

# Logic and Language

## Conventional Implicature

How, if at all, do the words 'and' and 'but' differ in meaning?

## Essential Reading

- Gottlob Frege, "The Thought: A Logical Inquiry", reprinted (and translated) in *Mind*, New Series, vol. 65 (1956), pp. 289-311
- H. P. Grice, "Logic and Conversation", reprinted in his *Studies in the Ways of Words*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press (1989), pp. 22-40
- Kent Bach, "The Myth of Conventional Implicature", *Linguistics and Philosophy*, vol. 22 (1999), pp. 327-66

## Additional Reading

- L. Karttunen & S. Peters (1979), "Conventional Implicatures", *Syntax and Semantics*, vol. 11, pp. 1-56
- H. P. Grice, "Further Notes on Logic and Conversation", reprinted in his *Studies in the Ways of Words*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press (1989), pp. 41-57

## Past Paper Questions

- 2004, Q20: How, if at all, do the words 'and' and 'but' differ in meaning?
- 2008, Q13: Can we make a sharp distinction between conventional and conversational implicatures?
- 2009, Q3a. Does the phenomenon of conventional implicature threaten the distinction between semantics and pragmatics?
- 2010, Q6: Are conventional implicatures semantic or pragmatic?
- 2011, Q9b: Are there any reasons to believe in conventional implicatures?
- 2014, Q6a: How, if it all, do the words 'and' and 'but' differ in meaning?