

Semantics and Pragmatics

Instructor: Abdulrahman A. Alsayed

Prepared by: Abu Bakr

Lecture 12

1. An utterance hasillocution at the same time.
 - a. One illocution
 - b. More than one
 - c. Both possible
 - d. All false

2. In the example: “*Pass the salt.*”, we can see:
 - a. One illocutionary act.
 - b. Two illocutionary acts.
 - c. Three illocutionary acts.
 - d. All false

3. The illocutionary in the above sentence is:
 - a. The passing
 - b. The requesting
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither

4. In the example: ‘*Can you pass the salt?*’, we can find.....
 - a. One illocutionary act.
 - b. Two illocutionary acts.
 - c. Three illocutionary acts.

d. All false

5. In the example: ‘*Can you pass the salt?*’, the illocutionary act is:

- a. Asking
- b. Requesting
- c. Passing
- d. A and B

6. In the example: “*That will be 10 Riyals, please.*”, we can find:

- a. One illocutionary act.
- b. Two illocutionary acts.
- c. Three illocutionary acts.
- d. All false

7. In the example: “*That will be 10 Riyals, please.*”, the illocutionary acts are requesting and:

- a. Asking
- b. Demanding
- c. Inquiring
- d. informing

8. In examples with two illocutions, one of the illocutions is called direct and the other is:

- a. Semi-direct
- b. Full direct
- c. Indirect

d. All possible

9. In example ‘*Can you pass the salt?*’, the direct illocutionary act is:

- a. An enquiry about the hearer’s ability to pass the salt.
- b. A request that the hearer pass the salt.
- c. Both possible
- d. All false

10. In the example: ‘*That will be 10 Riyals, please.*’, theis a request that he pays that price.

- a. Direct illocution
- b. Indirect illocution
- c. There is no illocution at all.
- d. All false

11. Utterances with two direct and indirect illocutions is seen through the fact that:

- a. A deliberately unhelpful reply can be given.
- b. A deliberately helpful reply can be given.
- c. Only helpful reply can be given.
- d. B and C

12. Illocutionary acts can be classified into different categories, depending on:

- a. How the speaker conveys his meaning.
- b. How the hearer reacts.
- c. The type of interaction between the speaker and the hearer that they perform.

d. All false.

13. One of the classes of illocutionary acts is directive act. In this class, the illocutionary act essentially involves:

- a. The hearer
- b. The speaker
- c. Both
- d. Neither

14. The directive act involves the speaker to:

- a. Get the hearer to behave in some required way.
- b. Get the hearer understand.
- c. Make things clear.
- d. All false

15. Ordering and suggesting areacts.

- a. Directive
- b. Commissive
- c. Non directive
- d. All false

16. One of the classes of illocutionary acts is the commissive act. This type essentially involves:

- a. The hearer responding to behave in some required way.
- b. The speaker committing himself to behave in some required way.
- c. Both the hearer and the speaker.
- d. All false

17. Promising, swearing, or offering are:
- a. Directive acts
 - b. Commissive acts
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
18. In the example: '*I would like some water.*' , there is a (requesting). Therefore, the illocution belongs to:
- a. Direct directive illocutions
 - b. Indirect directive illocution
 - c. Direct commissive illocution
 - d. Indirect commissive illocution
19. In the example: '*Stop.*' , there is an (ordering). Therefore, the illocution belongs to:
- a. Direct directive illocutions
 - b. Indirect directive illocution
 - c. Direct commissive illocution
 - d. Indirect commissive illocution
20. In the example: '*I swear I'll be there tomorrow.*' , there is a (swearing). Therefore, the illocution belongs to:
- a. Direct directive illocutions
 - b. Indirect directive illocution
 - c. Direct commissive illocution
 - d. Indirect commissive illocution

21. In the example: '*I promise to be there promptly.*' , there is a (promising). Therefore, the illocution belongs to:

- a. Direct directive illocutions
- b. Indirect directive illocution
- c. Direct commissive illocution
- d. Indirect commissive illocution

22. In the example: . '*Can I help you?*' , there is an (offering). Therefore, the illocution belongs to:

- a. Direct directive illocutions
- b. Indirect directive illocution
- c. Direct commissive illocution
- d. Indirect commissive illocution

23. In the example: '*Go away.*' , there is an (ordering). Therefore, the illocution belongs to:

- a. Direct directive illocutions
- b. Indirect directive illocution
- c. Direct commissive illocution
- d. Indirect commissive illocution

24. In the example: . '*If you need me at any time, just call.*' , there is an (offering). Therefore, the illocution belongs to:

- a. Direct directive illocutions
- b. Indirect directive illocution
- c. Direct commissive illocution
- d. Indirect commissive illocution