

جميع التعريفات كامله ماعدا المحاضرات المحذوفه والناقصه كملتها من شرح لوفلي

### ?? **Sense**

?? deals with the relationships inside the language.

?? 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).

### ?? **Referent**

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

The relation between a referring expression and a referent is what

### ?? **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. By looking at the linguistic context of words, we can often distinguish between different meanings

### ?? **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 opposite 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 abstract 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 ideal 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

**the Co-operative principle**, the social rule which speakers try to follow in conversation.

**The Co-operative principle** can be stated simply as "be as helpful to your hearer as you can".

**Implicature** is a concept of **utterance meaning** (as opposed to **sentence meaning**

**.Implicature** is related to the method through which speakers understand the **indirect illocutions** of utterances.

**Speech act theory** is a theory of language based on a book called "How to Do Things with Words"

## **illocutionary act**

is that it reflects the intention of the speaker in making the utterance in the first place.