

❖ Semantics

- Is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning
هو يستخدم

❖ Meaning

- Covers a variety of aspects of language, and there is no general agreement about the nature of meaning.
طبيعة . وليس هناك "يشمل"

Utterance Meaning (Speaker Meaning) is what a speaker means (i.e. intends to convey) when he uses a piece of language. It includes the secondary aspects of meaning, especially those related to context.

() يعنيه (ينوي ينقل) يستخدم . أنه يشمل الثانوية بالسياق.

Sentence Meaning (or Word Meaning) is what a sentence (or word) means, i.e. what it counts as the equivalent of in the language concerned.

() هو (يعادل حسابها) المعنية.

❖ Pragmatics

- Is the study of meaning that a sentence has in a particular context in which it is uttered.
البراغماتية (التداولية) هي سياق معين بها.

❖ Sense

- deals with the relationships inside the language.

: يتناول

- of an expression is its place in a system of semantic relationships with other expressions in the language.

(:) طريقان متميزتان الحديث والتعبيرات

❖ Reference

- deals with the relationship between the language and the world.

: يتناول بين .

- 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

هي بين () وأشياء (-) .

❖ Referent

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

• إليه هو يشير المتحدثين تعبير ..

❖ referring expression

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

• التعبير (التعبير) هو التعبير .

❖ 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)

التبادلية: هي لغوية كونها بي معينة، عمودية (.)

- **are those into which a linguistic unit enters by its co-occurrence with other units. (horizontal relation)**
- التتابعية : هي لغوية (أفقية)

❖ **semantic field**

- **contains a group of words which are related in their meaning.**
 دلالته : يحتوي

❖ Collocation

- can be seen as part of the meaning of a word

- : يمكن ينظر إليه . السياق يمكننا نميز بين

- **is a relationship between words that specifically or habitually go together.**
هو : بين وجه التحديد اعتيادية .

❖ Synonymy

- **is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the same sense.**
هو بين معجمية اثنين () لها . لها

❖ **Antonymy**

- is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the opposite sense.

Great heart

❖ Binary antonyms

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

الثنائية هي معجمية وبينهما يستنفد

❖ Gradable antonyms

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

: هي كلمتين نهايتين معيار القيم.

❖ Hyponymy

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

: هي بين يتم تضمينها .

❖ Polysemy

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

: هي لديها العديد وثيق ()

❖ Homonymy

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

: هي لها معانيها هي بعضها

❖ componential analysis

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

تحليل : يتم تحليلها متميزة (الدلالية).

❖ Utterance

- is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is silence on the part of that person.

الكلامية هي الحديث، يكون هذا

- is the use of a piece of language (one or more word / phrase / sentence) by a particular speaker on a particular occasion.

هو (/ /) معين معينة

❖ 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.

ليست انها النحوية .

- exists abstractly in the mind of language speakers before they say it or write it.

المتكلمين يقولوا يكتبوا

- can be thought of as the ideal string of words behind various realizations in utterances and inscriptions.

يمكن حيث .

❖ constatives utterance

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

التقريري الخبرية هو يصفه يكون صحيحا

❖ **Performatives utterance**

- **is an utterance that does not report or "constate" anything and is not "true or false".**
- - (الفعلية الانجازية :) هو يقدم (تقريراً) " اكد " بأنها " صحيحة " .

❖ **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.**

- الحركية : هو بطريقة إيجابية البسيط يمكن هذه

❖ **explicit performative الادائي الصريح**

- **contains a performative verb naming the act. E.g. **I order you to go.****
يحتوي على الفعل الادائي لتسمية الفاعل

❖ **implicit performative**

- **does not contain a performative verb naming the act. E.g. **Go****
لا يحتوي على الفعل الادائي لتسمية الفاعل

❖ **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.

النحوية حرفية يتبين هو ()

❖ **indirect illocutionary**

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

الغير (غير) هو يكون غير يعبر حرفيا.

❖ **Illocutionary acts**

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

يمكن تصنيفه بين

❖ **directive act**

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

التوجيه ينطوي الطريق

❖ **commissive act**

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

هو ينطوي نفسه بطريقة

إعداد :

جولينا القصبي

بالنوفيق يارب 🖐