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Ans to the question "A"

1. When we say that "an action can be performed with words," we mean that words can have a significant impact and can serve as a means of carrying out certain acts. Such acts are called "speech acts." Speech acts refer to the use of language to perform various communicative functions such as making requests, giving orders, making promises, expressing opinions, giving apologies, and many more. 1, 2, 3, action! You have heard these words from the mouths of movie directors, but what connection could this possibly have to English grammar? When there is a call for action, we are calling for action words. Action words are verbs, as you might guess, which are words that describe actions. These contrast with non-action words also called non-action verbs, which are words that describe a state of being, a need, an opinion, or a sense. Every time you write about an action that has happened, I am happening or is going to happen, you use action words. For example:
 2. I was running yesterday.
 3. I am running now.
 4. I will run tomorrow.
5. This lesson goes over different types of action words, expands examples of action words, and shows you how to use them in sentences. Let's get to work!
6. Action Words in Act
7. There are different formats and types of action words, and it's also important to know how to use verb tenses with them properly. So, let's go over some important details to keep in mind.
8. Action verbs are words that describe actions, while non-action verbs are words that refer to a state of being, a need, an opinion, or a sense. Look at some examples of these two types of verbs about one another. Some examples of action verbs include:
 9. Play, Jump, Eat, Work, Study, Drive, Walk, Write, Read, Talk
10. When using action verbs in writing, describe actions and movements. Here are some examples of these words in sentences:
 11. I am playing basketball with my friends.
 12. They were talking way too fast.
 13. He drove so far for that concert!
14. Some examples of non-action verbs include:

Am, Is, Are, Believe, Hear, Understand, Own, Seem, Love, Remember

Ans to the question "B"

In linguistics, an *utterance* is a unit of speech.

In phonetic terms, an utterance is a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker. (Phonemes, morphemes, and words are all considered "segments" of the stream of speech sounds that constitute an utterance.) It considers three levels or components of utterances: illocutionary acts (the making of a meaningful statement, saying something that a hearer understands), illocutionary acts (saying something with a purpose, such as to inform), and perlocutionary acts (saying something that causes someone to act utterance act is a **speech act that consists of the verbal employment of units of expression such as words and sentences.**

- **Declarative sentence** A declarative sentence is one of *the four sentence types* in the English language, along with interrogative sentences, exclamatory sentences, and imperative sentences. Each one serves a unique function; for declarative sentences, their function is to communicate information directly. Any time you state a fact, opinion, observation, or explanation in a plain manner, you're using a declarative sentence. For example, every sentence in this paragraph, the above paragraph, and the next paragraph are all declarative sentences. Like most other sentence types, declarative sentences require a **subject** and a **predicate**. The subject is the noun that performs the action of a sentence, while the predicate is simply the verb, or action, of the sentence. Together, a subject and a predicate make up an independent clause, which is necessary for most sentence types, including declarative sentences. Like most other sentence types, declarative sentences require a **subject** and a **predicate**. The subject is the noun that performs the action of a sentence, while the predicate is simply the verb, or action, of the sentence. Together, a subject and a predicate make up an independent clause, which is necessary for most sentence types, including declarative sentences.
- **Simple sentences**
- Compound sentence
- Complex sentence
- Compound- complex sentence

Interrogative sentence: Interrogative sentences are one of the four sentence types (declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamative).

Interrogative sentences ask **questions**.

The basic function (job) of an interrogative sentence is to ask a direct question. It asks us something or requests information (as opposed to a statement which tells us something or gives information).

Interrogative sentences require an answer. Look at these examples:

- Is snow white? (answer → Yes.)

Why did John arrive late? (answer → *Because the traffic was bad.*)

Imperative sentence: The sentence which is used to convey a command, a request, or a forbiddance is called an **imperative sentence**. This type of sentence always takes the second person (**you**) for the subject but most of the time the subject remains hidden.

Examples:

- Bring me a glass of water.
- Don't ever touch my phone.

A deictic expression **Deixis** derives from Ancient Greek - δειξις (deîxis, "pointing, indicating, reference") and δείκνυμι (deíknumi, "I show") and forms an important part of linguistics and pragmatics, serving to interpret speech in context. The following article will offer the definition of deixis, some deictic examples, but also the difference between some types of deixis such as spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Deixis refers to a word or phrase that shows the time, place or situation a speaker is in when talking.

Also known as deictic expressions (or deictics), they typically include pronouns and adverbs such as 'I', 'you', 'here', 'there', and tend to be used mostly where the context is known to both the speaker and the person spoken to.

Some deictic examples include:

"I wish you'd been here yesterday

Ans to the question "C"

At this point we are brought to what is the difference between on the one hand a fertility condition and on the other, a truth condition. The answer to this should, at this point be quite obvious. Truth conditions are such that whatever can be said to the truth matches up with reality in some meaningful way. so if the sky is then we can say it is a condition of the concept ' sky' that it also be true ' blue' then we can say it is a condition of the concept ' sky' that it also be true ' blue'. To parse this in more digestible terms, truth or falsity conditions are general labels for categories of speech and their relationships to the world of reality. Felicity conditions are a set of agreed upon rules which constitute speech as an action rather than a report of the truth conditions of the world. This is important because it seems like only a small part of language holds the task of reporting on the actual state of affairs of the world. In reality much more of our language seems to be aimed at actually doing things - specifically doing things in concert with others where our language allows us to navigate the physical world in a meaningful way. The world would be wholly uninteresting, and predictably depressing, place if all we were to do every day from sunup to shutdown was report on thing.

C) Abstract: Is it possible for the same proposition to be both entailed and conversationally implicated by what is said? A review of the literature that discusses implicatures reveals that the question in the title has received different answers.

While those who answer the question affirmatively rely on examples of entailments that look very much like typical cases of conversational implicatures,

those who answer it negatively adduce considerations pertaining to the conceptual difference that needs to be drawn between the two categories of implications. In this chapter, I consider the various criteria for identifying conversational implicatures (CIs for short) and conclude that two features of CIs could offer support for ruling out entailments from the class of contents that could be a conversation-

ally implicated: cancellability and non-conventionality. While the cancellability criterion does not lead to a compelling answer to our question, non-conventionality does. Moreover, non-conventionality is a defining feature of CIs, according to Grice's official definition of CIs (1989, p. 26). So, if we follow Grice strictly on this point, the answer to our question should be negative. However, in section 5 I consider the possibility of revising Grice's definition of CIs. I discuss two reasons given in the literature for taking non-conventionality to be a defining feature of CIs, and argue that they are not compelling. In consequence, I propose a definition of CI in terms of calculability alone. This definition, I argue, does not rule out entailments. Thus, according to my proposal, an implication has the status of entailment if it bears a certain logical relation to the semantic content of the utterance; and it has the status of a conversational implicature if it is conversationally calculable. So, the answer to our initial question is, eventually, a tentative 'yes.

Entailments arise from the semantics of linguistic expressions. Entailment contrasts with the pragmatic notion of implicature. While implicatures are fallible inferences, entailments are enforced by lexical meanings plus the laws of logic. Entailments also differ from presuppositions, whose truth is taken for granted.

There are two dominant approaches to semantics. One sees the task of semantics as to provide a systematic account of the truth conditions of (actual and potential) sentence uses. The other assumes

that a use of a sentence expresses a statement (proposition, though terminology varies here), a statement being the sort of thing that can be asserted and believed, and also the sort of thing that, as a representation of how the world is, can be assessed as true or false. The task of semantics, on this view, is systematically to spell out how sentence uses are associated with statements.