Victoria University of Bangladesh

Final Examination

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Answer to the question no: 01 (A)

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 call for action, we are calling for action words. Action words are verbs, as you might guess, which are words that describe actions. These are in contrast to 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, is happening, or is going to happen, you use action words. For example:

I was running yesterday.

I am running now.

I will run tomorrow.

This lesson goes over different types of action words, examples of action words, and shows you how to use them in sentences. Let's get to work!

Action Words in Act

There are different formats and types of actions 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.

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 in relation to one another. Some examples of action verbs include:

Play,Jump,Eat,Work,Study,Drive,Walk,Write,Read,Talk

When using action verbs in writing, describe actions and movement. Here are some examples of these words in sentences:

I am playing basketball with my friends.

They were talking way too fast.

He drove so far for that concert!

Some examples of non-action verbs include:

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

Answer to the question no: 01 (B)

The basic kinds of acts that are typically performed by the utterance of declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences are as follows:

Declarative: A declarative sentence is used to make a statement or to express a fact. The act performed by a declarative sentence is typically to inform or to describe.

Interrogative: An interrogative sentence is used to ask a question. The act performed by an interrogative sentence is typically to inquire or to seek information.

Imperative: An imperative sentence is used to give a command or to make a request. The act performed by an imperative sentence is typically to direct or to instruct.

Deictic expressions, such as "this" and "that," are parts of speech that function as pointers to entities in the physical world. Some other examples of deictic expressions include:

Personal deictics: "I," "you," "he," "she," "we," "they," etc.

Temporal deictics: "now," "then," "today," "tomorrow," etc.

Spatial deictics: "here," "there," "left," "right," "up," "down," etc.

Answer to the question no: 01 (C)

Similarities:

1.Both truth conditions and felicity conditions are used in linguistic semantics and pragmatics to evaluate the well-formedness and appropriateness of utterances.

2.Both concepts have to do with the evaluation of the conditions that must be satisfied for an utterance to be considered meaningful, appropriate, or acceptable.

Differences:

1.Truth conditions refer to the criteria that must be satisfied for an utterance to be true, while felicity conditions refer to the criteria that must be satisfied for an utterance to be appropriate or successful in a particular context.

2.Truth conditions are concerned with the truth value of an utterance, while felicity conditions are concerned with the context in which an utterance is made and the social and communicative goals of the speaker.

3.Truth conditions are generally determined by the meaning of the words used in the utterance and the context in which they are used, while felicity conditions are determined by the particular context and the speaker's intentions and goals.

Answer to the question no: 01 (D)

Entailment and implicature are both types of inferences that are drawn from language use, but they differ in their meaning and function.

Entailment refers to the relationship between two statements, where if one statement is true, then the other must also be true. For example, the statement "John has a cat" entails the statement "John has a pet."

Implicature, on the other hand, refers to the indirect, unstated meaning that is conveyed by an utterance, beyond what is literally said. For example, the statement "John is going to the store, do you want to come?" implies that the speaker is inviting the listener to come along.

Implicatures are considered non-truth-conditional because they are not directly tied to the truth or falsity of the propositions being conveyed, but rather depend on the context, background knowledge, and the speaker's intentions.

In conclusion, both entailment and implicature are important concepts in the study of language and communication, and they help us to understand how meaning is conveyed through language.