

You are looking at 91-100 of 108 items for: **keywords : apologies**

The Isis Book: Serious Entertainment

Stefan Tilg

in Apuleius' *Metamorphoses*: A Study in Roman Fiction

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: June 2014
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780198706830 eISBN: 9780191778513 acprof:oso/9780198706830.003.0005
Item type: chapter

While Chapter 4 generally suggested the concept of the 'philosophical novel' as a container for both serious and comic readings, it remains to be discussed in which way Apuleius would have approached religion in the Isis book to fit this concept. This chapter surveys the main interpretative solutions by grouping them into strands of seriousness, a comedy, and a seriocomedy. It supports the seriocomic line of interpretation and argues that the problem comes down to Apuleius' mixed ambitions as philosopher and sophistic orator. It suggests an attitude of 'playful seriousness', founded in both literary and Platonist ideas which ultimately converge. The Apology, Apuleius' other fully extant literary work, provides important background for this view. There is a reasonably clear division of serious and comic elements on different levels, the serious elements falling more under meaning and ideas, the comic ones under form and language.

The Mens Rea and Moral Status of Manipulation

Marcia Baron

in *Manipulation: Theory and Practice*

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: August 2014
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780199338207 eISBN: 9780190228446 acprof:oso/9780199338207.003.0005
Item type: chapter

This chapter explores two matters only briefly touched on in earlier work: for purposes of clarity, in her "Manipulativeness," Baron took a stand on whether manipulation requires intent and whether "manipulative" is best understood as allowing for the possibility that the quality or action described as manipulative is unobjectionable. This chapter

revisits both issues, and explores in more detail what it means to say that manipulation requires intent. It argues that manipulation does require intent (though the intent need not be conscious); laying out and discussing various positions one might take on the moral status of manipulation, the chapter explores the possibility that (contrary to what appears in “Manipulativeness”) “manipulative” is not best understood as a moralized term and that manipulating another person is sometimes morally unobjectionable.

Introduction

M. Catherine Gruber

in “I’m Sorry for What I’ve Done”: The Language of Courtroom Apologies

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: April 2014 Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780199325665 eISBN: 9780199364817 acprof:oso/9780199325665.003.0001
Item type: chapter

The Introduction presents the scope of this book: a study of a corpus of fifty-two defendant allocutions collected in three U.S. District courtrooms. Although a sentencing hearing constitutes an atypical setting for the production of an apology, the chapter argues that defendants’ apologetic allocutions are worth studying for a number of reasons. The fifty-two defendants and their offenses are briefly described, as is the coding system that is used to analyze the kinds of things that defendants say. Although allocution at sentencing has a long tradition as a protection for defendants, this book proposes that it serves the interests of the state at least as much as it serves those of defendants. The chapter closes with an overview of the structure and contents of the book.

What Defendants Say in Response to Their Offenses

M. Catherine Gruber

in “I’m Sorry for What I’ve Done”: The Language of Courtroom Apologies

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: April 2014 Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780199325665 eISBN: 9780199364817 acprof:oso/9780199325665.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the ways in which defendants developed the topic of their offense. In general, they either focused on the offense itself, such as by making a critical assessment of their actions, or they offered a response to the offense, perhaps with a conventional apology (e.g., “I’m sorry”). The chapter argues that speaking in more performative ways (Austin 1962) indexes defendants as seeking to accomplish a particular

goal. In the context of sentencing, that goal is understood as sentence related. The interest that defendants are understood as having in the sentence, however, undermines the sincerity necessary for a sincere-sounding apology. In addition, defendants' references to their offenses were strikingly vague. Depending on the lens that is applied, expressions such as "what I did" and "my actions" can be understood as either a defensive strategy or a natural consequence of a focus on a different element of the utterance.

A Case Study

Geoffrey Leech

in *The Pragmatics of Politeness*

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: August 2014
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780195341386 eISBN: 9780190225933 acprof:oso/9780195341386.003.0005
Item type: chapter

This chapter focuses on a particular type of speech event manifesting politeness: the apology. First, the nature of speech-event categories such as apology is investigated. There are rarely all-or-nothing distinctions in politeness behavior; thus apologies are manifested in scales of gradience and are found in nonprototypical as well as prototypical instances. Apologies are potentially more than a simple speech act: they can involve a main or head act such as I'm sorry, and also subsidiary acts such as an admission of guilt, or an explanation of why the fault occurred. Politeness is also characteristic of responses to apologies, manifesting the neg-politeness of the Maxim of Obligation by the hearer, and thereby contrasting with the pos-polite Maxim of speaker's Obligation that is typically found in apologies. Finally, the chapter gives attention to public apologies.

Translating Defendants' Apologies during Allocution at Sentencing

M. Catherine Gruber

in *Translating the Social World for Law: Linguistic Tools for a New Legal Realism*

Published in print: 2016 Published Online: August 2016
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780199990559 eISBN: 9780190267407 acprof:oso/9780199990559.003.0002
Item type: chapter

In an attempt to translate between sociolinguistics and the courtroom, this chapter analyzes an exchange in which a sentencing judge identified two possible meanings of a defendant's brief apology. In her closing

remarks, the judge noted that the defendant's bare I'm sorry could mean that the defendant was sorry for his actions or that he was sorry to have gotten caught. This chapter explores the many and diverse ideologies surrounding the expression of emotion and the ways in which they can place either speaker or addressee in privileged positions when it comes to assessing someone's emotional state. However, case law has long privileged the judge's assessment of a defendant's demeanor at sentencing as a legitimate factor in sentencing decisions. This paper takes up issues involved in the translation of the insights of sociolinguistics when these insights clash with ideologies surrounding role identity and the performance of emotion.

It's Language, Jim, but Not as We Know It

John Wilson

in Talking with the President: The Pragmatics of Presidential Language

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: March 2015
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780199858804 eISBN: 9780190236618 acprof:oso/9780199858804.003.0005
Item type: chapter

This chapter explores selected linguistic aspects of the presidency of William J Clinton, giving particular attention the Monica Lewinsky case. The chapter looks in detail at Clinton's language in his depositions in both the Paula Jones' enquiry and his testimony to the Grand Jury. It has been noted by other analysts that Clinton made significant efforts to avoid answering specific questions and that his language, at times, was quite obscure or ambiguous. Applying a pragmatic analysis the chapter agrees with this general assessment, but it notes that much of what Clinton is doing is not dissimilar to the way we all use pragmatic tools in our everyday lives. The real difference, however, is that Clinton pushes pragmatic principles well beyond the ordinary, and the chapter considers what this means both for Clinton and for pragmatics.

Agency

John M. Doris

in Talking to Our Selves: Reflection, Ignorance, and Agency

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: June 2015
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780199570393 eISBN: 9780191797460 acprof:oso/9780199570393.003.0006
Item type: chapter

This chapter's problem is to explain how agency might obtain in the face of pervasive self-ignorance. The argument begins with the observation

that illusions are ubiquitous and often beneficial, and goes on to contend that illusions of self, such as the illusion of control, may facilitate agency. This facilitation is effected by the exchange of rationalizations, the sense-making explanations of judgment and behavior that are the healthy analog of provoked clinical confabulation. In their turn, rationalizations figure in the biographies by which people interpret and structure their own, and each other's, behavior. By negotiating the contours of their biographies in interaction with those around them, people are able to shape their lives in ways that express their values. This counts as the exercise of agency, on the valutional theory developed here.

Offices Without Names

Warren Boutcher

in *The School of Montaigne in Early Modern Europe: Volume One: The Patron*
Author

Published in print: 2017 Published Online: April 2017 Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780198123743 eISBN: 9780191829437 acprof:oso/9780198123743.003.0005
Item type: chapter

Chapter 4 argues that the Montaignean *essai*'s transformation of literary precedents was understood by contemporaries to be the performance of an unofficial role or unnamed office on the part of a nobleman who had fashioned a distinct philosophical persona. The office was that of private judgemental mediator between expert knowledge and lived experience—both his own experience and that of his 'friends and family'. The chapter begins with discussion of Florio's Montaigne, then analyses the 'Apology for Raymond Sebond', before focusing on *Essais* II 37 and the *Journal de Voyage*. In the latter case, the topic is Montaigne's relationship to early modern medicine, his experience of spas and baths, and the way he mediates the revived art of balneology for his patrons and readers.

Caring for Fortunes

Warren Boutcher

in *The School of Montaigne in Early Modern Europe: Volume One: The Patron*
Author

Published in print: 2017 Published Online: April 2017 Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/
ISBN: 9780198123743 eISBN: 9780191829437 acprof:oso/9780198123743.003.0007
Item type: chapter

Chapter 6 uses Gournay's 1595 edition of Montaigne's *Essais* to describe how participants in sixteenth-century literary culture routinely cared for

their own and others' critical fortunes. Montaigne does this in relation to the works of La Boétie, Amyot's Plutarch, his father's author Sebond (the 'Apology for Raymond Sebond'). The chapter also shows how Montaigne sought and obtained a reputation, via dissemination of his book, as a more authentically 'naive', unpremeditated philosopher. He is aided in this by Lipsius, Gournay, and Brach. We see that an important cultural condition of the authenticity claimed by the *Essais* is the medieval and early modern practice of self-accounting, of writing and transcribing private memoirs of miscellaneous matters in tables and manuscript registers.