

POST-GRADUATE COURSE ON
FUNCTIONAL DISCOURSE GRAMMAR

THE INTERPERSONAL LEVEL

IPC-FDG-2018, Salvador, Brazil

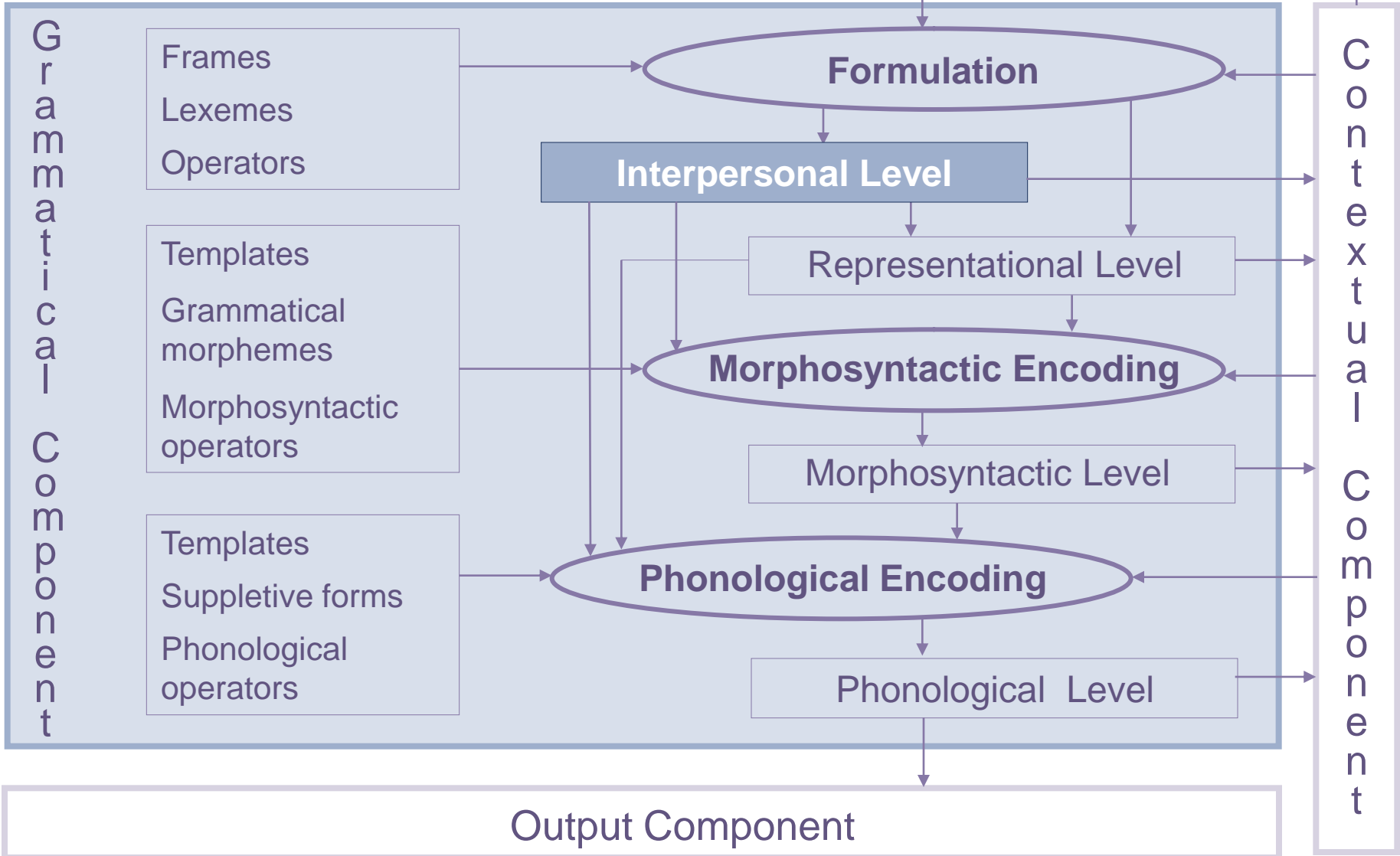
Contents

- The Interpersonal Level
- Hierarchical organization
- Moves
- Discourse Acts
- Illocutions
- Speech Participants
- Communicated Contents
- Subacts
- Exercises

The Interpersonal Level (1)

- The IL captures all distinctions that concern the **interaction** between Speaker and Addressee (H&M: 46)
- What is represented is not the contents of the message but the sequence of **actions** performed by the Speaker in building up a linguistic utterance
- The IL is, in other words, a **strategic level**, representing the steps taken by the Speaker to realize his/her communicative intention.

Conceptual Component



The Interpersonal Level (2)

The IL and the Conceptual Component:

- The Conceptual Component contains all ideas and intentions triggering a particular linguistic expression
- At IL the available primitives (frames, lexemes, operators) restrict the Speaker's options to express these intentions
- Distinction between Conceptual Component and Interpersonal Level underlies indirect speech acts (see H&M: 39-40; 73)
 - ▣ It's hot in here.
 - ▣ (Serving food) It may be hot.

The Interpersonal Level (3)

- The IL deals with all the formal aspects of a linguistic unit that reflect its role in the **interaction** between Speaker and Addressee; e.g.
 - Illocutionary force
 - Relation between Speaker and Hearer
 - Rhetoric and pragmatics
 - **Rhetoric**: concerned with the ways in which components of a discourse are ordered and formally coded to achieve the speaker's communicative goals
 - **Pragmatics**: understood here as studying how speakers mould their messages in view of their expectations of the Addressee's current state of mind (e.g. shared knowledge, saliency, identifiability).

7

Hierarchical organization

Interpersonal Layers

Interpersonal units:

- Move (M)
- Discourse Act (A)
- Illocution (F), e.g. Declarative, Interrogative
- Speech Participants (P_1, P_2)
- Communicated Content (C):
 - Subact of Ascription (T): Speaker's evocation of a property, e.g. 'tall', 'eat', 'car'
 - Subact of Reference (R): Speaker's evocation of an entity (a concrete or abstract referent)

Hierarchical organization

9

$(\Pi M_1: [$	$] (M_1): \Sigma (M_1))_{\Phi}$	Move
$(\Pi A_{1-N}: [$	$] (A_1): \Sigma (A_1))_{\Phi}$	Discourse Act
$(\Pi F_1: \text{ILL } (F_1): \Sigma (F_1))_{\Phi}$		Illocution
$(\Pi P_1: [\dots] (P_1) : \Sigma (P_1))_{\Phi}$		Speaker
$(\Pi P_2: [\dots] (P_2): \Sigma (P_2))_{\Phi}$		Addressee
$(\Pi C_1: [$	$] (C_1): \Sigma (C_1))_{\Phi}$	Comm. Content
$(\Pi T_{1-N} [\dots] (T_1): \Sigma (T_1))_{\Phi}$		Ascriptive Subact
$(\Pi R_{1-N} [\dots] (R_1): \Sigma (T_1))_{\Phi}$		Referential Subact

Example

A: Did you buy anything?

B: Yes, *a really expensive watch*.

(-id R₁: [(T₁) (emph T₂)] (R₁))_{FOC}

- One Referential Subact (R₁), representing the Speaker's attempt to evoke a referent.
- This Referential Subact has a complex head consisting of two Ascriptive Subacts (T₁, T₂), corresponding to the properties 'expensive' and 'watch'.
- The modifier *really* is analysed at the IL because it expresses emphatic commitment on the part of the Speaker.
- The evoked referent is presented as unidentifiable for the Addressee (-id).
- The Subact provides new information; it is assigned the pragmatic function Focus.

11

The Move

The Move

- The Move is “the largest unit of interaction relevant to grammatical analysis” (H&M: 50)
- It functions as “an autonomous contribution to an ongoing interaction” (ibid.)
- In FDG, defined as
 - provoking a Reaction
 - being a Reaction
- Moves typically impact the Phonological Level
- In speech, Move \approx turn
- In writing, Move \approx paragraph
- Domain of grammatically relevant coherence relations

The Head of the Move

- Each Move is headed by one or more Discourse Acts
 - Discourse Acts: ‘the smallest identifiable units of communicative behaviour’ (Kroon 1995)
- If the Move consists of more than one Discourse Act (i.e. has a configurational head), the relation between these Discourse Act may be one of:
 - Equipollence (Nucleus and Nucleus)
 - Dependence (Nucleus and Dependent)

Equipollence

14

- Equipollent Discourse Acts are of equal communicative importance:
 - both have their own intonation contour
 - both could form a complete *Move* by themselves.

A: What happened at Wimbledon yesterday?

$(M_1: (A_1) (M_1))$

B: Murray won. And Federer lost.

$(M_1: [(A_1) (A_2)] (M_1))$

Dependence

15

- Dependent Discourse Acts depend on a Nuclear Act
- Dependent Discourse Acts have a rhetorical function:
 - Motivation, Concession, Orientation, Correction, Condition, Confirmation, Reinforcement, Aside

Watch out because there will be trick questions in the exam.

$(M_1: [(A_1) (A_2)_{\text{Motiv}}] (M_1))$ (see H&M: 54)

My brother, I promise not to betray him.

$(M_1: [(A_1)_{\text{Orient}} (A_2)] (M_1))$ (see H&M: 54)

Modifiers of the Move

16

- Lexical indication of Move's role in discourse
 - *to cut a long story short; to sum up; to come back to*
 - $(M_1: [(A_1) \dots (A_n)] (M_1))$: *to sum up* (M_1)
- Modifiers are themselves still modifiable:
 - *To sum up briefly*, I hope I have shown that Edward Albee tailors his dramatic language to the specific play. (Internet)
- In practice confusion possible with:
 - Modifier of Discourse Act (difference in scope)
 - Modifier of Episode/SoA (different kinds of entity modified)
 - What is criterial is that Move operators reflect the language user's (discourse) strategy

Operators on the Move

17

- Grammatical indication of Move's role in discourse
- Grammaticalized discourse organization markers:
 - *in_sum* ('sum'); *however* ('contr'); *anyway* ('pop')
- No longer modifiable (but some can still be focalized)
 - I know this is a true story, because when my Aunt Peg was a little girl she used to live next door to Mrs Sugar, who was a witch. ... Everybody in the street knew she was a witch. She used to give you silverweed for freckles and camomile for bellyache. *Anyway*, Mrs Sugar died, and she was buried in the cemetery, and had an angel on her grave. Soon after ... (BYU-BNC, spoken)
 - (*pop* M₁: [(A₁) ... (A_n)] (M₁))

18

The Discourse Act

The Discourse Act

- Discourse Acts are
 - “the smallest identifiable units of communicative behaviour. In contrast to the higher order units called Moves, they do not necessarily further the communication in terms of approaching a conversational goal” (Kroon 1995: 65).
- Always part of a Move
- Always contains an Illocution (only one per Act)
- No equivalent to any layer at other levels, though there are default relations:
 - Propositional Content (RL), the Clause (ML), the Intonational Phrase (PL)
 - BUT: Discourse Acts may also consist smaller or larger units

The head of the Discourse Act

- The head of the Discourse Act consists of at most four components:
 - Illocution (F_1)
 - Participant with Speaker function (P_1)_S
 - Participant with Addressee function (P_2)_A
 - Communicated Content (C_1)
- Illocutions can be:
 - Expressive
 - Communicative – Interactive
 - Communicative – Contentive
 - Performative
 - Abstract

Types of Discourse Act

- Expressive Discourse Acts have two components (e.g. *Ouch!*)
 - Illocution (F_1)
 - Participant with Speaker function (P_1)_S

- Communicative-Interactive Discourse Acts have three components (e.g. *Congratulations!*)
 - Illocution (F_1)
 - Participant with Speaker function (P_1)_S
 - Participant with Addressee function (P_2)_A

- Communicative-Contentive Discourse Acts have four components (e.g. *John bought a book*)
 - Illocution, Speaker, Addressee, Communicated Content

Modifiers of the Discourse Act

22

- Lexical indication of
 - stylistic properties: *briefly*
 - the role within the Move: *in addition, finally*.
 - emphasis: *really*
 - mitigation: *sort-of*
 - a Speaker's emotional state (e.g. sadness, surprise):
 - *Sadly*, we have to report the death of Mr. Jim Parker, no. 112 (BYU-BNC, written, miscellaneous)
 - $(A_1: [(F_1) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1)] (A_1))$: **sadly** (A_1)
- Modifier at Discourse Act or Illocution (emphasis, mitigation)?:
 - Discourse Act if applicable to different kinds of Illocution.

Operators of the Discourse Act

23

- Grammatical (e.g. prosodic) indication of:
 - Irony
 - *Great.*
 - Mitigation (*just*)
 - Emphasis:
 - *dammit*
 - phonological realization:
 - She has grown!
 - Did you say you were pregnant?!
 - (**emph** A₁: [(F₁) (P₁)_S (P₂)_A (C₁)] (A₁))

24

The Illocution

The Illocution

- “The Illocution of a Discourse Act captures the lexical and formal properties of that Discourse Act that can be attributed to its conventionalized interpersonal use in achieving a communicative intention.” (H&M: 68)
- Presence of an Illocution is an important diagnostic for recognizing Discourse Acts
- There is no one-to-one relationship between a specific communicative intention and an Illocution:
 - unrestricted range of communicative intentions
 - restricted number of frames per language

The head of the Illocution

Illocutions may have different types of head:

- abstract predicate (declarative, interrogative)
 - implicit performative
 - corresponds to specific grammatical distinctions:
 - constituent order
 - particles
 - intonation
- lexical predicate (*promise, name, declare*)
 - explicit performative
- interjections and related expressions

Abstract Illocutions (1)

27

- Ready-made Illocutions, conventional conversational use.
 - John bought a book: declarative
($A_1: [(F_1: \text{DECL } (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1)]) (A_1)$)
 - Did John buy a book?: interrogative
($A_1: [(F_1: \text{INTER } (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1)]) (A_1)$)
- For each language only as many Illocutions are distinguished as justified by the grammatical distinctions in that language (morphosyntactic or phonological)

Abstract Illocutions (2)

28

- Illocutionary primitives:
 - DECLarative (informing)
 - INTERrogative (asking)
 - INTERPellative (attracting attention)
 - IMPERative (ordering to do)
 - PROHibitive (ordering not to do)
 - OPTative (wishing well)
 - IMPRECatave (wishing ill)
 - HORTative (suggesting/encouraging S + A to do)
 - DISHORTative (suggesting/encouraging S + A not to do)
 - ADMONitive (warning)
 - COMMissive (promising/committing)
 - SUPPLicative (asking permission)
 - EXCLamative (exclaiming)

Application

29

- How many of these abstract illocutions are coded in English / Brazilian Portuguese?

Application

- Illocutionary primitives (✓ = present in English):
 - DECLarative ✓ (I bought a book)
 - INTERrogative ✓ (Did you buy a book?/What did you buy?)
 - INTERPellative ✓ (Hey!)
 - IMPERative ✓ (Go away!)
 - PROHibitive
 - OPTative ✓ (May he rest in peace/rot in hell)
 - IMPRECatative
 - HORTative ✓ (Let's go for a drink)
 - DISHORTative
 - ADMONitive
 - COMMissive
 - SUPPLicative
 - EXCLamative ✓ (What a mess!)

Lexical Illocutions (1)

31

- I promise to do the washing up
- I hereby inform you that I wish to resign
(A_1 : [(F_1 : **promise** (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1 : – do the washing up –)
(C_1))] (A_1))

Performatives – function:

- Do not describe, report or state
- Are not true or false; can't be denied
- Can't be checked against the world

Performatives – form

- First person
- Present tense

Lexical Illocutions (2)

32

- Expressives: Interjections
 - *Ouch! Yuck!*
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{ouch}_{1ntj} (F_1)) (P_1)_S] (A_1))$
- Interactives: (almost) invariable forms
 - *Congratulations (on winning the race)!; Thank you (for not smoking); Good morning*
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{thanks} (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A \{(C_1)\}] (A_1))$

Vocatives

33

- Communicative-Interactive Discourse Acts serve to gain or hold the Addressee's attention
- Involve either abstract predicate of Interpellation (as in *James!*) or a lexical particle as in (*Hey James!*)
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: INTER_{Intj} (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2: James (P_2)) (A_1))$
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: hey_{Intj} (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2: James (P_2)) (A_1))$
- There may be expanded with a Communicated Content:
 - *Friends, Romans, gentlemen, ...*
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: INTER_{Intj} (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1: -- Friends, Romans ... -- (C_1))] (A_1))$

Modifiers of the Illocution

34

- Lexical indication of a speaker's strategic refinement of the Illocution
 - *I sincerely promise my government will not increase taxes*
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{promise } (F_1)): \text{sincerely } F_1]) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1) (A_1)$
 - *He is frankly not a very good painter*
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{DECL } (F_1)): \text{frankly } F_1]) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1) (A_1)$
- Resemble manner adverbs, but may be formally distinguished in other languages:
 - Dutch:
 - Peter heeft mij alles *eerlijk* verteld (Manner)
'Peter honestly told me everything.'
 - *Eerlijk gezegd* ken ik hem helemaal niet. (Illocution)
'Frankly, I don't know him at all.'

Operators of the Illocution

35

- Grammatical indication of a speaker's mitigation or reinforcement of the Illocution:
 - mitigation:
 - *Please*, leave me alone.
 - reinforcement:
 - Oh, *do* shut up!
 - (Please,) *do* sit down.
 - (A_1 : [**reinf** F_1 : IMP (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1)] (A_1))

36

The Participants

Participants

37

- The two Speech Participants P_1 and P_2 alternate as Speaker and Addressee; S(peaker) and A(ddressee) are functions
- Participants need to be distinguished from referring expressions, which are part of the Communicated Content.
 - Non-performative (abstract) Illocutions:
 - *I'll be home by eight.*
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{DECL } (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1: [... \mathbf{(R_1: [+S, -A] (R_1))} ...] (C_1))]) (A_1))$
 - Performative (lexical) Illocutions:
 - *I promise I'll be home by eight.*
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{promise } (F_1)) \mathbf{(P_1: [+S, -A] (P_1))}_S (P_2)_A (C_1: [... \mathbf{(R_1: [+S, -A] (R_1))} ...] (C_1))]) (A_1))$

The head of the Participants

38

Heads may be:

- Empty (default)
- Abstract
 - *I* promise *you* that I'll be home by eight.
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{promise } (F_1)) (P_1: \mathbf{+S, -A} (P_1))_S (P_2: \mathbf{-S, +A} (P_2))_A (C_1)] (A_1))$
 - Hey *you*!
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{hey } (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2: \mathbf{-S, +A} (P_2))]) (A_1))$
- Lexical
 - *the Salvadoran Government* hereby states that ...
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{state } (F_1)) (P_1: \mathbf{- the Salvadoran Government - (P_1))}_S (P_2)_A (C_1)] (A_1))$

Modifiers of the Participants

39

- Since Speech Participants are typically headless, they are rarely modified
- When the head is specified, as in the case of a performative Discourse Act or a vocative, modifiers can be used:
 - You *fool*!
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{INTERP } (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2: [-S, +A] (P_2))]: \mathbf{fool} (P_2))_A] (A_1))$

Operators of the Participants

40

□ Operators at the layer of the Speech Participants are rare, at least in English

□ Possible when the Participant has a head:

- number (*I* vs. *we*)

- I promise *you-guys* that I'll be home by eight.

- $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{promise } (F_1)) (\mathbf{1} P_1: [+S, -A] (P_1))_S (\mathbf{m} P_2: [-S, +A] (P_2))_A (C_1)] (A_1))$

- other languages: social status, politeness

- Spanish:

¿Están

2.PL.FORMALCOP.PROG

'Are you awake?'

despiertas?

awake.PL.FEM

$(A_1: [(F_1: \text{INTER } (F_1)) (P_1)_S (\mathbf{h} P_2)_A (C_1)] (A_1))$

41

The Communicated Content

The Communicated Content

42

- The totality of what the speaker wishes to evoke
- Evocation is an action consisting of one or more Subacts:
 - Subact of Ascription: evocation of a property
 - Subact of Reference: evocation of a referent
- Pragmatic function assignment:
 - Subacts in the Communicated Content (C) may be:
 - New/Salient: Focus
 - Given/Presupposed: Topic
 - Contrasted: Contrast

The head of the Comm. Cont.

43

- Communicated Contents have a configurational (complex) head, consisting of one or more Subacts:
 - That big dog chased our cat.
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{DECL } (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1: [(T_1) (R_1) (R_2)] (C_1))]) (A_1))$
 - where:
 - $T_1 = \text{chase}$
 - $R_1 = \text{that big dog}$
 - $R_2 = \text{our cat}$

Pragmatic Functions: Focus

44

Focus (vs. Background):

- Focus function is assigned to Subacts presenting new information, filling a gap in the Addressee's knowledge.
 - A: What did you buy?
B: I bought a book.
 - $(C_1: [(T_1) (R_1)_{TOP} (R_2)_{FOC}] (C_1))$

Pragmatic Functions: Topic

45

Topic (vs. Comment):

- **Topic** function is assigned to Subacts which signal how the Communicated Content relates to the gradually constructed record in the Contextual Component.
- In most cases Topics contain information that is given in (or inferable from) the Contextual Component.
 - I bought *a book*.
It was very expensive.
 - $(C_1: [(T_1)_{\text{FOC}} (R_1)_{\text{TOP}}] (C_1))$

Pragmatic Functions: Contrast

46

Contrast (vs. Overlap):

- Contrast function signals the Speaker's desire to bring out certain differences between two or more Communicated Contents or between a Communicated Content and other contextually available information.
 - (I didn't buy a book,) *I bought a DVD*
 - $(C_1: [(T_1) (R_1)_{\text{TOP}} (R_2)_{\text{CONTR}}] (C_1))$

Content frames

47

Typical content frames for English:

- Thetic:
 - $(C_1: [(SA_1) \dots (SA_N)]_{FOC} (C_1))$
 - all new information: *a train arrived*
- Categorical:
 - $(C_1: [(SA_1)_{TOP} \dots (SA_N)_{FOC}] (C_1))$
 - comment on a topic: *it was very expensive*
- Presentative:
 - $(C_1: [(SA_1) \dots (SA_N)_{TOPFOC}] (C_1))$
 - introduce a new topic: *there's a man at the door*

Modifiers of the Comm. Cont.

Modifiers of the Communicated Content may:

- indicate speaker attitude (*unfortunately, sadly, surprisingly*)
- indicate that Communicated Content has been expressed or implied by others (*reportedly, supposedly, or so he says, I hear*):
 - *I hear* you are getting married.
 - *Allegedly* John has committed plagiarism.
- serve as a quotative:
 - John would be late, *or so he said*.

Operators of the Comm. Cont.

49

- English has no operators at this layer
- Other languages use grammatical means to indicate, for instance, the relayed status of a Communicated Content:
 - Shipibo:
Cai-**ronqui** reocoocainyantanke.
going-REP he.turned.over
'Reportedly, while he was going (in the boat), he turned over.'

Application

50

Provide IL representations the two turns in the following dialogue:

- A: What has she done?
B: Reportedly she stole some documents.

Application

Provide IL representations the two turn in the following dialogue:

□ A: What has she done?

B: Reportedly she stole some documents.

- $(M_1: (A_1: [(F_1: \text{INTER } (F_1)) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1: [(T_1) (-id +sp R_1)_{\text{FOC}} (+id +sp R_2: [-S, +A] (R_2)) (C_1)) (A_1)) (M_1))$
- $(M_2: (A_2: [(F_2: \text{DECL } (F_2)) (P_2)_S (P_1)_A (C_2: [(T_2)_{\text{FOC}} (R_3) (-id -sp R_4: (T_2) (R_4))_{\text{FOC}}] (C_2): \text{reportedly } (C_2)) (A_2)) (M_2))$

The Subacts

Subacts

53

- Evocation = execution of the set of Subacts that make up the Communicated Content
- Two types of Subacts that are linguistically relevant
 - Subacts of Ascription (T_1)
 - Subacts of Reference (R_1)

- The lazy dog was sleeping.

$(C_1: [(T_1) (+id R_1: [(T_2) (T_3)] (R_1))] (C_1))$

where: $T_1 =$ 'sleep'

$R_1 =$ 'the lazy dog'

$T_2 =$ 'dog'

$T_3 =$ lazy

Ascription

- Reflects Speaker's attempt to evoke a property (with the intention of ascribing it to an entity)
- Ascription and Reference are mutually supporting
 - Ascription may occur within Reference
- Head of Ascriptive Subact is usually empty (semantic content filled in at RL), but may be a lexical filler (a dummy):
 - English *thingummy*, *thingamajig*, *whatchamacallit*, etc.
 - Brazilian Portuguese: *fulanas/fulanos*

Ascription

55

- Modifiers: *supposedly, surprisingly, so-called*
 - a *surprisingly* good first novel
 - this *so-called* leader of the free world
- Operators:
 - emphasis (*really* tall)
 - approximation (he *sort-of* laughed, *sort-of* green)
 - exactness (a *true* socialist)

Reference

56

- Reflects Speaker's attempt to evoke an entity
- Head:
 - one or more Ascriptive Subacts (*lazy dog*)
 - proper name
 - dummy lexeme (*Peter, Whatsisname*)
 - abstract combination of Speaker/Addressee features:
 - deictic pronouns: $(R_1: [+S, -A] (R_1)) = I/we$
- Modifiers:
 - *poor, good-old, etc.*
 - $(R_1: \text{Bill } (R_1): \text{poor } (R_1))$
- Operators:
 - identifiable vs non-identifiable ($\pm id$)
 - specific vs non-specific ($\pm sp$)

Reference

57

- Approximation of Referential Subact

- Brazilian Portuguese:

Estou muito deprimida porque todos falam que tenho
I.am very depressed because all say that I.have

uma coisa ruim *aí*. (Internet)

a thing bad there

'I am very depressed because everybody says that there is something wrong with me.'

- By using *aí* to the noun phrase *uma coisa ruim*, the Speaker indicates that he or she cannot or does not want to refer in more specific terms to the entity he is referring to; scope over the whole Referential Subact (Edson Souza, p.c.).

58

Exercises

Exercise 1

- Reflect on the use of the *if*-clauses in the following examples, in particular on their relation to the main clause. Which of the two would *if*-clauses you say belongs to the Interpersonal Level? Why?
 1. *If you're hungry*, the only diner is a few blocks over (COCA)
 2. *If I'm really hungry*, I'll microwave a bag of popcorn when I get home. (COCA)

Exercise 2

- For each of the italicized elements in the following sentences, decide
 - a. which communicative function they perform
 - b. to which interpersonal layer they belong
- 1. The prosecution has put together a case that suggests to you that O.J. Simpson is an *utter* fop, a *complete* fool. (COCA)
- 2. In the first place the scheme *literally* drowned in its own success. (BYU-BNC)
- 3. First of all, I'm still married to Tommy. Plus, I am *so* not interested in men now. (COCA)
- 4. You might remember I've been pressing for this for about eighteen *bloody* months. (BYU-BNC)

Exercise 3

61

- Provide an IL analysis of the following sentence:
 - Whatsisname is looking for you.

Exercise 3

- Provide an IL analysis of the following sentence:
 - Whatsisname is looking for you.
 - $(A_1: [(F_1: \text{DECL}) (P_1)_S (P_2)_A (C_1: [(T_1) (R_1: \text{Whatsisname} (R_1)) (+id +s R_1: [-S, +A] (R_2))]) (C_1)) (A_1))$