Semantics

➤ Is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning

Meaning

➤ Covers a variety of aspects of language, and there is **no general agreement** about the nature of meaning.

Pragmatics

➤ Is the study of meaning that a sentence has in a particular context in which it is uttered.

❖ Sense

- ➤ deals with the relationships <u>inside the language</u>.
- ➤ of an expression is its place in a system of semantic relationships with other expressions in the language.

❖ Reference

- ➤ deals with the relationship between the language and the world.
- ➤ is a relationship between parts of a language (words and phrases) and things outside the language (in the world).
- ➤ The relation between a referring expression and a referent

❖ Referent

> is the person or thing in the world speakers refer to by using a referring expression.

referring expression

> is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone.

Paradigmatic relations

➤ are those into which a linguistic unit enters through being contrasted or substitutable, in a particular environment, with other similar units. (vertical relation)

Syntagmatic relations

➤ are those into which a linguistic unit enters by its co-occurrence with other units. (horizontal relation)

❖ semantic field

> contains a group of words which are related in their meaning.

Collocation

- > can be seen as part of the meaning of a word
- ➤ is a relationship between words that specifically or habitually go together.

Synonymy

> is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the same sense.

Antonymy

➤ is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the <u>opposite</u> sense.

Binary antonyms

> are lexical units which come in pairs and between them exhaust all the relevant possibilities.

Gradable antonyms

➤ are two words at opposite ends of a continuous scale of values.

Hyponymy

➤ is a sense relation between words in which the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of the other word.

Polysemy

➤ is a sense relation in which the same word has several very closely related meanings (senses).

Homonymy

➤ is a sense relation in which several words have the same shape, but different meanings that are far apart from each other.

componential analysis

➤ the total meaning of a word is being analyzed into a number of distinct components of meaning (semantic features).

❖ Utterance

- > is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is silence on the part of that person.
- ➤ is the use of a piece of language (one or more word / phrase / sentence) by a particular speaker on a particular occasion.

Sentence

- ➤ is neither a physical event nor a physical object. It is an <u>abstract</u> string of words put together by the grammatical rules of a language.
- > exists abstractly in the mind of language speakers before they say it or write it.
- ➤ can be thought of as the <u>ideal</u> string of words behind various realizations in utterances and inscriptions.

constatives utterance

➤ is an utterance with which the speaker describes something which may be true or false.

Performatives utterance

➤ is an utterance that does not report or "constate" anything and is not "true or false".

Performative verb

➤ is one which, when used in a positive simple present tense sentence with a 1st person singular subject, can make the utterance of that sentence performative.

* explicit performative

> contains a performative verb naming the act. **E.g.** I order you to go.

implicit performative

➤ does not contain a performative verb naming the act. E.g. Go

❖ direct illocutionary

➤ of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a <u>literal reading</u> of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered.

❖ indirect illocutionary

➤ of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have <u>other than what it expresses literally</u>

❖ Illocutionary acts

> can be classified into different categories, <u>depending on the type of interaction between the speaker and the hearer</u> that they perform.

directive act

➤ is any illocutionary act which essentially involves the speaker trying to get the hearer to behave in some required way.

❖ commissive act

➤ is any illocutionary act which essentially involves the speaker committing himself to behave in some required way.