

1.3.xa. Exercise answers

1. The following are perhaps the most likely answers though they are not the only correct ones:
 - a. implies: *No vegetables are on the boy's plate*
implicates: *The boy has finished his vegetables*
 - b. implies: *The trunk is not empty*
implicates: *There is beer in the cooler*
 - c. implies: *The speaker has seen a movie by the director in question.*
implicates: *The speaker has not seen the new movie* [with further implicatures depending on the tone of voice]
2. The truth value of *I'm Adam* depends on features of the context in which it is uttered—specifically, on the identity of the speaker. So, it is not true in some contexts of utterance. A sentence like this can inform us of the identity of the speaker. We derive this information not simply by assuming that the actual world is a world in which the sentence true but by assuming that the sentence has been uttered in a context in which it is true.
3. Of course, if Austin was right, thousands of answers are possible. The most I can do is note a five-fold classification of speech acts (which is due to the philosopher John Searle but based on Austin's ideas) along with examples of performative verbs for each sort of act: **representatives** (e.g., *assert* and *conclude*) commit the speaker to the truth of something, **directives** (e.g., *order* and *ask*) are attempts to get the speaker's audience to do something, **commissives** (e.g., *promise* and *threaten*) commit the speaker to some future action, **expressives** (e.g., *apologize* and *congratulate*) express a psychological state, and **declarations** (e.g., *sentence* and *promote*) effect some change in an institution.