

<p>CONTEXTUAL CONSTRAINTS</p> <p>- Positive or negative aspects that “frame”, as it were, the act of communication altering its eventual quality and the scope and range of balances of effects and effort</p>	<p>SPEAKER’S INTENDED PROPOSITIONAL INTERPRETATION</p> <p>- Explicature</p> <p>- Strong implicature (implicated premises) (implicated conclusions)</p> <p>- Higher-level explicatures (propositional attitude)</p>	<p>SPEAKER-SUPPORTED NON-PROPOSITIONAL EFFECTS</p> <p>- Affective attitude</p> <p>(feelings and emotions associated with the production of the utterance)</p>	<p>SPEAKER- OR HEARER-SUPPORTED PROPOSITIONAL IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>- Weak implicatures</p> <p>(triggered by speaker’s utterance and sometimes supported by him/her, and sometimes extracted by hearer’s sole responsibility)</p>	<p>NON-INTENDED NON-PROPOSITIONAL EFFECTS GENERATED IN HEARER BEYOND THE ACT OF COMMUNICATION</p> <p>- Positive or negative effects on the hearer beyond the interpretation of the utterance</p> <p>A: Within hearer’s awareness</p> <p>B: Beyond hearer’s awareness</p>
<p>Framing the actual act of communication and affecting its eventual (ir)relevance, even if prior to communication, by adding effects and/or effort</p>	<p>OSTENSIVE COMMUNICATION (typical object of cognitive pragmatics research)</p>		<p>Derived from the speaker’s utterance but often not overtly intended to be recovered</p>	<p>Extracted or derived by the hearer beyond utterance interpretation, but affecting eventual (ir)relevance of the act of communication</p>
<p>COVERED BY RELEVANCE-THEORETIC RESEARCH</p>				