

Semantics

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ИМО

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SEMANTICS

[sɪ'mæntiks];
[sə'mantiks]

IS THE BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS AND LOGIC CONCERNED
WITH MEANING.

BRANCHES OF SEMANTICS

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- FORMAL SEMANTICS;
- LEXICAL SEMANTICS;
- CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS.

- FORMAL SEMANTICS

STUDIES THE LOGICAL ASPECTS OF MEANING, SUCH AS SENSE, REFERENCE, IMPLICATION, AND LOGICAL FORM.

- LEXICAL SEMANTICS

STUDIES WORD MEANINGS AND WORD RELATIONS.

- CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS

STUDIES THE COGNITIVE STRUCTURE OF MEANING.

SEMEME

['sɛmi:m, 'si:m-]

IS THE UNIT OF MEANING CARRIED BY A MORPHEME ORIGIN:
EARLY 20TH CENT.: FROM SEME + -EME

COMPARE WITH SEMANTEME

SEMANTEME

[sɪ'mænti:m]

IS A MINIMAL DISTINCTIVE UNIT OF MEANING

COMPARE WITH SEMEME

PRESUPPOSITION

[.pri:sʌpə'zɪʃ(ə)n]

IS SOMETHING THAT YOU ASSUME TO BE TRUE, ESPECIALLY
SOMETHING WHICH YOU MUST ASSUME IS TRUE IN ORDER TO
CONTINUE WITH WHAT YOU ARE SAYING OR THINKING.

Pragmatics

06. 04.2022

ИМО

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PRAGMATICS

[PRÆGMÆTɪKS]

PRAGMATICS IS THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF USERS, ESPECIALLY THE CHOICES THEY MAKE, THE CONSTRAINTS THEY ENCOUNTER IN USING LANGUAGE IN **SOCIAL INTERACTION** AND THE EFFECT THEIR USE OF LANGUAGE HAS ON OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE ACT OF COMMUNICATION.

/ DAVID KRYSTAL (1985)

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PRAGMATICS [PRÆGMÆTɪKS]

IS THE BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS DEALING WITH LANGUAGE IN USE AND THE CONTEXTS IN WHICH IT IS USED, INCLUDING SUCH MATTERS AS DEIXIS, TAKING TURNS IN CONVERSATION, TEXT ORGANIZATION, PRESUPPOSITION, AND
IMPLICATURE

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PRAGMATICS [PRÆGMÆTɪKS]

IS THE BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS THAT DEALS WITH THE **MEANINGS AND EFFECTS**
WHICH COME FROM THE **USE OF LANGUAGE** IN PARTICULAR SITUATIONS.

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PRAGMATICS

[PRÆGMÆTɪKS]

IS 1) THE STUDY OF THOSE ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE THAT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED
IN ISOLATION FROM ITS **USE**;

IS 2) THE STUDY OF THE RELATION BETWEEN SYMBOLS AND THOSE WHO USE THEM.

FOUR KEY ASPECTS OF SIGNIFICATION

According to American semiotician

[,sɛmɪə'tɪfən]

Charles William Morris

(1901 – 1979),

symbols have three types of relations,

meanwhile Roman Jakobson

and Georg Klaus add another one.

FOUR KEY ASPECTS OF SIGNIFICATION

to objects	Semantics [sɪ'mæntɪks]; [sə'mantɪks]
to persons	pragmatics [præɡ'mætɪks]
to other symbols (on the axis of combination)	syntactics [sɪn'tæktɪks]
to other symbols (on the axis of selection)	sigmatics [sɪɡ'mætɪks]

Pragmatics

- SPEAKER'S INTENTION-
BASED DESCRIPTION OF LANGUAGE
AND ANALYSIS OF TEXTS
AND COMMUNICATIVE EVENT.

Pragmatics

CONTEXT BASED SPEECH / DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Pragmatics

- CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS.

Pragmatics

- ILLOCUTIVE POWER OF SPEAKER'S EXPRESSIONS.
- PERLOCUTIVE EFFECT OF SPEECH.

Pragmatics

- SPEECH ACTS THEORY.

Pragmatics

- PERFORMATIVES = DOING BY SAYING

Pragmatics

- PERSONAL DEIXIS IN CONVERSATION AND INTERPERSONAL INTERACTION.

Pragmatics

- OBLIQUE WAYS OF CONVEYING MEANING IN CONVERSATION AND TEXT CONSTRUCTION.

Pragmatics

- IMPLICIT MEANINGS OF THE TEXT:
 - PRESUPPOSITIONS,
 - IMPLICATIONS,
 - INFERENCES.

Pragmatics

- **A LANGUAGE-GAME** (GERMAN: **SPRACHSPIEL**) – A PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPT DEVELOPED BY LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN, REFERRING TO SIMPLE EXAMPLES OF LANGUAGE USE AND THE ACTIONS INTO WHICH THE LANGUAGE IS WOVEN.

Pragmatics

- **THE ROLES, STATUSES AND REPERTORIES OF THE COMMUNICATOR IN CONVERSATION OR DIALOGUE.**

IMPLICATURE

['implɪ,kətʃə, - ,keɪtʃə]

(MASS NOUN) IS THE ACTION OF IMPLYING A MEANING BEYOND THE LITERAL
SENSE OF WHAT IS EXPLICITLY STATED,

FOR EXAMPLE SAYING 'THE FRAME IS NICE'

AND IMPLYING 'I DON'T LIKE THE PICTURE IN IT'.

ILLOCUTION

[,ɪlə'kjuːʃ(ə)n]

IS AN ACT OF SPEAKING OR WRITING WHICH IN ITSELF EFFECTS OR CONSTITUTES
THE INTENDED ACTION,

E.G. ORDERING, WARNING, OR PROMISING.

ILLOCUTION

[,ɪlə'kju:ʃ(ə)n]

IS AN ACT PERFORMED BY A SPEAKER BY VIRTUE OF UTTERING CERTAIN WORDS,
AS FOR EXAMPLE THE ACTS OF PROMISING OR OF THREATENING

ALSO CALLED: ILLOCUTIONARY ACT.

PERLOCUTION

[,pɜ:lɒ'kju:fən]

IS AN ACT OF SPEAKING OR WRITING WHICH HAS AN ACTION AS ITS AIM BUT WHICH IN ITSELF DOES NOT EFFECT OR CONSTITUTE THE ACTION, FOR EXAMPLE
PERSUADING OR CONVINCING

COMPARE WITH ILLOCUTION

PERLOCUTION

[,Pɜːlə'kjuːʃən]

IS THE EFFECT THAT SOMEONE HAS BY UTTERING CERTAIN WORDS, SUCH AS
FRIGHTENING A PERSON

ALSO CALLED: PERLOCUTIONARY ACT

PERFORMATIVE

[pə'fɔ:mətɪv]

IS RELATING TO OR DENOTING AN UTTERANCE BY MEANS OF WHICH THE SPEAKER PERFORMS A PARTICULAR ACT

E.G., 'I BET', 'I APOLOGIZE', 'I PROMISE'.

OFTEN CONTRASTED WITH CONSTATIVE

CONSTATIVE

['kɒnstətɪv, kən'steɪtɪv]

IS AN ADJECTIVE DENOTING A SPEECH ACT OR SENTENCE THAT IS A STATEMENT
DECLARING SOMETHING TO BE THE CASE.

E.G. 'IT'S BEEN RAINING SINCE EARLY MORNING'.

OFTEN CONTRASTED WITH PERFORMATIVE

A PERFORMATIVE VERB, SENTENCE, OR UTTERANCE

1) A) DENOTING AN UTTERANCE THAT CONSTITUTES SOME ACT, ESP THE ACT DESCRIBED BY THE VERB.

FOR EXAMPLE, 'I CONFESS THAT I WAS THERE' IS ITSELF A CONFESSION, AND SO IS PERFORMATIVE IN THE NARROWER SENSE, WHILE 'I'D LIKE YOU TO MEET ...' (EFFECTING AN INTRODUCTION) IS PERFORMATIVE ONLY IN THE LOOSER SENSE

B) (AS NOUN): 'THAT SENTENCE IS A PERFORMATIVE'.

A PERFORMATIVE VERB, SENTENCE, OR UTTERANCE

2) A) DENOTING A VERB THAT MAY BE USED AS THE MAIN VERB IN SUCH AN
UTTERANCE

B) (AS NOUN) "PROMISE" IS A PERFORMATIVE.