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Section A

Answer To The Question No-1

A) Talk Acts

Talk acts are verbal exercises that accomplish something: we welcome, insult, acclaim, contend, be a bother, supply information, and finish work.

- Kinds of Talk Acts
- Delegates: certifications, clarifications, claims, hypotheses, depictions, thoughts.
- Commissives: ensures, guarantees, guarantees, risks, guarantees.
- Commands: orders, requests, challenges, sales, orders, summons, supplications, dares.
- Proclamations: gifts, firings, submersions, catches, wedding, juridial talk behaves like sentencings, articulating an impropriety, declaring s.o.out of solicitation, etc.
- Expressives: Talk acts that make assessments of mental states or viewpoints: great news, placating feelings, congratulations, feelings, thanksgivings...
- Verdictives: rankings, examinations, assessing, supporting (mixes like illustrative declarations: You're out!)
- Locutions and Illocutions
- Locutions: the articulation act. Sentences have a syntactic development and a demanding etymological significance; the uncovered, severe force of the show: what did the singular say? (Not, individual's importance could be somewhat more self-evident.)
- Illocution: the speaker's assumption for what is to be accomplished by the talk act.

- Examine: How'd you get a remove from the opportunity to give me that force? (locution: a request) has the illocutionary force of a request:

- in particular: Give me the wrench!

- Might I anytime at some point rouse you to open the window? has a plan (locutionary force) and an etymological importance ('could I at any point make progress in getting your cooperation in opening the window?') yet its illocutionary force is novel: it has the force of a deferential goal : Assuming no one cares either way, open the window!

- Each sentence has both a locutionary force and an illocutionary force .

- Perceiving among talk acts

- How would we know what the force of a talk act is? By the one of a kind circumstance or the setting and by using their judgment and establishment data on the language and the lifestyle. If the Sovereign of Hearts (in Alice in Wonderland) communicates 'Off with their Heads!' it has a surprising power in contrast with assuming that someone else communicates it in another setting.

- Appropriateness conditions and Successful Articulations

- There are shows that let us in on that a particular locution probably has a particular power. People don't use language inappropriately, or they cause issues, or the show may be interpreted as invalid.

- articulation ought to be expectedly related with the talk act: The evangelist or overseeing judge says:

- I as of now articulate you a couple

- instead of

- Heybobareebob, you is hitched!

- Setting ought to be commonly seen

- The above assertion ought to be in a setting that is fitting, as in a gathering or spot of severe love, etc with people collected hence, perhaps dressed for the part.

Weddings don't happen out of nowhere during, e.g., a blessing or a Jewish rite of passage.

- Speaker ought to be sincere:
- Individual articulating the words ought to trust what s/he is saying
- Involved parties mean to make a marriage secure; the key condition
- Powerful Responsibilities: (commissive): ought to be seen as a responsibility, ought to be sincere, principal; speaker ought to communicate the assumption for having an effect. Fundamental condition: speaker and audience are typical and trustworthy, speaker wishes to help, audience wishes to be helped, etc. (Speaker can't have fingers crossed behind her back...)

The Accommodating Standard

there is implied understanding that people will take part in talking with each other, and speakers rely upon this plan.

Grice: Commit your conversational responsibility, for instance, is normal, at the stage at which it works out, by the recognized explanation or heading of the conversational exchange which you are secured.

- Proverb of Sum
- Give as much information as is central, yet completely not more. (Do whatever it takes not to go crazy.)
- Mary: Hi, John, how are ya?
- John: Charitable, not extraordinary, Mary. I just had a tooth out, then, at that point, last week I had an epidural mixture in my spine, followed by supportive operation on my little toe; you should have seen it, it was unpleasant, and you could struggle with accepting what the expert charged, I just got the bill! Our clinical consideration structure is insane, and the traffic on the way to work today! Amazing! (etc, etc. etc.)
- Proverb of Congruity

- Be pertinent; don't over-trouble the conversation with trivial or unimportant material (as in the past exchange). This anticipates that speakers should orchestrate their demeanors so they are relevant to the constant setting: Be significant at the hour of the articulation.
- Adage of Way
- Be calculated and clear; avoid ambiguity and endless quality.
- Adage of Significant worth
- Tell the truth and give evidence to announcements:
- Appears like it could rain!
- Generous, without a doubt, it will be ten drags of storm, followed by snow, something like 20 inches, then, hail; then, a plague of grasshoppers, and the sun will shimmer from 12 PM until 2 a.m. Then, there will be quietness in heaven for around a thirty minutes, and when the seventh seal is opened...
- Where do you get your information?

Encroachment of the Pleasant Principles

- Underhanded Talk Acts and shared data.
- Did Pamela reimburse you the money?
- Might it at some point be any more self-evident?
- She comes clean generally!

Approachability shows

- Positive Approachability
- Making articulations that are usually obliging, commending, being very pleasing, etc.
- Negative Great habits

- Going without offering expressions that are improper, avoiding extreme interference, obstruction, or interest; using fitting non-verbal correspondence; avoiding explicit looks. No words are used, yet kindness is stayed aware of.
- I'm a vegetarian, and I don't take confidence in killing any animals under any condition!
- (B looks at her feet to check whether she's wearing shoes made of calfskin.)

Talk Events

There are various kinds of events at which talk ordinarily occurs: political show, chat, concentrate on corridor address, severe help (message, appeal, welcoming, singing); government hearing; court primer; all incorporate explicit kinds of talk events that are fitting to that setting. Could similarly be relaxed: telephone conversation, purchasing a ticket, a paper, mentioning a dining experience.

The Relationship of Conversation

There is a mystery plan of conversations, including different parts. Conversations are a movement of talk acts: great greetings, demands, well done, comments, sales, requests, claims... Working them up or failing to see them makes for uncooperative talk acts, chaos, various issues. Dismisses the saying of interest

- Turn taking and halting
- People regularly don't all conversation immediately; they signal that they are done by using explicit articulations, for instance ya dig? Of course somethin'; I don't have any idea; correct? Has no effect one way or the other etc.
- Continuity Facilitates Regularly, specific kinds of turns have express ensuing meet-ups: a request is usually followed by a reaction; a hello by an affirmation or an explanation of why it can't be recognized; an assessment is followed by understanding or struggle; an assertion of disappointment is followed by certification of the propitiatory feeling:
 1. Sorry about the past night!
 2. No issue; we were all truly depleted.

3. but not:

4. Where'd you get those shoes?

- Opening Progressions People usually start in conventional ways: great news, general requests or comments about the environment, sports, etc.
- Closing Groupings People normally prepare to end a conversation by summing up, using various locutions (alright, Great, by then; to be sure, there's nothing else to it; so umh; fine, then;) followed by a couple of emphases of farewells: alright, goodbye then; alright bye; fair talkin' to you; see ya soon; appreciation for calling/coming around; incredible to see you! charge you well! alright(y).
- Conversational Routines Openings and closings are more conventionalized than are various bits of the conversation, but there may be another normal things:
- Fixes When people don't get out anything that they expected to, or need to modify a previous declaration, or erroneously spell themselves, or express something in a way that is not intended, they then, at that point, need to fix the articulation, for instance they make fixes
- Graciousness: a progressive power in conversation The supplanting force in conversations is friendliness which plans that there are conventionalized ways to deal with doing all of the talk that we see as legitimate and charming; this shifts starting with one culture then onto the next and subculture to subculture. It could incorporate various kinds of illocutionary acts, titles and address structures, exceptional honorific postfixes, the detached voice, circumlocutions, or a few different kinds of locutions.

B) The term Felicity province of Felicity conditions is insinuated the ampleness of talk acts usage of the speaker. Austin held that in using talk acts one necessities to fulfill explicit conditions as for the showing that is being communicated. For example, when one is making an assurance to another person, he/she really wants to fulfill the condition of that the audience or the promisee to have a need something to be ensured, and the speaker or the promiser will have the objective to fulfill that need; thus the exhibit of promising will be legi.

Section B

Answer 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.