

Introduction to Linguistics (CL1.102)

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Types of Meaning (contd.)

3. Social meaning: This is the aspect of communication that have to do with the social situation or context. Languages vary along different parameters:
 - (i) Dialects (regional/social): Regional examples are Andhra/Telangana Telugu or Hindi/Bhojpuri; social examples include Tamil caste dialects or SAE/AAVE.
 - (ii) Time
 - (iii) Registers
 - (iv) Idiolect
 - (v) Status
 - (vi) Style (colloquial/formal)
4. Affective meaning: It reflects the personal feelings of the speaker, including his/her attitude to the topic. It is also called illocutionary force. Intonation plays an important role.
5. Collocative meaning: This is the meaning that a word acquires due to words surrounding it; for example, *nimbu-pāni* vs. *gangā-jal*, *vāyu-yān* vs. *havāi-jahāz*.