

## Research on the Types of Intelligence Participation

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Received 9 October 2015; accepted 14 December 2015  
Published online 26 December 2015

### Abstract

The thesis summarizes the characteristics and effects of intelligence participation in order that the hearer can master the ability of judgment and inference better. The characteristics which are mentioned in this thesis are immediacy, initiative, extensibility, concealment and foreseeability. The recognition of the characteristics of intelligence participation may understand and control intelligence participation better.

**Key words:** Intelligence participation; Characteristics; Speech; Communication

Xu, L. (2015). Research on the Types of Intelligence Participation. *Canadian Social Science*, 11(12), 51-54. Available from: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/8074>  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/8074>

### INTRODUCTION

Intelligence participation referred in this thesis is the judgment and inference of the speech meaning of one side to the other side in the process of communication. This kind of inferring process is required. Without it, it is sometimes difficult to proceed communication in that sometimes the intention of the speaker is not the meaning of the literal words, but the implied meaning between lines. If the hearer still understands according to the literal meaning, it is certain that he or she may misunderstand or lead to communication failure.

The thesis summarizes the characteristics and effects of intelligence participation in order that the hearer can

master the ability of judgment and inference better. The characteristics which are mentioned in this thesis are immediacy, initiative, extensibility, concealment and foreseeability. The recognition of the characteristics of intelligence participation may understand and control intelligence participation better. As for the effects of intelligence participation, the thesis wishes to point out three points. They are definitive meanings, supplementing meanings and inferring meanings. In the aspect of supplementing meanings, intelligent participation can supplement the elliptical words, components and sentences. Therefore, the speaker can understand the speech of the speaker more accurately and profoundly through using intelligent participation so as to communicate successfully.

In a word, intelligent participation is the necessity of judgment and inference of implication, which is not ignored.

### 1. THE DEFINITION OF INTELLIGENCE PARTICIPATION

Intelligence is the basic concept of psychologists. It mainly refers to the ability of knowledge. It is made up of observation, attention, memorization, imagination, the ability of thinking and the ability of language. And the ability of considers to be the core of intelligence. Participation originates from management and organization behavioristics. It shows the state of adults who involve groups and emphasise on the perception of individuals in the life of groups and the involvement of the emotion. (Wu, 2002)

And the combination of intelligence and participation may understand that the hearer does the consideration of the literal meaning of the speaker's words in actual communication. This process of thinking is the process of judgment and inference of the hearer. And it is equally the process of intelligence participation.

## 2. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTELLIGENCE PARTICIPATION

The thesis summarizes five characteristics of intelligence participation. They are immediacy, initiative, extensibility, concealment and foreseeability. Among them, immediacy is the principal one, which reflects the time of the hearer's inference. And initiative and extensibility embody the attitude and the method when the hearer analyzes the conversational implicature. Concealment and foreseeability show the internal characteristics of intelligence participation. Here, concealment means that intelligence participation is unseen and it can not touch, which proceeds implicitly. Moreover, the speaker can foresee some probable situations.

### 2.1 Immediacy

Immediacy is the necessary and principal prerequisite to guarantee successful communication. When the hearer analyzes the implication, it needs intelligent participation. The intelligence participation, at this time, requires speed and accuracy. And the hearer must be provided with an agile mind and resolute judgment. Immediacy can guarantee that the communication will proceed successfully. Therefore, immediacy here we are mentioned is time. We can not imagine that in the process of communication of the two sides the hearer will be puzzling for a moment in order to analyze the intention of the speaker. If this kind of situation happens, the conversation will give to a dead end.

Therefore, the hearer need possess mutual knowledge and the specific context and the two sides can reach an agreement. The length of time decides the efficiency of the communication. Immediacy ensures the effective proceeding of intelligence participation.

### 2.2 Initiative

Daily communication of people is an active and initiative process. If the two sides do not adopt cooperative principle, the conversation is sometimes difficult to proceed. Moreover, in the communication, the hearer is in the passive position and need to process and analyze the speech of the speaker. Thus, it represents an active and initiative process of the hearer. It also proves that intelligence participation is active and initiative. The action and initiative characteristic of intelligence participation contributes to successful communication. In the process of conversation, the hearer need stimulate enthusiasm of all the aspects. The hearer not only considers the mutual knowledge and context, but also takes the mood and intonation of the speaker into consideration. Therefore, intelligent participation need participate in the knowledge of all the aspects, but also with an active attitude. Till now, we understand that intelligence participation includes not only the active analysis of the speech and but also an active attitude to infer the speech of the speaker.

### 2.3 Extensibility

Extensibility means that the hearer need to use the method of extending words to understand the speech of the speaker. It can exploit and extend the implied meaning of the speech. And it requires that the hearer should possess strong ability of analysis and synthesis. Therefore, intelligent participation does not stop at a point and the hearer need infer the real intention deeply. For example:

(a) The Major again pressed to his blue eyes the tips of the fingers that were disposed on the edge of the wheeled chair with careful carelessness (Yi, 1996).

From the literal words, "careful carelessness" is a bit contradictory. But, if we combine the context, it means that the major does the careless posture carefully. Thus the hidden meaning of "careful carelessness" here can understand that the Major does the action on purpose.

(b) Dudley Field Malone called my conviction a, "victorious defeat." (Zhang, 2000)

"Victorious defeat" is literally a defeat, but really something of a victory for the evolutionists because the very light sentence signifies the jury wasn't outraged at his "crime".

Therefore, in actual communication, there are always some expressions like this. The hearers need to understand the real meaning according to the specific situation.

### 2.4 Concealment

The concealment of intelligence participation can be understood that the hearer does not seem to proceed it on the surface. However, as a matter of fact, the hearer has already done the psychological process of cognition. This kind of process is unseen and it can not touch. And the hearer can really feel it and sometimes the speaker may not feel or understand. The existence of concealment can be reflected in the speech of the hearer, because only through the speech of the hearer can it prove whether the hearer does intelligent participation or not. Therefore, the hearer, at this time, also throws the analysis of implication to the speaker. It shows that the concealment of intelligence participation exists incessantly. For example:

A: It's too late and I am a little tired.

B: You can lie on the sofa. I'm ok.

From this dialogue above, B does not seem to understand the real meaning of A. The implication of A is that B should go. From the perspective of B, he or she, in fact, understand the intention of A. However, his or her aim of coming has not already been solved. Therefore, he or she does not want to leave at this time. As a matter of fact, B does intelligence participation in this conversation.

### 2.5 Foreseeability

Foreseeability can be understood that the hearer does preparations ahead for some accidental questions when he or she takes part in negotiations or significant events. He or she can infer and foresee the questions which are possible to be asked. It can guarantee that the side of the

hearer can realize their best interests. The intelligence participation, at this time, is some contents which are prepared and memorized ahead of time in order to handle the questions or speech on the other side without hesitation. Foreseeability is the effective guarantee for the successful conversation. It requires that the hearer should be equipped with high level of the corresponding knowledge and the ability of foreseeability. And the intelligence participation here has already broken through the scope of time and has proceeded in the scope of space. For example:

In a press conference, the press secretary will answer the questions which are asked by the journalists at home and abroad. The questions must be the hot issues of the country and sometimes full of implication. At this time, the press secretary, as a representative of a country, need to answer simply and accurately. Therefore, the press secretary need prepare ahead of time in order to solve the accidental problems.

### 3. THE EFFECTS OF INTELLIGENCE PARTICIPATION

Speech communication can not separate from thinking. Here, referred thinking is intelligent participation. The hearer only by doing intelligence participation can understand the implied meaning according to the literal words. As we know, the speaker sometimes may speak ambiguous sentences. At this time, the hearer need judge and infer the real meaning of the sentences as a matter of the context, background knowledge and some mutual information. Without the procedure of intelligence participation, the hearer can not understand the intention of the speaker and the two sides of the communication can not communicate successfully. If the hearer process and infer the words of the speaker, he or she can understand the intention of the speaker better. Here, the thesis summarizes three kinds of effects of intelligence participation: definitive meanings, supplementing meanings and inferring meanings.

#### 3.1 Definiting Meanings

The hearers need to judge and infer the implication in virtue of intelligence participation because the two sides of the communication do not necessarily speak the words which can make the hearer clear or the words which are the literal meaning. Definitive meanings are the most important condition of communication. If the hearer can not judge the meaning of the speaker better, it may lead to communication failure. Therefore, definitive meanings play a significant role in the actual communication. As we know, one word sometimes bears several meanings. At this time, the speaker needs definitely the exact meaning which is suitable for the context. Another situation is the case that the modifier modifies different scopes. It may also lead to different meanings of the sentence. Hence,

the hearer may distinguish and analyze according to the practical situation. For example:

(a) The people rose up against their cruel oppressors.

Here, "rise" does not mean "go up". It means "begin to be active in opposition".

(b) The hitting of the little girl has nothing to do with Tom.

It may understand "The thing of hitting of the little girl has nothing to do with Tom." and "The thing of the little girl hit somebody has nothing to do with Tom." And the exact meaning is according to the specific context.

(c) Male students should not grow long hair and beards.

"Long" here can modify "hair" or "hair and beards". The correct meaning of the ambiguous sentence is decided by the context.

#### 3.2 Supplementing Meanings

In the process of communication, people often speak some elliptical sentences. The aim of it is supposed to be brief. And sometimes these sentences are provided with some color of emotion. If the hearer wants to understand these sentences, he or she needs to infer the meaning in virtue of intelligence participation and supplements the elliptical parts. The hearer infers the elliptical contents according to the context and words which the speaker has already been mentioned. And intelligent participation plays an important role in this process. However, intelligence participation requires the hearer to the background knowledge of language. Only by understanding the supplemented parts can the hearer analyze the real meaning of the speaker correctly. Otherwise, it will be expected to result in communication failure.

##### 3.2.1 Supplementing the Elliptical Words

In English sentences, in order to avoid repetition and make sentences briefer, the words of the sentences can be omitted. Elliptical sentences are easy to understand and they comply with the customary expressions. For example:

(The) Fact is we don't know how to do it (Gao, 2002).

This kind of example exists under the self-evident situation. And the article "the" is omitted here which does not affect the understanding of the sentence.

##### 3.2.2 Supplementing the Elliptical Components

Sometimes the speaker will omit some component of the sentence in order to ensure that the sentence simple. These components can be subjected, predicate, object and so on. For example:

(a) I bought three T-shirts and he (bought) two trousers.

Here, the sentence omits the word "bought". Therefore, the hearer need infer the meaning according to the former expression.

(b) A: Do you know when the accident happened?

B: I don't know (when the accident happened).

Here, B omits the objective clause in order to make the sentence brief and easy to understand.

### 3.2.3 Supplementing the Elliptical Sentences

Intelligence participation can supplement the absent components. But, in the practical communication, there is no need for restoring the elliptical parts. The phenomena often appear in proverbs. They are the fixed modes and equipped with the whole meaning of the sentences. The ellipsis of the sentences is very common. Although people know the whole contents of the sentences, they use parts of them in daily use. For example:

(a) "The hotel is run by a Miss Dupont. But it seems she is away in Brest for the day." "When the cat is away," Ma said. (Luo, 2006)

"When the cat is away" is the former part of "When the cat is away the mice will play."

(b) "He'll wait till the water's coming in on him before he mends that roof." "He doesn't believe in the stitch in time, then? (Luo, 2006)

Here, "The stitch in time" is the former part of "A stitch in time saves nine."

The speaker speaks like this due to saving speech and enhancing efficiency. As we all know, proverbs are popular and largely spread. Therefore, the speaker often speaks the former part and the hearer will understand the latter one, which can not have any difficulty in understanding the whole proverb and may reach brief and efficient effects.

### 3.3 Inferring Meanings

Intelligence participation has the function of inference from the literal meaning to the implied meaning. Correctly inferring the meaning of the sentence can avoid leading to communication failure. When inferring the meaning of the sentence, the hearer analyzes the real meaning according to the context and mutual knowledge of the two sides. Do this kind of inference in that sometimes the literal meaning is not dependable. If the hearer only understands by the literal meaning of the words, it may affect the successful communication. For example:

(a) It is midnight.

If the sentence is spoken by a host to a guest, the implication is that it is too late and you must go. If this sentence exists alone, the hearer can not understand the real intention of this sentence. He or she can analyze the implied meaning in virtue of the scene and context.

(b) A: Do you want to go to the party with me?

B: I am busy with my work.

The answer means that B has no time. This can infer the indirect meaning that B is unwilling to go any place.

## CONCLUSION

Through the summarization of the types of intelligence participation, it can avoid the communication failure. In the aspect of supplementing meanings, intelligent participation can supplement the elliptical words, components and sentences. Therefore, the speaker can understand the speech of the speaker more accurately and profoundly through using intelligent participation so as to communicate successfully.

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