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Answer to the Q.no-1

Q) ⇒ In theoretical linguistics, semantics is the study of meaning in language. One way to view meaning is as the connection between language and world. For instance, consider the sentence "It's raining in Boston." What is the world like when this sentence is true? What is the world like when it's false? Next, think about what the world is like when the sentence "It's snowing in Boston" is true.

(b) \Rightarrow There are three types of grammar: Context-sensitive grammar, Context-free grammar, and regular grammar.

Grammar is the structural foundation of our ability to express ourselves. The more we are aware of how it works, the more we can monitor the meaning and effectiveness of the way we and others use language. It can help foster precision, detect ambiguity, and exploit the richness of expression in English.

② → Conceptual Meaning covers these basic essential components of meaning which are conveyed by the literal use of word.

Associative meaning is the idea, connection what the specific world bring to you.

There is a great need to understand the nature of linguistics meaning. The conceptual meaning remained an abstract concept. The conceptual meaning provides an illustrative discussion on type of meaning and an idea of some schools about the conceptual meaning.

(8)

Answer to the Qno-2

a. Prosodic and suprasegmental features -

Suprasegmental also called Prosodic features in phonetics a speech feature such as stress, tone or word juncture that accompanies or is added over consonants and vowels; these features are not limited to single sounds but often extend over syllables, word, or phrase. In Spanish the stress accent is often used to distinguish between otherwise identical words: termino means "term," termino means "I terminate." In Mandarin Chinese tone is distinctive

⑤

Suprasegmental shifts pronounced on a high level notes. The above examples demonstrate functional suprasegmentals.

b. ⇒ Structural Ambiguity

A word phrase or sentence is ambiguous if it has more than one meaning. The ambiguity, however, can be noticed if one really has a linguistic knowledge on how to analyze the phrase or sentence of the two kinds of ambiguity lexical and structural, the latter

One which is explored further in this paper Structural ambiguity occurs when a phrase or sentence has more than one underlying structure. The phrase can be disambiguated by putting it in a sentence with some sort of formal signals which help the reader.