pale it is.
- (C) I leave the china my daughter has broken around for my wife to see.

Grice's instructive example: compare getting someone to believe something by showing them a photograph of it happening, as opposed to drawing them a picture of it. (Essentially this doesn't distinguish "showing" from "telling"). This leads to...

"Final" Analysis A speaker S meant that X by uttering U just in case the speaker intended all of the following by uttering U :

- (i) that the addressee of U comes to believe X...
- (ii) while being aware of S's intention in (i)...
- (iii) and that the addressee believe X *because* they take the speaker's intention in (i) to be a reason for believing X .