

Semantics and Pragmatics

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Lecture 10

- 1. An utterance is any stretch of....., by one person, before and after which there is silence on the part of that person.**
 - a. Writing
 - b. Dialog
 - c. Talk
 - d. All false

- 2. An utterance is the use of a piece of language by a particular speaker on a particular occasion. This piece of language could be:**
 - a. A word
 - b. A sentence
 - c. A phrase
 - d. All possible

- 3. It is an abstract string of words put together by the grammatical rules of a language. This definition refers to:**
 - a. A sentence
 - b. A phrase
 - c. An utterance
 - d. All true

4. A sentence exists abstractly in the mind of language speakersthey say it or write it.

- a. At the time
- b. Before
- c. After
- d. Shortly after

5. When there is a situation where only one sentence involved, there is:

- a. Only one utterance
- b. No utterance at all
- c. Could be more than one utterance
- d. All false

6. One of the types of utterances is the constative utterance with which the speaker describes something which.....

- a. Must be true
- b. Must be false
- c. May be true or false.
- d. May be only false

7. One of the types of utterances is the performative utterance. In this type of utterances, the uttering of the sentence is:

- a. Part of an action.
- b. Judged either false or true
- c. Both
- d. Neither

8. The utterance in “I name this ship Discovery” is:

- a. Constative
- b. Performative
- c. Alternative
- d. All false

9. The utterance in “I’m trying to get this box open with a screwdriver.” is:

- a. Constative
- b. Performative
- c. Alternative
- d. All false

10. Generally, we can consider the utterance of a sentence as (performative) when the verb is used:

- a. In a positive simple present tense sentence.
- b. With a 1st person singular subject
- c. Both
- d. Neither

11. There are a number of performative verbs including:

- a. Promise
- b. Apologize
- c. Thank
- d. All true

12. **Performatives can be either explicit or implicit. An explicit performativea performative verb naming the act. E.g. I order you to go.**
- a. Contains
 - b. Does not contain
 - c. Both possible
 - d. Neither
13. **Performatives can be either explicit or implicit. An implicit performativecontain a performative verb naming the act. E.g. Go.**
- a. Contains
 - b. Does not contain
 - c. Both possible
 - d. Neither
14. **If we look at the example: “There is a car coming.”, we can say it is an implicit performative if it is used:**
- a. To describe something.
 - b. To make a warning
 - c. Both possible
 - d. Neither
15. **If we look at the example: “There is a car coming.”, we can say it is an constative if it is used:**
- a. To describe something.
 - b. To make a warning
 - c. Both possible
 - d. neither

16. If we look at the example: “I shall be there.”, we can say it is an implicit performative if it is used:

- a. To describe something.
- b. To make a warning
- c. To make a promise
- d. To threaten

17. The difference between performatives and constatives is that a performative utterance performs some act and simultaneously describes that act. On the other hand, a constative utteranceperform the act.

- a. Sometimes
- b. All the time
- c. Does not
- d. All false