***SEMANTICS***

**Definition**: is the study of meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

* ***LINGUISTIC SEMANTICS***

1. Deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words and sentences of a language.
2. It is the most abstract level of the linguistic analysis since we cannot observe the meaning. Hence meaning plays a vital part which is as follows.

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* **MEANING**

1. **Definition:** is a way **of expressing our intention**
2. **It is a way of indicating what a word signifies**
3. **It consists of signs**
4. **It is a sign of indicating something.**

* **DIFFERENT TYPES OF MEANING**

1. **CONCEPTUAL:** covers the basic essential components of the meaning

Example: “NEEDLE”-it include thin, sharp, steel etc. which are the parts of the meaning of the mentioned example

1. **CONNOTATIVE:** It is meaning with emotional connotation

Example: “WOMAN”- means human female adult which also carries the meaning weakness.

1. **SOCIAL:** conveys he circumstances of its use.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **s.no** | **words** | **Common meaning** | **situation** |
| **1** | **domicile**  **residence**  **abode**  **home** | **Place to stay** | **official context**  **formal context**  **poetical context**  **ordinary** |

1. **THEMATIC:** It is the meaning communicated by the way in which the speaker organizes the message

**Example:** John donated the first prize

The first prize was donated by John

1. **STYLISTIC**: It is conveyed with a socio-cultural perspective of the user.
2. **REFLECTED:** It is the effect of one meaning on another of the same word

Example: Holy Ghost

Ghost

1. **COLLOCATIVE:** refers to the juxtaposition of words. (if we place one word by the side of another, we will get different meaning)

**Example:** **Maiden**-means a virgin young girl

**Maiden flight-** means the first experience in the flight.

**SEMANTIC ROLES**

**I INTRODUCTION**

It fulfils within the situation described by a sentence.

**Example: The boy kicked the ball**

1. The verb describes an action
2. The noun phrase describes the role of peoples and things

**II AGENT AND THEME**

**Example: The boy kicked the ball**

1. The boy technically known as the agent
2. The ball technically known as the theme

**Examples for non-human forces**

1. The wind blew the ball away
2. The car smashes the fruits

**III INSTRUMENT**

If an agent uses another entity in performing the action the other entity is known as instrument

EXAMPLE: **He** is writing with the **pen**

**IV EXPERIENCER, LOCATION, SOURCE AND GOAL**

**Example: Did you hear the noise on the table**

**You: Experiencer**

**Noise: theme**

**On the table: Location**

**LEXICAL RELATIONS**

Introduction: Word that can be discussed in the terms of their relationship

**synonymy**

1. Are two or more forms with very closely related meaning
2. EXAMPLES:
3. Broad-Wide
4. Cab-Taxi
5. Answer-reply

**ANTONYMY**

1. Two forms with opposite meaning
2. Examples
3. quickXSlow
4. LongXShort
5. Types
6. Gradable-used in comparative constructions
7. Nongradable-are not negative of others
8. Examples-pack-unpack
9. Raise- lower

**HYPONYMY**

**1.**if one form is included in the meaning of other that is known as hyponymy.

Example: dog-animal

Rose-flower

Dog-animal

**PROTOTYPES**

1. It helps to explain the meaning of the words, not in terms of the component features. But in terms of resemblance to the clearest example
2. EXMAPLE”: Tomato-fruit or vegetable

**HOMOPHONY**

1. When two or more different forms have the same pronunciation, they are called as the above mentioned.
2. EXAMPLE: Bare-bear
3. EXAMPLE: dear-deer

**HOMONYMY**

1. IT is used when one form has two or more unrelated meaning
2. EXAMPLE: bank-financial institution or bank of river

**POLYSEMY**

1. Introduction: Relatedness of meaning accompanying identical form is polysemy
2. It is one form having multiple meaning
3. EXAMPLE: HEAD-part of the body
4. Head of the company

**METONYMY**

1. is a figure of speech in which one thing is replaced with a word closely associated with it
2. example - King as "the Crown."

**Collocation**

1. refers to a group of words that often go together or that are likely to occur together.
2. EXAMPLE: Deep: Deep feeling, deep pockets, deep sleep, deep trouble.
3. EXAMPLE Heavy: Heavy rain, heavy sleeper, a heavy drinker, heavy snow, heavy traffic.
4. EXAMPLE Strong: Strong smell, strong sense, strong denial.