



LECTURE TITLE

جامعة ساوية

كلية التربية

علم اللغة/قسم اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الرابعة

الاسبوع الخامس

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- The study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,”
- It depends more on context and the communicative intentions of speakers.
- Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances.

PRAGMATICS

- It is the study of “invisible” meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn’t actually said or written.
- speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate.

The investigation of those assumptions and expectations provides us with some insights into how more is always being communicated than is said.

CONTEXT

1. linguistic context (co-text) is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence.

The surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means.

Example :

we identified the word bank as a homonym,

a single form with more than one meaning.

- How do we usually know which meaning is intended in a particular sentence?

We normally do so on the basis of linguistic context

Physical context : I the real environment in which the communication take place ,including location , time and participants'position.

Example :

If we see the word BANK on the wall of a building in a city, the physical location will influence our interpretation.

There are some very common words in our language that can't be interpreted at all if we don't know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker. These are words such as here and there, this or that, now and then, yesterday, today or tomorrow, as well as pronouns such as you, me, she, him, it, them. Some sentences of English are virtually impossible to understand if we don't know who is speaking, about whom, where and when. For example: You'll have to bring it back tomorrow because she isn't here today.



Out of context, this sentence is really vague. It contains a large number of expressions (you, it, tomorrow, she, here, today) that rely on knowledge of the immediate physical context for their interpretation (i.e. that the delivery driver will have to return on February 15 to 660 College Drive with the long box labeled “flowers, handle with care” addressed to Lisa Landry). Expressions such as tomorrow and here are obvious examples of bits of language that we can only understand in terms of the speaker’s intended meaning. They are technically known as [deictic](#) (/dəiktɪk/) expressions, from the Greek word deixis, which means “pointing” via language.

DEIXIS

deixis (deictic expressions): using words such as this or here as a way of “pointing” with Language.

1. **person deixis**. using words such as you , them as a way of pointng to people with a language.
2. **spatial deixis** using words such as (here, there, near that) as a way of point to a location with a language
3. **temporal deixis** using words such as (now, then, last week) as a way of pointnig to time with a language