UNIT 7 DEIXIS AND DEFINITENESS

Entry test

(1) Is an utterance tied to a particular time and place? *Yes / No*

(2) Is a sentence tied to a particular time and place? *Yes / No*

(3) Circle the referring expressions in the following utterance: 'Neil Armstrong was the first man on the Moon and became a hero'

(4) Who does 'I' refer to in the following utterance? 'I will never speak to you again'

....

(5) When a speaker says to someone, 'A man from Dundee stole my wallet', would he usually be assuming that the hearer will bring to mind a particular man from Dundee and be able to IDENTIFY him by associating him with facts already known about him? *Yes / No*

(6) As question (5), but with the utterance, 'The man from Dundee stole my wallet'. *Yes / No*

(7) Can a universe of discourse be partly fictitious? *Yes / No*

(8) If perfect communication is to take place between speaker and hearer on any topic, is it necessary that they share the same universe of discourse? *Yes / No*

Feedback

(1) Yes (2) No (3) 'Neil Armstrong', 'the first man on the moon' (4) the speaker of the utterance (5) No, not usually (6) Yes (7) Yes (8) Yes

If you got less than 7 out of 8 correct, review the relevant unit. Otherwise, continue to the introduction.

Introduction Most words mean what they mean regardless of who uses them, and when and where they are used. Indeed this is exactly why words are so useful. Only if we assign a (fairly) constant interpretation to a word such as *man*, for example, can we have a coherent conversation about men. Nevertheless, all

languages do contain small sets of words whose meanings vary systematically according to who uses them, and where and when they are used. These words are called deictic words: the general phenomenon of their occurrence is called deixis. The word *deixis* is from a Greek word meaning *pointing*.

Definition A DEICTIC word is one which takes some element of its meaning from the context or situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance in which it is used.

Example The first person singular pronoun *I* is deictic. When Ben Heasley says 'I've lost the contract', the word *I* here refers to Ben Heasley. When Penny Carter says 'I'll send you another one', the *I* here refers to Penny Carter.

Practice (1) If Wyatt Earp meets Doc Holliday in Dodge City and says, 'This town ain't big enough for the both of us', what does *this town* refer to?

....

(2) If a television news reporter, speaking in Fresno, California, says, 'This town was shaken by a major earth tremor at 5 a.m. today', what does *this town* refer to?

....

(3) In general, what clue to the identity of the referent of a referring expression is given by the inclusion of the demonstrative word *this*? Formulate your reply carefully, mentioning the notion 'utterance'.

....

(4) If, on November 3rd 2005, I say, 'Everything seemed to go wrong yesterday', what day am I picking out by the word *yesterday*?

....

(5) If, on May 4th 2005, my daughter says to me, 'Yesterday wasn't my birthday', what day is being picked out by the word *yesterday*?

....

(6) To summarize in a general statement, what day does *yesterday* refer to?

....

Feedback (1) Dodge City (2) Fresno, California (3) A referring expression modified by *this* refers to an entity (place, person, thing etc.) at or near the actual place of the utterance in which it is used. (4) November 2nd 2005 (5) May 3rd 2005 (6) *Yesterday* refers to the day before the day of the utterance in which it is used.

Comment These exercises show that the words *this* and *yesterday* are deictic.

Practice Are the following words deictic?

(1) *here*   *Yes / No*

(2) *Wednesday*   *Yes / No*

(3) *place*   *Yes / No*

(4) *today*   *Yes / No*

(5) *you*   *Yes / No*

Feedback (1) Yes (2) No (3) No (4) Yes (5) Yes. (The referent of *you* is the addressee(s) of the utterance in which it is used and is therefore dependent upon the particular context.)

Comment So far, all of our examples of deictic terms have been referring expressions, like *you*, *here*, and *today*, or modifiers which can be used with referring expressions, like the demonstrative *this*. Such deictic terms help the hearer to identify the referent of a referring expression through its spatial or temporal relationship with the situation of utterance. There are also a few predicates which have a deictic ingredient.

Example The verb *come* has a deictic ingredient, because it contains the notion 'toward the speaker'.

Practice Look at the following utterances and decide whether the speaker gives any indication of his location (*Yes*), and if so, where he is (or isn't):

(1) 'Go to the hospital'

Yes / No...

(2) 'The astronauts are going back to Earth'

Yes / No...

(3) 'Please don't bring food into the bathroom'

Yes / No...

(4) 'Can you take this plate into the kitchen for me?'

Yes / No...

Feedback (1) *Yes*: not at the hospital (2) *Yes*: not on Earth (3) *Yes*: in the bathroom (4) *Yes*: not in the kitchen

Comment Some examples involve a 'psychological shifting' of the speaker's view-point for the purpose of interpreting one of the deictic terms.

Practice (1) If I say to you, 'Come over there, please!' while pointing to a far corner of the room (i.e. far from both of us), could you reasonably infer that I intend to move to that corner of the room as well?   *Yes / No*

(2) In this instance, would it seem correct to say that the speaker
is anticipating his future location when he uses the word *come*
(i.e. is *come* in this case 'stretched' to include 'toward where
the speaker will be')?   *Yes / No*

(3) If I say to you, over the telephone, 'Can I come and see you
some time?' do I probably have in mind a movement to the
place where I am, or to the place where you are?

....

Feedback (1) Yes (2) Yes (3) the place where you are

Comment This psychological shifting of viewpoint just illustrated is an example of the
flexibility with which deictic terms can be interpreted. In our definition of
deixis, 'time of utterance' and 'place of utterance' must generally be taken
very flexibly. Sometimes these are interpreted very broadly, and sometimes
very narrowly and strictly.

In addition to deictic words (such as *here*, *now*, *come*, and *bring*), there are
in English and other languages certain grammatical devices called tenses for
indicating past, present, and future time, which must also be regarded as
deictic, because past, present, and future times are defined by reference to the
time of utterance.

Practice (1) If Matthew said (truthfully) 'Mummy, Rosemary hit me', when did
Rosemary hit Matthew, before, at, or after the time of Matthew's
utterance?

....

(2) If Matthew (truthfully) says, 'Mummy, Rosemary is writing on the living
room wall', when is Rosemary committing this misdemeanour, before, at,
or after the time of Matthew's utterance?

....

(3) If I say (truthfully) 'I'm going to write a letter to the President', when do
I write to the President?

....

(4) In each of the following utterances, what can you deduce about the date
of the utterance?

(a) 'I first met my wife in the year 1993'

....

(b) 'The 1936 Olympic Games will be held in Berlin'

....

Feedback

> (1) before the utterance (2) at the time of the utterance (Perhaps before and after as well, but, strictly, Matthew isn't saying anything about what happens before or after his utterance.) (3) after the time of my utterance (4) (a) This utterance can only truthfully be made in or after the year 1993. (b) This utterance must have been made in or before 1936.

Comment

Although tense is definitely deictic, as illustrated above, the issue is complicated by the fact that there are a variety of different ways of expressing past, present, and future time in English, and these different methods interact with other factors such as progressive and perfective aspect. We will not delve into these details here.

A generalization can be made about the behaviour of all deictic terms in reported speech. In reported speech, deictic terms occurring in the original utterance (the utterance being reported) may be translated into other, possibly non-deictic, terms in order to preserve the original reference.

Example

John: 'I'll meet you here tomorrow.'
Margaret (reporting John's utterance some time later):   'John said he would meet me there the next day.'
In this example, five adjustments are made in the reported speech, namely:
I → he, 'll (= will) → would, you → me, here → there, tomorrow → the next day

Practice

Use an utterance of your own to report each of the following utterances from a vantage point distant in time and space, changing all the deictic terms to preserve the correct relationships with the situation of the original utterance. Assume that John was speaking to you in each case.

(1)   John: 'I don't live in this house any more'

....

(2)   John: 'I need your help right now'

....

(3)   John: 'Why wouldn't you come to London with me yesterday?'

....

Feedback

> (1) 'John said that he didn't live in that house any more' (2) 'John said that he needed my help right then' (3) 'John asked why I wouldn't go to London with him the day before'

Comment

These changes in reported speech arise by the very nature of deictic terms. Since deictic terms take (some of) their meaning from the situation of utterance, an utterance reporting an utterance in a different situation cannot always faithfully use the deictic terms of the original utterance.

The function of deixis in language can be better understood by asking the question, 'Could there be a language without deixis, i.e. without any deictic expressions?' Let us consider this question by means of some examples.

Practice Imagine a language, called Zonglish, exactly like English in all respects, except that it contains no deictic terms at all, i.e. all English deictic terms have been eliminated from Zonglish.

(1) Is *I would like a cup of tea* a wellformed Zonglish sentence? *Yes / No*

(2) Given that a Zonglish speaker could not say 'I would like a cup of tea', would it be possible for him to inform someone that he would like a cup of tea by saying, 'The speaker would like a cup of tea'? *Yes / No*

(3) In a language like Zonglish, with no deictic terms, could one rely on one's hearers interpreting 'the speaker' when uttered as referring to the utterer? *Yes / No*

(4) Given a speaker of Zonglish named Johan Brzown, and given that no other individual is named Johan Brzown, could he inform someone that he wanted a cup of tea by uttering 'Johan Brzown want a cup of tea'? *Yes / No*

(5) Ignoring the problem that tense is a deictic category, could Johan Brzown inform anyone of any fact about himself if his hearer does not happen to know his name? *Yes / No*

(6) Assuming that Johan Brzown carries a clearly visible badge announcing his name to all his hearers, how could he make it clear to his hearer that he wants a cup of tea at the time of utterance, not earlier, and not later?

....

(7) If Johan Brzown wants a cup of tea at 5.30 pm on November 9th 2006, could he inform his hearer of this by uttering, 'Johan Brzown want a cup of tea at 5.30 pm on November 9th 2006'? *Yes / No*

Feedback (1) No (2) No, see answers to next questions for reasons. (3) No, if 'the speaker' were to be conventionally understood as referring to the utterer of the utterance in which it occurred, it would in effect be a deictic expression, and therefore outlawed in Zonglish. (4) Using the proper name *Johan Brzown* would get over the problem of referring to the speaker. Every speaker of Zonglish would have to use his own name instead of the personal pronoun *I*. But since tense is a deictic category, Johan Brzown still has the problem of informing his hearer that he wants the cup of tea at the time of utterance, not in the past, and not in the future. (5) No (6) By using some non-deictic description of the actual time of the utterance, like, for example, at *5.30 pm on November 9th 2006* (7) Yes, with this utterance, Johan Brzown would be able to get his message across.

Comment The point about an example like this is to show that there are good reasons for all languages to have deictic terms. A language without such terms could not serve the communicative needs of its users anything like as well as a real human language. (Of course, all real human languages do have deictic terms.) Deictic expressions bring home very clearly that when we consider individual sentences from the point of view of their truth, we cannot in many cases consider them purely abstractly, i.e. simply as strings of words made available by the language system. The truth of a sentence containing a deictic expression can only be considered in relation to some hypothetical situation of utterance.

Practice (1) Can you tell by itself whether the sentence *You are standing on my toe* is true or false? *Yes / No*

(2) What would you need to know in order to be able to tell whether the sentence just mentioned is true or false?

....

(3) Can one tell whether the sentence *There are lions in Africa*, not considered in relation to any particular time, is true or false? *Yes / No*

Feedback (1) No (2) You would need to know who said it to whom and whether the hearer was in fact standing on the speaker's toe at the time of utterance. (3) No

Comment The relationship of the truth of sentences to hypothetical times and situations of utterance is brought out most vividly by deictic terms.

The is traditionally called the definite article, and *a* the indefinite article. But what exactly is definiteness? An answer can be given in terms of several notions already discussed, in particular the notion of referring expression, identifying the referent of a referring expression, and universe of discourse. A new notion is also needed, that of context.

Definition The CONTEXT of an utterance is a small subpart of the universe of discourse shared by speaker and hearer, and includes facts about the topic of the conversation in which the utterance occurs, and also facts about the situation in which the conversation itself takes place.

Example If I meet a stranger on a bus and we begin to talk about the weather (and not about anything else), then facts about the weather (e.g. that it is raining, that it is warmer than yesterday, etc.), facts about the bus (e.g. that it is crowded), and also obvious facts about the two speakers (e.g. their sex) are part of the context of utterances in this conversation. Facts not associated with the topic of the conversation or the situation on the bus (e.g. that England won the World Cup in 1966, or that kangaroos live in Australia) are not part of the context of this conversation, even though they may happen to be known to both speakers.

Comment   The exact context of any utterance can never be specified with complete
certainty. The notion of context is very flexible (even somewhat vague). Note
that facts about times and places very distant from the time and place of the
utterance itself can be part of the context of that utterance, if the topic of
conversation happens to be about these distant times and places. Thus, for
example, facts about certain people in Egypt could well be part of the context
of a conversation in Britain five years later.

Practice   According to the definition of context,

(1) Is the context of an utterance a part of the universe of
discourse?   *Yes / No*

(2) Is the immediate situation of an utterance a part of its context?   *Yes / No*

(3) Draw a diagram with three circles and label the circles 'universe of
discourse', 'context of utterance', and 'immediate situation of utterance'
in such a way as to indicate what is included in what.

Feedback   (1) Yes (2) Yes (3)
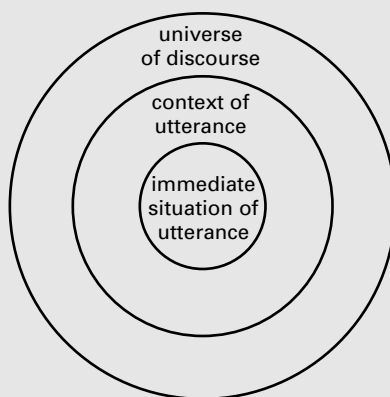
Comment   Now we relate the notion of context to the notion of definiteness.

Rule   If some entity (or entities) (i.e. person(s), object(s), place(s), etc.) is/are the
ONLY entity (or entities) of its/their kind in the context of an utterance, then
the definite article (*the*) is the appropriate article to use in referring to that
entity (or those entities).

Practice   If I carry on a conversation with a friend about the time, five years earlier,
when we first met in Egypt (and we are now holding the conversation in the
garden of my house in Britain):

(1) Which of the following two utterances would be more appropriate?
Circle your answer.
  (a) 'Do you remember when we met at the university?'
  (b) 'Do you remember when we met at a university?'

(2) Which of the following two utterances would be more appropriate?
   (a) 'Shall we go into a house now?'
   (b) 'Shall we go into the house now?'

(3) In the context we are considering, would it be appropriate to use the referring expression *the elephants* (as far as you can tell from what we have told you about this context)?   *Yes / No*

(4) In this context, would it be appropriate to use the referring expression *the printer* (again, as far as you can tell)?   *Yes / No*

Feedback   (1) (a) (2) (b) (3) No (4) No

Comment   The appropriateness of the definite article is dependent on the context in which it is used. The expressions judged inappropriate in the previous practice would be quite appropriate in other contexts. Think of such contexts for practice.

Contexts are constructed continuously during the course of a conversation. As a conversation progresses, items previously unmentioned and not even associated with the topics so far discussed are mentioned for the first time and then become part of the context of the following utterance. Eventually, perhaps, things mentioned a long time previously in the conversation will 'fade out' of the context, but how long it takes for this to happen cannot be specified exactly.

When something is introduced for the first time into a conversation, it is appropriate to use the indefinite article, *a*. Once something is established in the context of the conversation, it is appropriate to use *the*. But the definite article *the* is not the only word which indicates definiteness in English.

Definition   DEFINITENESS is a feature of a noun phrase selected by a speaker to convey his assumption that the hearer will be able to identify the referent of the noun phrase, usually because it is the only thing of its kind in the context of the utterance, or because it is unique in the universe of discourse.

Example   *That book* is definite. It can only appropriately be used when the speaker assumes the hearer can tell which book is being referred to.

The personal pronoun *she* is definite. It can only appropriately be used when the speaker assumes the hearer can tell which person is being referred to.

The Earth is definite. It is the only thing in a normal universe of discourse known by this name.

Practice   (1) We reproduce below a passage from *Alice in Wonderland*. Pick out by underlining all the expressions which clearly refer to something the reader is supposed to be aware of at the point in the passage where they occur, i.e. all the expressions referring to things which must be assumed

to be already present in the context of the passage. You should find 15 such definite expressions altogether.

1   There was a table set out under a tree in front of the house, and the March Hare and the Hatter were having tea at it; a Dormouse was sitting

3   between them, fast asleep, and the other two were using it as a cushion, resting their elbows on it, and talking over its head. 'Very uncomfort-

5   able for the dormouse', thought Alice; 'only, as it's asleep, I suppose it doesn't mind.'

(2)   The word *it* occurs 5 times in this passage. To which different things does it refer?

....

(3)   Is there ever any doubt in this passage about the referent of
any occurrence of *it*?   *Yes / No*

(4)   Who does *them* in line 3 refer to?

....

(5)   Four things (or people) referred to by definite referring expressions in this passage must be presumed to be already in the context at the very beginning of the passage, i.e. they are not introduced during the passage. Which are they?

....

(6)   Two things referred to by definite referring expressions in this passage are actually introduced into the context during the passage. Which are they?

....

Feedback   (1) line 1, *the house*; line 2, *the March Hare*, *the Hatter*, *it*; line 3, *them*, *the other two*, *it*; line 4, *their elbows*, *it*, *its head*; line 5, *the dormouse*, *Alice*, *it*, *I*, *it* (2) the table and the dormouse (3) No (4) the March Hare and the Hatter (5) the house, the March Hare, the Hatter, and Alice (6) the table and the dormouse

Comment   This passage from *Alice in Wonderland* is written in a very simple straightforward narrative style, in which things are introduced into the context by means of indefinite expressions, e.g. *a table*, *a tree*, *a dormouse*, and subsequently referred to with definite expressions, e.g. *it*, *the dormouse*. This kind of structure is actually only found in the simplest style. More often, authors begin a narrative using a number of definite referring expressions. This stylistic device has the effect of drawing the reader into the narrative fast, by giving the impression that the writer and the reader already share a number of contextual assumptions. We give an example in the next exercise.

Practice   Given below are the opening sentences of John Fowles' novel *The Collector*.

When she was home from her boarding-school I used to see her almost every day sometimes, because their house was right opposite the Town Hall Annexe. She and her younger sister used to go in and out a lot, often with young men, which of course I didn't like. When I had a free moment from the files and ledgers I stood by the window and used to look down over the road over the frosting and sometimes I'd see her.

(1) Is the reader given any idea who 'she' is before she is introduced?   *Yes / No*

(2) Does the mention of 'their house' give the impression that 'they' are in some way already known to the reader?   *Yes / No*

(3) Does mention of 'the files and ledgers' give the impression that the reader should know which files and ledgers are being referred to, or at least give the impression that the reader should know more about them than just that they are files and ledgers?   *Yes / No*

(4) In normal conversation, if a person was recounting some story, would he usually begin a narrative using *she* without indicating in advance who he was talking about?   *Yes / No*

(5) Is the use of definite referring expressions in the above passage different from conventional usage in the opening stages of everyday conversations?   *Yes / No*

Feedback   (1) No (2) Yes (3) Yes (4) No (5) Yes

Comment   Novelists typically use definiteness in strikingly abnormal ways in the opening passages of novels – 'abnormal', that is, from the point of view of everyday conversation.

The three main types of definite noun phrase in English are (1) Proper names, e.g. *John, Queen Victoria*, (2) personal pronouns, e.g. *he, she, it*, and (3) phrases introduced by a definite determiner, such as *the, that, this* (e.g. *the table, this book, those men*). By contrast, expressions like *a man, someone*, and *one* are all indefinite.

It follows from our definition of definiteness (p. 73) that all definite noun phrases are referring expressions. But you must be careful not to assume that every noun phrase using the so-called 'definite article' *the* is necessarily semantically definite. In generic sentences (Unit 6), for example, and in other cases, one can find a phrase beginning with *the* where the hearer cannot be expected to identify the referent, often because there is in fact no referent, the expression not being a referring expression.

Practice   (1)   In the sentence *The whale is a mammal*, as most typically used, which particular whale is being referred to?

....

(2)   Is *the whale* in the sentence just mentioned a referring
expression?   *Yes / No*

(3)   Is the phrase *the whale* semantically definite in the sentence
mentioned (i.e. would a user of this sentence presume that the
hearer would be able to identify the referent of the expression)?   *Yes / No*

(4)   Take the utterance 'If anyone makes too much noise, you have my
permission to strangle him'. On hearing this, could the hearer
be expected to identify the referent of *him*?   *Yes / No*

(5)   In the utterance just mentioned, is *him* semantically definite?   *Yes / No*

(6)   Which particular donkey does *it* refer to in *Every man who owns
a donkey beats it*?

....

(7)   Is *it* in *Every man who owns a donkey beats it* semantically
definite?   *Yes / No*

Feedback   (1) none at all (2) No (3) No, because there is in fact no referent. (4) No
(5) No (6) No particular donkey (7) No

Comment   Finally, we consider the question of truth in relation to definiteness. Does
definiteness contribute in any way to the truth or falsehood of a sentence
considered in relation to a given situation? We will compare the effects of the
definite and indefinite articles *the* and *a* with referring expressions.

Practice   I am working in the garden, and accidentally stick a fork through my foot. I
tell my wife, who knows I have been gardening and knows the fork I have
been working with.

(1)   Which would be the more appropriate utterance (to my wife)
in this situation, (a) or (b)?
(a)   'I've just stuck the fork through my foot'
(b)   'I've just stuck a fork through my foot'   ....

(2)   I telephone the doctor, to tell him of the accident. The doctor
knows nothing about my gardening tools. Which of the two
utterances just mentioned would it be more appropriate to use?   ....

(3)   In the situation envisaged, do the two utterances mentioned
both describe exactly the same state of affairs?   *Yes / No*

Feedback   (1) (a) (2) (b) (3) Yes

Summary Deictic expressions are those which take some element of their meaning directly from the immediate situation of the utterance in which they are used (e.g. from the speaker, the hearer, the time and place of the utterance). Examples of deictic words are *I, you, here, now, come*. The availability of such expressions makes language a much more 'portable' instrument than it would otherwise be: we can use the same words on different occasions, at different times and places.

    Definite and indefinite referring expressions may be more or less appropriate in different contexts. But utterances which differ only in that one contains a definite referring expression where the other has an indefinite referring expression (provided these expressions have the same referent) do not differ in truth value. Considered objectively, the referent of a referring expression (e.g. *a / the fork*) is in itself neither definite nor indefinite. (Can you tell from close inspection of a fork whether it is a 'definite' or an 'indefinite' fork?) The definiteness of a referring expression tells us nothing about the referent itself, but rather relates to the question of whether the referent has been mentioned (or taken for granted) in the preceding discourse. The definiteness of a referring expression gives the hearer a clue in identifying its referent.

Unit 7 Study Guide and Exercises

Directions After you have read Unit 7 you should be able to tackle the following questions to test your understanding of the main ideas raised in the unit.

1 You should understand these terms and concepts from this unit:
deictic words (deictics)   context
reported speech   definiteness

2 What parts of speech can function as **deictics**? List them and give an example or two of each, preferably different from the ones given in this unit.

3 Are deictics a useful device in language, or are they a burden to the speaker? Explain and illustrate.

4 Identify all the deictic expressions in the following sentences and be able to explain why they are decitic.
  a You noticed me standing there
  b This book was written by that author over there
  c Just set your briefcase to the right of mine
  d Now we have to make plans for next week
  e Her best friend was standing behind John
  f All the guests arrived two hours ago

5 Use an utterance of your own to report the following utterances from a vantage point distant in time and space. Be sure to change the deictic expressions as needed. Assume the people are speaking to you.

  a Fred: 'I will do that assignment tomorrow.'
  b Mary: 'I don't see any good books here.'
  c Fred: 'Why couldn't you help me last week?'

6 Is it possible to know the truth value of a sentence with a deictic expression independently of the context in which it is uttered? Give an example and explain.

7 When is it appropriate to use the definite article *the*? When is it appropriate to use the indefinite article *a*?

8 Think of a context in which it would be appropriate to use the following utterances, and one in which it would be inappropriate.
  a 'I have to read an article for class tomorrow.'
  b 'Mary wants to check out the book.'
  c 'Did you meet her at a university?'

9 Is the definite article *the* the only word that signals definiteness? Explain and illustrate.

10 Are all definite noun phrases referring expressions? Is every noun phrase with the definite article semantically definite? Give examples.

11 Suppose you accidentally drive the family car through a plate glass window late at night and that your parents know you have been driving the car. You first call your parents, then the police, to report the accident. Which of the following utterances would you most likely say to each party?
  a 'I just drove a car through a plate glass window.'
  b 'I just drove the car through a plate glass window.'
  c 'I just drove a car through the plate glass window.'
  d 'I just drove the car through the plate glass window.'

12 Which utterance in question 11 would you most likely say to the owner of the store whom you contact after calling the police? Explain.

13 Does the change of articles affect the truth value of the utterances in 11 above?

14 Consider the following sentences and try to determine what factor the speaker uses in choosing the italicized verb in each. Also comment on the difference in meaning in the choice of different verbs with respect to the speaker's perspective on the scene.
  a I just called to see if you will be *coming* to see me tomorrow
  b I just called to see if you will be *going* to see me tomorrow
  c She asked me to *come* to her party, but I didn't *go*
  d Please *come* in
  e Please *go* in
  f Don't *bring* any food with you