

❖ **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 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).
- 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 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

❖ **direct illocutionary**

- of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered.

❖ **indirect illocutionary**

- of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have other than what it expresses literally

❖ **Illocutionary acts**

- can be classified into different categories, depending on the type of interaction between the speaker and the hearer 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.