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Ideas Unit 1 Base in semantics The semantics is the study of meaning in language. Speaker meaning is what a medium of speakers (intends to transmit) when using a piece of language. Meaning of the phrase (or the meaning of words) is what a sentence (or a word) means, ie what is counting as the equivalent of in the language in question. A theory is specifically specifically, consistent and economic frames-work of interdependent schemes and definitions, built so that the number of great possible basic facts can be seen to follow from it or be described in terms of it. Unit 2 Sentence, statement and proposition A statement is any stretch of meetings, from a single person, before and after that there is silence by said person. An enunciated is the use by a particular speaker, on a particular occasion, a piece of language, such as a sequence of sentences, or a single sentence, or even a single word. Externactions are physical events. Events are ephemeral. Externactions die on the wind. A phrase is not a physical event, nor a physical object. It is, abstractly conceived, a string of words put together by the grammatical rules of a language. A phrase can be thought of as the ideal string of words behind various embodiments in expressions and registrations. In semantics we need to make a careful distinction between expressions and phrases. In particular we need some way to make it clear when we are discussing sentences and when they set up. We adopt the convention that whatever written in single quotes is an enunciated, and everything in italics represents a sentence or part (similarly abstract) of a sentence, such as a sentence or a word. We have defined a phrase like a string of words. A given sentence is always the same words, and in the same order. Any change in words, or in their order, makes a different phrase, for our purposes. It would make sense to say that an enunciated was in a particular accent. However, it would not make sense to say that a phrase was in a particular accent. Accent and the quality of the voice belong closely to the word, not the sentence pronounced. Not all expressions are actually signs of sentences, but sometimes only parts of sentences, such as sentences or individual words. Expression of non-phrases, such as short sentences or individual words, are used by people in communication all the time. The semantics deals with the meanings of the non-phrases, such as phrases and incomplete phrases, as well as with entire sentences. But it is cheaper to start our analysis with the case of the whole penis. The meaning of entire sentences involve propositions; The notion of a proposition is central to semantics. A proposition is that part of the meaning of the expression of a declarative sentence that describes a state of affairs. The state of things generally involves people or things to which the expression refers to the sentence and situation or action are involved in. In pronouncing a declarative phrase a loudspeaker typically states a proposition. The notion of truth can be used to decide whether two sentences express different propositions. So if there is some conceivable together with circumstances in which a single phrase is true, while the other is false, we can be sure that they express different propositions. Real propositions correspond to the facts, in the ordinary sense of the term reality. False propositions do not correspond to the facts. Proposition, unlike sentences, cannot be said to belong to a particular language. Phrases in different languages can match the same proposition, if the two sentences are translations perfect than one another. A single proposition could be expressed through different different sentences and each of these sentences could be An infinite number of times. Reference units 3 and direction speaking, we deal with relationships within language; In the reference talk we have to deal with the relationships between And the world. By reference, a speaker indicates that things in the world (including people) are spoken. A reference is a relationship between the parts of a language and things outside the language (in the world). Some expressions in a language can be variable reference. The reference of expression vary depending on the circumstances (time, place, etc.) in which the expression is used, or the topic of the conversation in which the expression is used. On the relationship between meaning and reference: the referent of an expression is often one thing or a person in the world; While the sense of an expression is not something to everyone. In reality, it is difficult to say what kind of entity sense of an expression is. Sometimes it is useful to think meaning as that part of the meaning of an expression that remains when reference is found. The meaning of an expression is an abstraction, but it is useful to note that it is an abstraction that can be entertained in the mind of a language user. When a person fully understands what is being said to him, it is reasonable to say that he captures the sense of expressions he feels. Every expression that has meaning makes sense, but not every expression has referring. The relationship between reference and expression is not as direct as that between meaning and proposition, but there is a similarity -- is reference and emitting are acts from particular speakers to particular occasions. This practice introduces textbook all the basics of semantics in a simple way, step-by-step. Each unit includes short stretches of explanation with examples, followed by stimulating practical exercises to complete in the book. Feedback and comment sections follow each exercise to allow students to monitor their progress. No previous background in the semantics assumed, as students begin by discovering the value and charm of the subject and then pass through all key topics in the sector, including sense and reference, the simple logic meaning word and interpersonal meaning. New study guides and exercises have been added at the end of each unit to help strengthen learning and testing. A completely new unity on non-literal language and metaphor, as well as updates throughout the text, significantly expand the field of application the original edition to bring it up-to-date with modern semantics teaching for introductory courses in a €

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