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Section A

Ans to the question no –1

a) Discourse Acts Discourse acts are verbal activities that achieve something: we welcome, affront, praise, argue, be a tease, supply data, and finish work.

- Sorts of Discourse Acts

- Delegates: affirmations, explanations, claims, theories, portrayals, ideas.
 - Commissives: guarantees, promises, promises, dangers, promises.
 - Mandates: orders, demands, challenges, solicitations, orders, summons, pleas, dares.
 - Statements: gifts, firings, submersions, captures, wedding, juridial discourse acts like sentencings, pronouncing a malfeasance, proclaiming s.o.out of request, and so on.
 - Expressives: Discourse acts that make evaluations of mental states or perspectives: good tidings, conciliatory sentiments, congrats, sympathies, thanksgivings...
 - Verdictives: rankings, appraisals, evaluating, supporting (blends like illustrative announcements: You're out!)
 - Locutions and Illocutions
 - Locutions: the expression act. Sentences have a syntactic construction and an exacting etymological importance; the bare, strict power of the demonstration: what did the individual say? (Not, person's meaning could be a little more obvious.)
 - Illocution: the speaker's expectation of what is to be achieved by the discourse act.
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- Analyze: How'd you get a kick out of the chance to give me that torque? (locution: an inquiry) has the illocutionary power of an order:
 - specifically: Give me the wrench!
 - Could I at any point inspire you to open the window? has a design (locutionary force) and an etymological significance ('can I find success in getting your participation in opening the window?') yet its illocutionary force is unique: it has the power of a respectful objective : If it's not too much trouble, open the window!
 - Each sentence has both a locutionary force and an illocutionary force .
 - Recognizing among discourse acts
 - How do we have any idea what the power of a discourse act is? By the unique situation or the setting and by utilizing their judgment and foundation information on the language and the way of life. If the Sovereign of Hearts (in Alice in Wonderland) expresses 'Off with their Heads!' it has an unexpected power in comparison to if another person expresses it in some other setting.

- Suitability conditions and Effective Statements
- There are shows that let us know that a specific locution presumably has a specific power. Individuals don't utilize language improperly, or they cause problems, or the demonstration might be deciphered as invalid.
- expression should be expectedly related with the discourse act: The evangelist or administering judge says:
 - I presently articulate you a couple
 - rather than
 - Heybobareebob, you is hitched!
 - Setting should be ordinarily perceived
 - The above statement should be in a setting that is fitting, as in a congregation or spot of strict love, and so on with individuals accumulated for that reason, maybe even dressed for the part. Weddings (e.g.) don't occur suddenly during, e.g., a sanctification or a Jewish right of passage.
 - Speaker should be earnest:
 - Individual articulating the words should trust what s/he is saying
 - Involved parties mean to make a marriage bond; the fundamental condition
 - Effective Commitments: (commissive): should be perceived as a commitment, should be earnest, fundamental; speaker should express the expectation of making a difference. Preliminary condition: speaker and listener are normal and dependable, speakers wishes to help, listener wishes to be helped, and so on. (Speaker can't have fingers crossed behind her back...)

The Helpful Rule

there is implicit understanding that individuals will participate in speaking with one another, and speakers depend on this arrangement.

Grice: Make your conversational commitment, for example, is expected, at the stage at which it happens, by the acknowledged reason or bearing of the discussion trade in which you are locked in.

- Adage of Amount
- Give as much data as is fundamental, yet entirely not more. (Try not to get out of hand.)
- [Mary:] Hello, John, how are ya?

- [John:] Gracious, not great, Mary. I just had a tooth out, then last week I had an epidural infusion in my spine, trailed by helpful medical procedure on my little toe; you ought to have seen it, it was horrendous, and you might have a hard time believing what the specialist charged, I just got the bill! Our medical care framework is crazy, and the traffic en route to work today! Incredible! (and so on and so on. and so on.)

- Adage of Pertinence

- Be applicable; don't over-burden the discussion with pointless or immaterial material (as in the past trade). This expects speakers to arrange their expressions so they are applicable to the continuous setting: Be important at the hour of the expression.

- Proverb of Way

- Be methodical and clear; keep away from equivocalness and indefinite quality.

- Proverb of Value

- Be honest and give proof to proclamations:

- [A:] Seems as though it could rain!

- [B:] Gracious, indeed, it will be ten creeps of downpour, trailed by snow, no less than 20 inches, then, at that point, hail; then, at that point, a plague of grasshoppers, and the sun will sparkle from 12 PM until 2 a.m. Then, at that point, there will be quietness in paradise for about a thirty minutes, and when the seventh seal is opened...

- [A:] Where do you get your data?

Infringement of the Agreeable Standards

- Backhanded Discourse Acts and shared information.

- A: Did Pamela repay you the cash?

- B: Could it be any more obvious?

- A: She tells the truth to a great extent!

Affableness shows

- Positive Affableness

- Making expressions that are customarily amiable, complimenting, being extremely agreeable, and so on.

- Negative Good manners

- Abstaining from making statements that are unseemly, keeping away from inordinate interruption, interference, or curiosity; utilizing fitting non-verbal communication; staying away from specific looks. No words are utilized, yet courteousness is kept up with.

- [A:] I'm a vegan, and I don't put stock in killing any creatures for any reason!

- (B takes a gander at her feet to check whether she's wearing shoes made of calfskin.)

Discourse Occasions

There are different sorts of occasions at which discourse commonly happens: political convention, banter, study hall address, strict assistance (message, petition, inviting, singing); government hearing; court preliminary; all include specific sorts of discourse occasions that are fitting to that setting. Could likewise be casual: phone discussion, buying a ticket, a paper, requesting a feast.

The Association of Discussion

There is a secret design of discussions, including various components. Discussions are a progression of discourse acts: good tidings, requests, congrats, remarks, solicitations, demands, allegations... Stirring them up or neglecting to notice them makes for uncooperative discourse acts, disarray, different issues. Disregards the proverb of participation

- Turn taking and stopping

- Individuals typically don't all discussion without a moment's delay; they signal that they are finished by utilizing specific expressions, for example ya dig? Or then again somethin'; I don't know; right? Makes no difference either way...

- and so forth.

- Contiguousness Coordinates Normally, particular sorts of turns have explicit subsequent meet-ups: an inquiry is commonly trailed by a response; a greeting by an acknowledgment or a clarification of why it can't be acknowledged; an evaluation is trailed by understanding or conflict; a statement of regret is trailed by affirmation of the conciliatory sentiment:

1. A: Sorry about the previous evening!

2. B: No issue; we were all really drained.

3. but not:

4. B: *Where'd you get those shoes?

- Opening Successions Individuals commonly start in traditional ways: good tidings, general inquiries or remarks about the climate, sports, and so on.
- Shutting Groupings Individuals ordinarily get ready to end a discussions by summarizing, utilizing different locutions (OK, OK then, at that point; indeed, there's nothing else to it; so umh; fine, then, at that point;) followed by a few reiterations of goodbyes: OK, farewell then, at that point; OK bye; decent talkin' to you; see ya soon; gratitude for calling/coming around; great to see you! fare thee well! alright(y).
- Conversational Routines Openings and closings are more conventionalized than are different pieces of the discussion, however there might be another regular things:
 - Fixes When individuals don't get out whatever they expected to, or have to alter a past assertion, or incorrectly spell themselves, or say something in reverse, they then need to fix the expression, for example they make fixes
 - Courteousness: a hierarchical power in discussion The superseding force in discussions is amiability which intends that there are conventionalized approaches to doing all of the discourse that we perceive as proper and pleasant; this varies from one culture to another and subculture to subculture. It might include different sorts of illocutionary acts, titles and address structures, extraordinary honorific postfixes, the aloof voice, circumlocutions, or some other sorts of locutions.

Ans to the inquiry no - 1

b)

The term Felicity state of Felicity conditions is alluded to the adequacy of discourse acts utilization of the speaker. Austin held that in utilizing discourse acts one needs to satisfy specific circumstances with respect to the demonstration that is being expressed. For instance, when one is making a guarantee to someone else, he/she needs to satisfy the state of that the listener or the promisee to have a need something to be guaranteed, and the speaker or the promiser will have the goal to satisfy that need; consequently the demonstration of promising will be legitimate to be viewed as apt condition. By definition felicity conditions are a state when the expressions made has met the suitable circumstances, for example, fitting setting, ordinary presence, authority, and furthermore speaker's truthfulness. These sorts of expression are possibly legitimately perceived as a fitting discourse acts on the off chance that the speaker meets expected condition to have the option to approve the unique circumstance. This sort of expression is generally utilized by a cleric or some other strict pioneer to articulate a marriage between a man and lady. Then, at that point, this sort of expression ought to be brought upon the wedding in a for example, church. Additionally, without the extraordinary honor of a cleric (or some other people given the unique honor to wed individuals) this sort of expression won't be recogni.

Section B

Ans to the question no -2

Let's identify the sense relation in each of the given examples:

A) Synonymy: In this example, "bank" is used in two different contexts but with similar meanings. In the first sentence, it refers to the side of the river, and in the second sentence, it refers to a financial institution. Both instances of "bank" have a similar sense of a location or place to keep something valuable.

B) Synonymy: Here, "broad" and "wide" are synonyms, both describing the British accent. They convey a similar sense of the accent's characteristics.

C) Homophones: In this case, "Two" and "Too" are homophones because they sound the same but have different meanings. Similarly, "Sick" and "Seek" are also homophones because they sound the same but have distinct meanings.

D) Antonymy: In this example, "quite" and "extremely" are antonyms. "Quite" suggests a moderate level of difficulty, while "extremely" indicates a high level of difficulty. They convey opposite senses in relation to the ease or difficulty of the test.