



THE MEANING OF LANGUAGE

SEMANTICS

- **Semantics is the study of meaning. It is a wide subject within the general study of language.**
- **(how language users acquire a sense of meaning, as speakers and writers, listeners and readers) and of language change (how meanings alter over time.)**

SEMANTIC FEATURES

- Semantic properties are the components of meanings of words. We have words in our lexicon or mental dictionary. All words, whether content or function words, possess semantic properties that all speakers of that language share conventionally.
- One semantic property “**human**” ,for example, can be shared by many words such as Aunt, Baby, Daughter, Man, Mother, Teacher, Uncle, Widow, .etc.
- The semantic property “**female**” ,is shared by the following words: Aunt, Hen, Vixen, Doe, Niece, Girl and Maiden.

Semantic Features	Verbs with this property
Cause	Kill, Uglify, Beautify, Darken
Contact	Touch, Kiss, Heat, Hug
Motion	Fall, Run, Walk, Bring
Creation	Build, Make, Construct, Prepare
Sense	Feel , See, Hear, Taste

WORDS AND LEXEMES

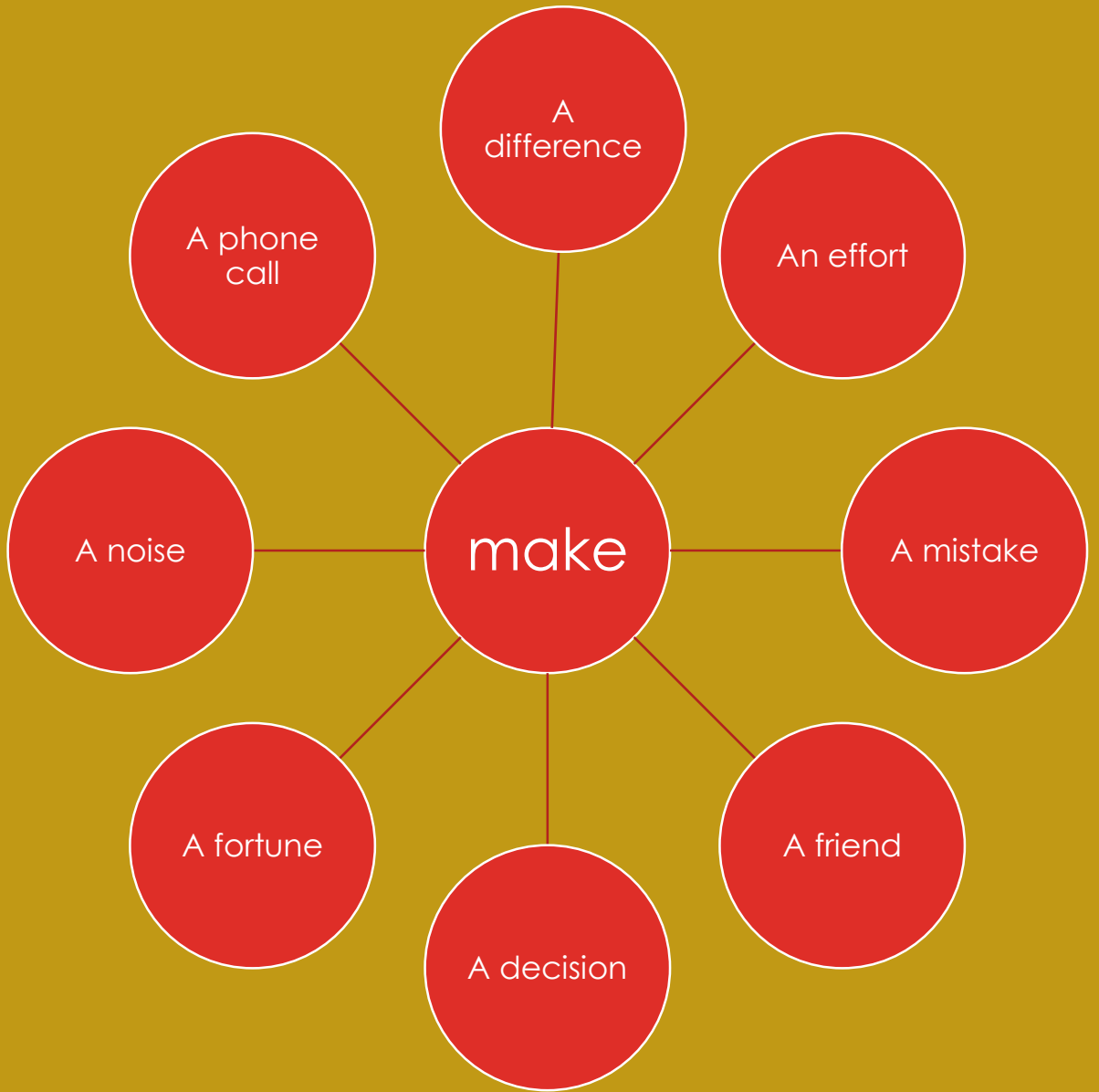
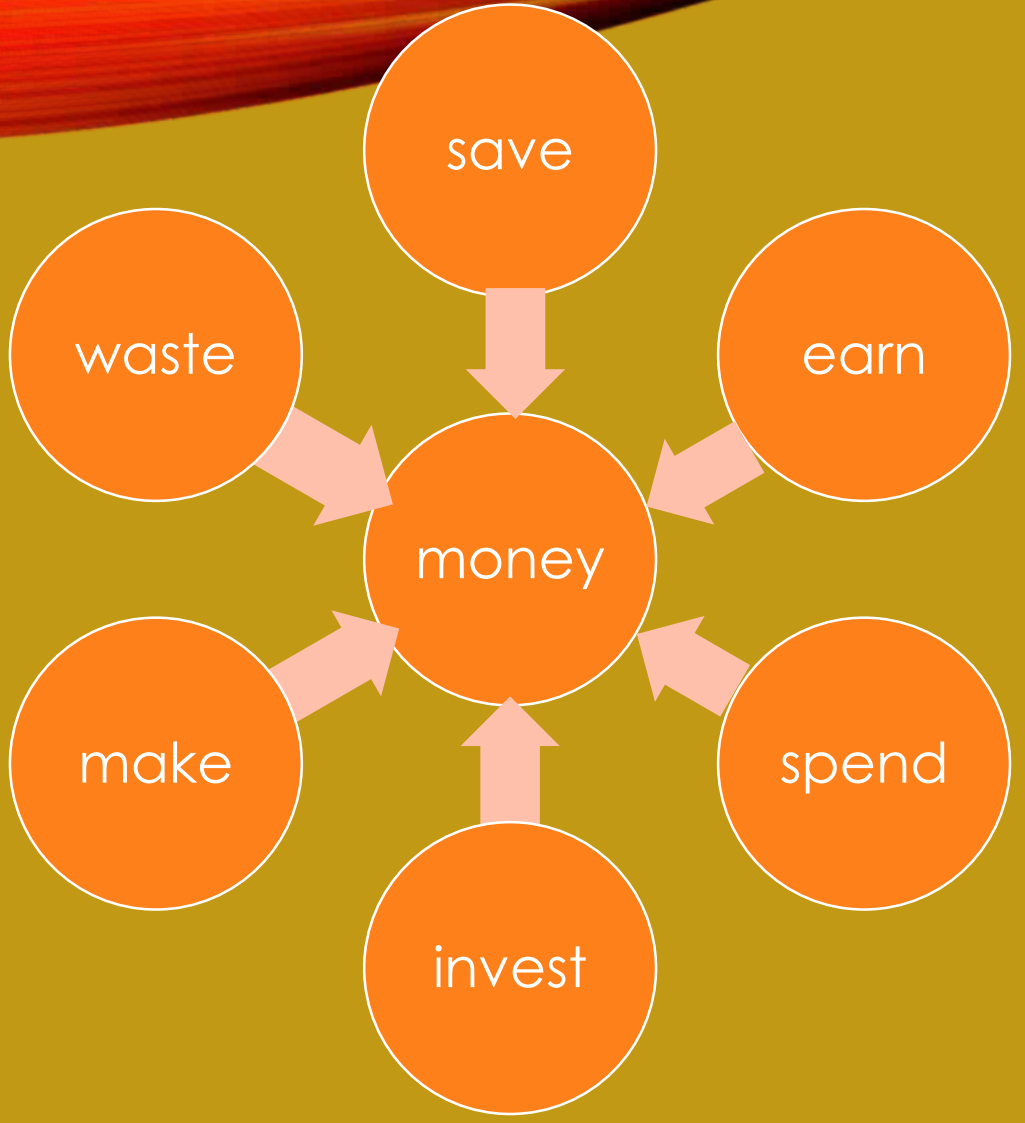
- This is usually a single word, but may be a phrase in which the meanings belongs to the whole rather than its parts, as in verb phrases turn in,turn on,drop out noun phrase (a) cock up.

Referential or denotative meaning

- Referential meaning is primary while connotative meaning is secondary.
- Theory of meaning, based on the first,is the theory of abstraction or referential theory, also called the theory of signification.
- This theory recognizes the following three components of meaning :
 - 1)the sound form of the linguistic sign,
 - 2)the concept underlying the form,and
 - 3)the actual referent,that part of the extra linguistic word.

COLLOCATION

- These are the words that commonly occur together. There are several different types of collocations made from combinations of verb, noun, adjective etc. Some of the most common types are:
- **Adverb + Adjective** : completely satisfied (NOT downright satisfied)
- **Adjective + Noun** : excruciating pain (NOT excruciating joy)
- **Noun + Noun** : a surge of anger (NOT a rush of anger)
- **Noun + Verb** : lions roar (NOT lions shout)
- **Verb + Noun** : commit suicide (NOT undertake suicide)
- **Verb + Expression with preposition** : burst into tears (NOT blow up tears)
- **Verb + Adverb** : wave frantically (NOT wave feverishly).




CONNOTATIVE MEANING

- Connotative meaning is the communicative value which an expressions has by virtue of what it refers to.

- **Example :**

1. Kill, murder, assassinate,
2. Eat, partake, oeck, wolf, devour
3. Hindi marnaa, svargavaasi honaa, en bolnaa,
4. Khaanaa, liilnaa, bhakosnaa,
5. Bengali, svaami, bhaataar.

In the above sets of the words, we find that all the words of each set have some common semantic features, which give their basic or denotative meaning.

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- It is colorless and neutral, kill means simply causing death, whereas in murder there are some additional or supplementary features which determine its meaning.

 - In the same way partake, peck, wolf, devour have some additional features. These additional features add some extra meaning to the basic denotative meanings.

PROTOTYPE

- It refers to the extent to which a linguistic construction is typical of the class to which it belongs. The concept of a prototype enables us to explain the meaning of certain words, like bird, not in terms of component features but in terms of resemblance to the clearest example. Thus, although ostrich or penguin is technically hyponyms of bird, sparrow or pigeon are much closer to the prototype. Or given the category label furniture, we can quickly recognize chair as a clearer example than bench.
- It is clear that there is some general pattern to the categorization process we go through in identifying the prototypes and that it determines our interpretation of a word's meaning.

LITERAL AND NON-LITERAL MEANING

- **‘Literal meaning’** is the usual meaning that users of language take from lexemes. It is the literal meaning by which speakers communicate most of the time. It excludes meanings associated with figurative and non-literal uses of lexemes.
- **‘Non-literal meaning’** briefly covers three areas known as figurative language: metaphor, irony and sarcasm. **‘Irony’** is a linguistic strategy or use of a word that is cleverly amusing in discourse.
 - Azizliđe uđradım. (Aziz = ‘respectful, saint’)
(Something unfortunate has happened to me.)
 - **‘Sarcasm’** is a way of using words to say the opposite of what you mean in order to be unpleasant or to make fun of.

EUPHEMISM AND DYSPHEMISM

- **Euphemism** is a word or phrase that replaces a taboo word or is used to avoid reference to certain acts or subjects: *powder room for toilet*.
- **Dysphemism** is the linguistic strategy of referring to a concept, event unfavorably.

EUPHEMISIM	REFERENTIAL	DYSPHEMISM
It sounds better than actually is.	It sounds as it actually is.	Sounds worse than actually is.
Vefat etti. He passed away.	Öldü. He died.	Geberdi. He kicked the bucket.
Cift dikiş iyi olur. Better to repeat.	Dersten kaldın. You failed.	Dersten çıktın. You flunked.

IDIOMS

AN IDIOM IS A GROUP OF WORDS WHOSE MEANING CANNOT BE PREDICTED THROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEANINGS OF THE CONSTITUENT WORDS. IDIOMS ARE DERIVED FROM THE EXPERIENCES OF ONE LINGUISTIC COMMUNITY, AND ARE THE CRYSTALLIZED FORMS OF A COMMON PHENOMENON AS PERCEIVED BY THAT COMMUNITY.

SENTENCE	INTERPRETATION	TYPE OF MEANING
John kicked the bucket.	John hit the bucket with his leg.	Compositional Meaning
	John died. (idiomatic meaning)	Non-Compositional Meaning

THE SENTENCE *PABUCU DAMA ATILDI* INCLUDES SUCH AN EXAMPLE IN TURKISH. WE KNOW IT INCLUDES THE MEANING 'HE HAS FALLEN OUT OF FAVOR' BUT NOT THE ORIGIN OF THAT MEANING.

SENTENCE	INTERPRETATION	TYPE OF MEANING
Pabucu dama atıldı.	His shoes were thrown out onto his shop roof.	Compositional Meaning
	He is forbidden to work in shoe business.	Original Meaning
	He has fallen out of favor. (idiomatic meaning)	Non-Compositional Meaning

COLLOCATIONAL MEANING

- You shall know a word by the company it keeps.

1. Buxom lass - attractive woman
2. Blond hair - fair(yellow)hair
3. Gloomy weather - depressing weather
4. Vested interest - secure possession
5. Fancy dress - unusual costume

The tendency for certain lexemes to go with some others is called 'collocation'. As such, the meanings of the collocated lexemes one another. Then, the meaning achieved in this way is called 'collocation meaning'.

THERE IS A SAYING IN TURKISH ‘LEB DEMEDEN,LEBLEBİYİ ANLAMAK.’ NOW,LET US TAKE A TEST WHEN SOMEONE BEGINS WITH THE TURKISH WORD **ZİFİRİ**, CAN YOU PREDICT THE NEXT WORD? YES, IT IS **KARANLIK** QUALIFIES FOR A TRUE COLLOCATION.

DIFFERENCES IN COLLOCATIONS	ENGLISH	TURKISH
DRINK	water	water
	soup	soup
	x	cigarette
	x	oath
DREAM	Interpret (a dream)	Interpret(a dream)
	I had a dream about you.	I saw you in my dream.

MEANING RELATIONS AT SENTENCE AND LEXICAL LEVEL

- **As the study of meaning of the linguistic expressions, semantics is conveniently divided into two:**
- **Sentential Semantics**
- **Lexical Semantics**

SENTENTIAL SEMANTICS LEXICAL SEMANTICS Lexical Relations	Meaning Inclusion	Entailment
	Meaning Equation	Ambiguity
		Paraphrase
	Inconsistency	Contradiction
	Meaning Inclusion	Hyponymy
		Polysemy
	Meaning Extension	Metonymy
		Metaphor
	Meaning Equation	Synonymy
		Ambiguity
Inconsistency	Antonymy	
	Anomaly	

SENTENTIAL SEMANTICS

- **Ambiguity**
- **Entailment**
- **Paraphrasing**

SENTENTIAL SEMANTICS

- **Communication does not occur at this level but at phrasal and at sentential level. Therefore, we need to further discuss how we understand the meanings of phrases and sentences. According to the principle of compositionality, the meaning of sentences depends on that of words and their structural combinations. The sentences that contain the same word may not mean the same meaning because of the structural composition of the words in it.**
- **For example ; Jack listens to Mary does not have the same meaning as Mary listens to Jack**

PARAPHRASING

- Paraphrasing is the act of expressing the meaning of a sentence using a different structure.
- ❖ It was hard to study while they made noise.
- ❖ It was not easy to study as they made noise.

ENTAILMENT

- ✓ Whenever A is true, B is necessarily true. A cat chased a rat. Entails A rat was chased.
- ✓ This meaning relation is called entailment. In other words, knowing the truth value of the first sentences entails that of the second one.

AMBIGUITY

- A word, phrase or sentence that has more than one meaning is said to be 'ambiguous'. The existence of ambiguity poses perhaps the greatest problem in communication. The contextual clues may not always make it possible to discern the operational meaning of a linguistic unit that can be interpreted in more than one way. Lexical ambiguity can be seen in a word that has two or more possible meanings.
- Where are the glasses? ('seeing glasses' vs. 'window glasses')
- He's withdrawing his money. ('drawing Money from a bank' vs. 'taking the money bank').

LEXICAL SEMANTICS

HOMONYMS

- These are the words, pronounced are spelled the same, but having different meanings.
- Book, Bank, Pupil, Mole are examples of homonyms as they have totally different meanings.
- Homonyms can lead to lexical ambiguity in a sentence because a word can have different meanings.

The man was standing by the bank when I saw him.

- **In this sentence, as the word bank has two meanings; the edge of a river and a financial situation, the sentence may be interpreted differently. However, additional context may help us disambiguate the meaning.**
- **The man was standing by the bank when I saw him. Then he suddenly went in and said "don't even think of moving"**
- **The additional context shows that the man was standing by the financial situation.**
- **On the other hand, the man was standing by the bank when I saw him then he suddenly dived in the water and disappeared.**
- **The additional context disambiguates the meaning. It is now clear that he was standing by the edge of the river .**

POLYSEMY

- A word with multiple meanings that are related conceptually or historically is called polysemy.
- Examples are the word **'head'**, used to refer to the object on the top of your body, person at the top of a company or department, and many other things.
- Other examples of polysemy are foot (of person, of bed, of mountain)or run (person does, water does, colors do)

HOMOGRAPH

- They are different words that are spelled identically, but pronounced differently.
- Example: **wind**(n) vs (v). When it's a verb, it is pronounced as /waɪnd/; when it's a noun, it is pronounced as /wɪnd/.
- Another example is **dove** as the **bird and dove** as the past form of the verb dive.

HETERONYM

- Words that are pronounced differently and have different meanings, but they're spelled the same.
- Example: **desert (arid region) and (leave)**

HOMOPHONE

- These are the words that are pronounced the same, but spelled differently with differently with different meanings
- Common examples are :
 - bare/bear**
 - Meat/meet**
 - Flour/flower**
 - Pail/pale**
 - Right/write**
 - Sew/so**
 - To/two/too**
 - Edition/addition**

HETEROGRAPH

- They are the words that have different spelling and meaning, but similar pronunciation. All homophones are heterographs.
- We know them as **to, too, two, and there, their, and they're.**

SYNONYMY

- There are words that mean almost the same with a different sounding, spelling such as couch and sofa.
- These words are called synonyms.
- The degree of being synonyms depends on the number of the semantic properties shared. Even though two words seem to be synonymous, they may not be replaced in every context instead of another.
- **Beautiful**: Attractive, Pretty, Lovely, Stunning
- **Happy**: Content, Joyful, Mirthful, Upbeat
- **Fair**: Just, Objective, Impartial, Unbiased
- **Lazy**: Idle, Lackadaisical, Lethargic, Indolent
- **Intelligent**: Smart, Bright, Brilliant, Sharp.

ANTONYMY

WORDS THAT ARE OPPOSITE IN MEANING ARE CALLED “ANTONYMS”. THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ANTONYMS.

TYPES OF ANTONYMS		
Gradable Antonyms	Non - Gradable Antonyms	Relational /Reversive Antonyms
<p>Represent extremes along a continuum;They rat's ,they can be scaled and graded as in:</p> <p>Old - young Big – small Expensive- cheap Beautiful – ugly Tall –short</p>	<p>They cannot be scaled on a continuum.the meaning of one is inferred from each other. They complement each other automatically as in :</p> <p>Alive- dead Present- absent Awake- asleep On- off Remember- forget Win- lose</p>	<p>Relational opposites show symmetry in the meanings they possess.for example, if x is jack's trainer,then jack is the trainee.the existence of another.namely, the antonymy exists only when there is a relation.</p> <p>Teacher- pupil Trainer-trainee Husband –wife</p>

ANOMALY

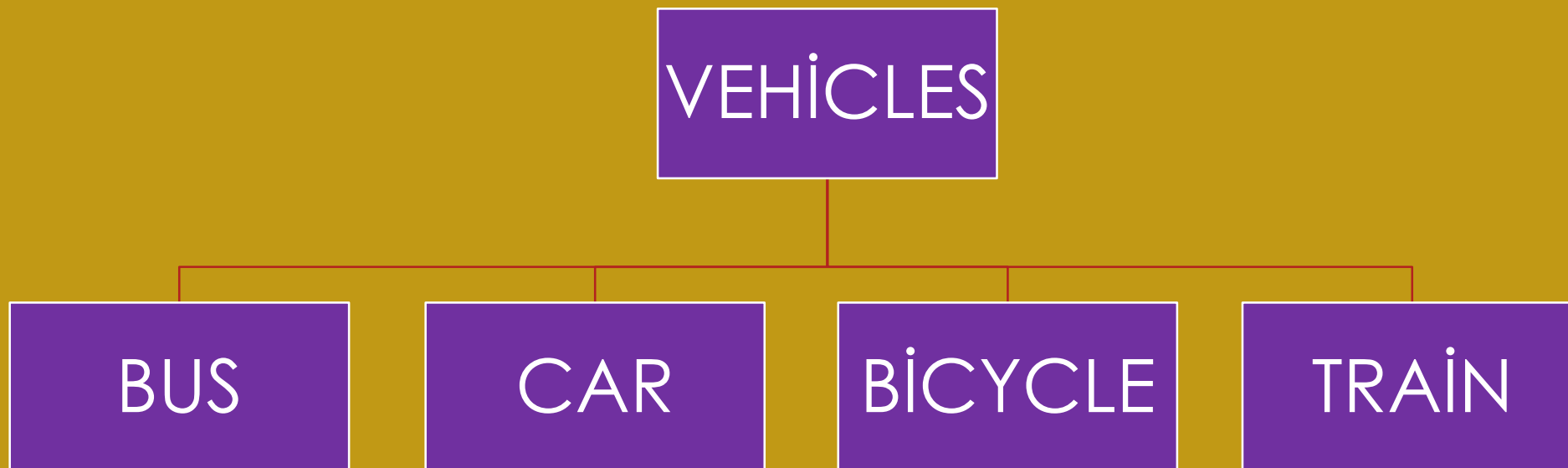
Anomaly refers to a relationship of meaning between two or more lexemes in a phrase or sentence where the meanings are incompatible.

➤ **Eating stones is forbidden.**

COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS		
EXAMPLES	HUMAN	ADULT
Study	(+)	(+)
Cat	(-)	(+)

HYPONYM

Hyponyms are sets of related words which belong to general term. For example, peach, banana, grape, apple and cheery are lexically represented by the general term "fruit". These fruits are the hyponyms of the general concept of fruit. More specially, banana is a hyponym of fruit. "Fruit" is known as a superordinate term. You can generalize this to other sets of related words.



METONYMY

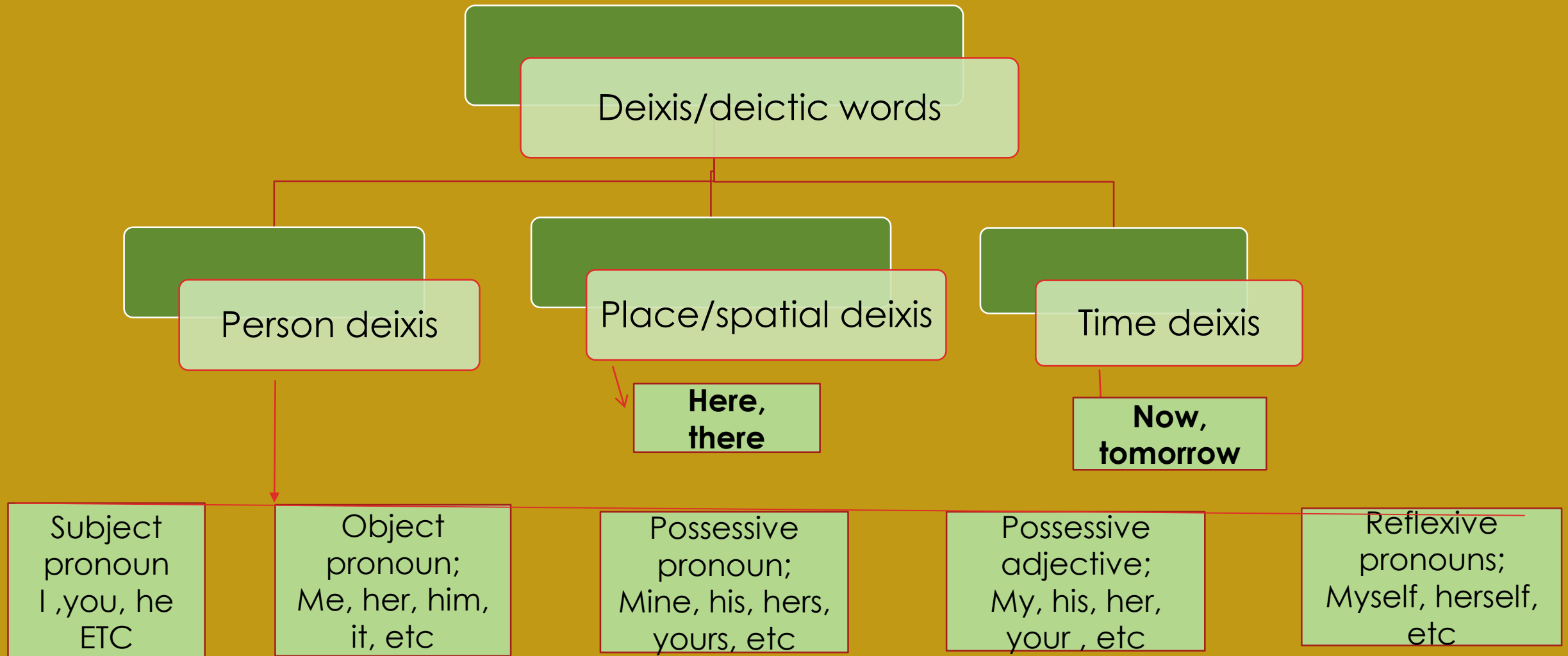
Words used in place of another to convey the same meaning are called '**metonym**'. There are different types of close connection among words. For example, we implicitly refer to the wine in the bottle without mentioning the content but mentioning the container it was in. The question "have you drunk the red bottle?" actually mean have you drunk the wine in the bottle?

❖ Can you light up the stove ?
(Sobayı yakabilir misin ?)

DEICTIC / DEIXIS

- It refers to the words or expressions whose reference relies on context and the orientation of the speaker in space and time.
- In all languages, the reference of certain words and expressions relies entirely on the situational context of the utterance, and can be only understood in the light of these circumstances. This aspect of pragmatics is called deixis. Pronouns are deictic.

DEIXIS



REFERENCE AND REFERENT

The part of the meaning of a noun phrase that associates it with some entity. That part of the meaning of a declarative sentence that associates it with a truth value, either true or false. Also called extension.

Referent refers to the real value of an expression. It means a concrete object.

“Princess Diana” is the referent of “Rose Of England” the relationship between “Princess Diana” and “Rose Of England” is called reference.

REFERENCE

Reference

Endophoric reference: a word that refers to an entity in linguistic context.

Endophora is the reference within the text .it is divided into two types:

Anaphoric reference: a word in a text that refers to an entity previously mentioned in the linguistic context (antecedent). **e.g** I talked to Henry about the project. He agreed to help us.

Cataphoric reference: a word in a text that refers to an entity mentioned later in the text (referent) **e.g.** 'when he arrived Jack noticed that the house was broken into'.

Exophoric reference: a word that refers to points outwards from the text , linking the text to the environment (situational context). Exophora is the reference outside the text. **Example** she is looking at the flowers. She refers to a person in the situational context, not someone in the linguistic context.

SPEECH ACTS

The theory of speech acts describe how we do things such as promising, warning, christening, apologizing, etc.

When a person says, 'there is somebody at the door', this might function as a warning (to speak quietly not to be heard by anyone else), as a request (to open the door), etc, even though we do not use any explicit performative verbs in the utterance.

Speech act theory broadly explains these utterance as having three parts or aspects:

- 1) Locutionary act: basic act of utterance or the content of the utterance itself.
- 2) Illocutionary act/force: the meaning intended by the speaker. We produce utterances to make statement, request etc. i.e., the function of the utterance. For example, 'I will see you later' might be used to threaten someone.
- 3) Perlocutionary act/effect: the interpretation of the message by the hearer; that's, the effect of the utterance on the hearer . For instance, upon hearing the utterance ' is there a pen there ?' the person will pass on the pen.

POLITENESS THEORY

- **Politeness in the study of language is defined as showing awareness of other people's self-image by adjusting own speech style.**
- **The use of both direct and indirect speech acts is strongly connected with the linguistic concept of politeness.**
- **Every person's self image in pragmatics is called face.**
- **Utterances presenting a threat to the interlocutor are known as face-threatening acts.**
- **While those which lessen the threats are called face saving acts. It is assumed that the use of indirect questions is characteristic of face saving acts.**

COHERENCE AND COHESION

Two fundamental terms in the study of discourse are cohesion and coherence:

Coherence

It is the degree to which a discourse makes sense in terms of our knowledge of the world

It also refers to the logical order of statements and relevance of the utterances to the whole discourse.

Example: In response to the question 'Who's going to drive to the Christmas party?', the remark 'she lives in a beautiful house' might seem irrelevant. Therefore, it violates the cohesion in discourse.

Cohesion

This is the presence of explicit linguistic links which provide recognizable structure, such as pronouns- she, this; and conjunctions-after, therefore and but.

They establish the meaning relation between the sentence and avoid unnecessary repetitions.

Cohesion can also be ensured with the use of synonyms, antonyms and superordinate-hyponyms-which is called lexical cohesion.

There are certain cohesive devices used to ensure **cohesion: ellipsis** and **substitution**.

COHESIVE DEVICES

- 1) **Ellipsis**: It is the omission of a word and phrase previously mentioned in the discourse without causing any meaning loss. For example, in the sentence, 'the burglars were jailed, and their accomplices...released, the second instance of were omitted under identity with were in the first clause.
- 2) **Substitution**: It refers replacing a word, phrase or a whole sentence previously mentioned in the discourse with another without any meaning loss. *For instance*, in the sentence 'I hope so.' so is used in substitution for 'Jack will pass the test'.

PRAGMATICS

- Pragmatics is the study of meaning of words, phrases and full sentences, but unlike **semantics** which deals with the objective meanings of words that can be found in dictionaries, **pragmatics** is more concerned with the meanings that words in fact convey when they are used, or with **intended speaker meaning** as it is sometimes referred to.
- As frequently the meaning of **discourse** is **context-dependant**, **pragmatics** examines the **devices used by language users** (ex. deictic expressions, or anaphora) in order to express the desired meaning and how it is perceived.

PRESUPPOSITION

A presupposes B when, to determine whether A is true or false, one must assume B is true. *Peter has quit smoking*, presupposes Peter smoked before. *Emily never went to Philadelphia again.* presupposes Emily has been to Philadelphia before. *The king of France died yesterday.* presupposes *Until yesterday, France had a king.* *A cat chased a small rat.* presupposes *There exists a cat and there exists a rat that is small.*

THEMATIC ROLES

There is semantic relation between noun phrases in a sentence centered on the verb of the sentence. Each noun phrase undertakes a semantic role and helps us understand the meaning of sentence. We subconsciously assign a role to the phrases in the sentence and understand the meaning. The following chart shows the thematic role in relationship to verbs of sentences.

Thematic Role	Description	Example
Agent	The one performing an action willingly and knowingly	Joe walked
Theme	The person or thing undergoing an action without a change in nature	Jane hit Jerry
Patient	The entity undergoing an action and a change in nature	I broke the vase
Location	The place of an action	It snows in Germany
Goal	The direction of an action	Pass the salt to the boy
Source	The source of an action	The man came from London to LA
Instrument	The means used to perform the action	He unlocked the door with a knife
Experiencer	One perceiving something/or undergoing a sensory, cognitive, emotional experience	She felt that Bob had a problem
Causative	A natural force causing a change	The flood destroyed the city
Possessor	One possessing something	The food of the cat got stolen
Recipient	One receiving something	We gave the book to the teacher

One of the ways of understanding whether two sentences are paraphrases is to look for the same thematic roles that each constituent was assigned in the original sentences. Consider the following three sentences.

The *man* cut the paper with a knife.

The paper was cut with a knife by the *man*.

The *man* used a knife to cut the paper.

In all three versions of the sentences above, the thematic roles are the same; the man (agent), the paper(the theme), a knife(instrument). This is called ‘**uniformity of theta assignment**’.

IMPLICATURE

- It refers to the meanings which a speaker intends to convey, but does not explicitly express.
- **Example :**

Pete : Coming down to the pub tonight?

Bill: I've got to finish a piece of work.

Bill's reply will normally be taken to indicate that he is not free to go to the pub, even though he does not actually say that.

METAPHOR

- Metaphor is a natural act of extending the meaning of words and expressions in creative way based on perceptual, functional or physical resemblances between what was commonly referred to before and what is being referred to at the time of usage.
- **Ship** : a vessel that floats on water to carry goods and people
- **Space ship** : a vessel that floats in the air to carry devices or people
- **Shipment** : the act of sending goods for commercial purposes.

QUESTIONS

1. The meaning of individual words is inferred by humans through_____

- A) Semantic roles
- B) Syntactic properties
- C) Lexical relations
- D) Semantic features
- E) Lexical ambiguity”

2. Which of the following sentences has a temporal deixis ?

A) He will visit me at my home.

B) He will bring some chocolate with him.

C) Here is Jack's place to have dinner.

D) Jack will visit our home as soon as possible.

E) Jack will start his new job today.

3. Which of the following underlined words has the semantic role of 'agent'?

A) The computer broke down.

B) The man got disappointed.

C) The women visited the prison.

D) The computer program collapsed.

E) The computer game was liked.

4. Our knowledge of _____ tell us that the verb 'make' is not suitable to be used with the noun 'homework'. We 'do homework' rather than 'make' it. On the other hand, we 'make decisions' but not do them'. The knowledge of ' words that go together' is essential for a person to be a competent user of language.

Chose the alternative that best completes the paragraph above.

A) metaphors

B) idioms

C) syntax

D) figurative language

E) collocations

5. Which of the following pairs is an example of reversive/relational antonyms ?

A) wet /dry

B) parent/child

C) inhale/exhale

D) yes/no

E) off/on

6. One of my friends bought a bicycle. The bicycle ridden by the guy was pink. I don't like these people. A bicycle has two wheels in that country. Many children like flying it.

Taking the text into consideration, which of the following does the text lack?

- A) coherence
- B) cohesion
- C) anaphora
- D) deixis
- E) entailment

7. What is the term used to refer to overall connectedness of a text and relation to semantics, or the meanings in it ?

A) deixis

B) cohension

C) anaphora

D) coherence

E) entailment

8. Which of the following are gradable antonyms?

- A) warm/cold
- B) go/come
- C) day/night
- D) serve/be served
- E) alive/dead

9. Which of the following accounts for the confusion in the following dialogue ?

Sarah: The book is in the left drawer.

Jerry : Which 'left' your left or mine?

A) ambiguity

B) anamolous

C) deixis

D) context

E) reference

10. What is the semantic relationship between the words 'cat' and 'animal'?

A) They are the hyponyms of each other.

B) The first one is the hyponym of the second one.

C) They are examples of binary antonyms.

D) The first one is the superordinate of the second one.

E) They prove that perfect synonymy is impossible.

11. What is the semantic relationship between the words 'potato' and 'vegetable' ?

A) Potato is the synonym of vegetable.

B) They are co-hyponyms of each other.

C) The second one is the superordinate of the first one.

D) They are hyponyms of each other.

E) They are not related to each other.

12. Which one of the following is the definition of 'heteronym'?

A) A word that has the same sound or spelling as another word but differs in meaning.

B) A Word that is spelled the same as another Word but has a different pronunciation and meaning.

C) A Word whose meaning includes the meanings of other words.

D) A place name that is not used by the people who live in that place.

E) A Word derived from the proper name of a real or mythical person or place.

13. 'The term refers to polite, indirect expressions which replace words and phrases considered harsh and impolite or suggest something unpleasant.' **Which literary device is this :**

A) Pragmatics

B) Referent

C) Ambiguity

D) Euphemism

E) Entailment

14..... is the last stage of analysis, where the meaning is elaborated based on contextual and world knowledge. Contextual knowledge includes knowledge of the previous sentences, general knowledge about the world, and knowledge of the speaker.

A) Semantics

B) Prototype

C) Pragmatics

D) Deictic

E) Presupposition

15. '(I) freedom: liberty

(II) buy: purchase

(III) pretty: handsome'

Which term best describes the relation between the words in each pair:

A) Synonymy

B) Antonymy

C) Homonymy

D) Polysemy

E) Hyponymy

16. (I) bear: animal / bear: birth / bear: tolerate

(II) meat / meet / mete

(III) lead / lead : metal

Which term best describes the relation between the words in each example :

A)Antonymy

B)Synonymy

C)Metonymy

D)Homonymy

E)Hyponymy

17. Which of the following has the semantic properties given below?

+animate, +human, -female, +young

A) Boy

B) Man

C) Woman

D) Girl

E) Cat

18. Someone stands between you and the TV set you're watching, so you decide to say one the following. Identify which would be direct or indirect speech acts.

A) You're in the way.

B) Move !

C) Could you please sit down?

D) Please get out of the way.

18. ' This theory is focused on the processing of linguistic meaning. In order to do this concrete algorithms and architectures are described. Within this framework the algorithms and architectures are also analyzed in terms of decidability, time/space complexity, data structures they require and communication protocols.'

Which semantics theory is this:

A) Truth-conditional semantics

B) Model theoretic semantics

C) Conceptual semantics

D) Lexical semantics

E) Computational semantics

19. Which one is different words that are spelled, but pronounced differently?

A) Heteronym

B) Homograph

C) Homonym

D) Ambiguity

E) Paraphrasing

20. The study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrase, and sentences is called

- A) Semantics
- B) Pragmatics
- C) Syntax
- D) Morphology

21. is a word, phrase, or statement which contains more than one meaning ?

A) Anomaly

B) Ambiguity

C) Metaphor

D) Metonymy

22. 'Walls have ears' is an example of ?

A)Metonymy

B)Synonymy

C)Allophones

D)Anomaly

23. 'I have as much money as the seashore has sands.' is an example of
..... ?

- A) Metaphor
- B) Syntax
- C) Morphology
- D) Morpheme

24. The study of how context and situation affect meaning is called

A) Linguistics

B) Semantics

C) Pragmatics

D) Phonetics