

1) the study of the conventional literal meaning

- **Semantics**

- Pragmatics

2) the study of the interactional intended meaning.

- Semantics

- **Pragmatics**

3) are concerned with people's ability to use language meaningful

- **Both Semantics and Pragmatics**

- Pragmatics

4) is mainly concerned with a speaker's competence to use the language system

- **semantics**

- pragmatics

5) is a person's ability to derive meaning from specific kinds of speech situations

- semantics

- **pragmatics**

6) is an event that happens just once

- **An utterance**

- a sentence

7) is a construction of words in a particular meaningful sequence

- An utterance

- **a sentence**

8) is determined by the meanings of the individual words and the syntactic construction in which they occur

- The meaning of an utterance

- **The meaning of a sentence**

9) is the meaning of the sentence plus the meanings of the circumstances: the time and

place, the people involved, (the physical-social context).

- **The meaning of an utterance**

- The meaning of a sentence

10) a bridge constructed by the hearer to relate one utterance to some previous utterance (unconsciously).

- **An additional meaning**

- The meaning of an utterance

11) A spoken utterance consists of more than just words. In speech, meanings are communicated not only by what is said but also by how it is said

- Non-verbal communication

- **Prosody**

12) laughing, giggling, and crying

- **Non-verbal communication**

- verbal communication

13) There are some ways of using the voice including e.g., laughing, giggling, and crying that are vocal but not verbal. These are called

- Prosody

- **paralanguage**

14) Nodding the head in response to an utterance

- **visible signs**

- non-visible signs

15) Shoulders are moved upward and down again, possibly repeated ('shrugging shoulders').

- **visible signs**

- non-visible signs

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
المحاضره الثانيه لعلم الدلاله والبراغماتيك

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم الدلاله والبراغماتيك - د/ فهد بن عبدالرحمن بن دهيش]

1) In everyday talk, we frequently give the meanings of words, not in terms of their component features, but in terms of their

- features
- **relationships**

2) are two or more forms with very closely related meanings

- Antonymy
- **Synonyms**

3) Synonyms are two or more forms with very closely related meanings, which are often, but not always, in sentences

- **interchangeable**
- non-interchangeable

4) broad/wide, almost/nearly, cab/taxi, youth/adolescent, purchase/buy.

- Antonymy
- **Synonyms**

5) Synonyms in formality

- **differ**
- Similar

6) Two forms with opposite meanings are called.....

- **antonyms**
- Synonyms

7) quick/slow, rich/poor, old/young, alive/dead, true/false.

- **antonyms**
- Synonyms

8) can be used in comparative construction, e.g., bigger than/smaller than

- non-gradable antonym
- **gradable antonym**

9), the negative of one does indeed imply the other: He is not dead means He is alive

- gradable antonym

- **non-gradable antonym**

10) mean not negative but to do the reverse, e.g., tie/untie, enter/exit, pack/unpack, lengthen/shorten, raise/lower, dress/undress

- **Reversives**

- Similares

11) means the meaning of form is included in the meaning of another

- **Hyponymy**

- Homophony

12) dog/animal, Chihuahua/dog, carrot/vegetable

- Homophony

- **Hyponymy**

13) Not only words that can be hyponyms, too. (e.g., cut, punch, shoot, and stab are co-hyponyms of the superordinate “injure”

- **verbs**

- Non

14) When two or more different written forms have the same pronunciation

- **homophones**

- Homonymy

15) meat/meet, flour/flower, pail/pale, sew/so, see/sea, bare/bear.

- **homophones**

- Homonymy

16) When one form has two or more unrelated meanings

- **homonyms**

- Homophony

17) bank (of a river) – bank (financial institute), bat (flying creature) – bat (used in sport), race (contest of speed) – race (ethnic group)

- Homophony

- **Homonymy**

18) 3. When one form has multiple meanings that are all related by extension

- **polysemy**

- Homonymy

19) head (the top of your body/the top of a company), foot (of a person, of bed, of mountain), run (person does, water does, color does)

- Homonymy

- **polysemy**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
المحاضره الثالثه لعلم الدلاله والبراغماتيك

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم الدلاله والبراغماتيك - د/ فهد بن عبدالرحمن بن دهيش]

1) One helpful approach to study meaning could be by the means of accounting for the “oddness” we experience when we read sentences

- **Semantic features**
- Semantic Relations

2) The hamburger ate the boy. The table listens to the radio. The horse is reading the newspaper These sentences are good, but odd

- **syntactically- semantically**
- semantically- syntactically

3) is a semantic approach which assumes that word meaning can be described in terms of distinct components, many of which are binary.

- approach
- **Componential Analysis**

4) are qualities embedded in any word’s meaning, like the ones seen in dictionary definitions.

- **Components**
- approach

5) is only a start on analyzing the conceptual components of word meaning, but it is not without problems.

- **approach**
- Components

1) words fulfill within the situation described by sentence

- **roles**
- thematic

2) in the sentence describes the roles of entities, such as people and things, involved in the action

- **The noun phrase (NP)**
- The verb phrase (VP)

3) We can identify a small number of semantic roles (also called "..... roles" for these noun phrases).

- **thematic**
- semantic

4) "the entity that performs the action" known as the

- theme
- **agent**

5) "the entity that is affected by the action" which is called the.....

- **theme**
- agent

6) Agents and themes are the..... common semantic roles

- **most**
- less

7) If an agent uses another entity in order to perform an action, that other entity fills the role of

- experiencer
- **instrument**

8) When a noun phrase is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of

- **experiencer**

- instrument

9) (on the table, in the room) fills the role of

- source

- **location**

10) Where the entity moves from is the (from Jeddah) and where it moves to is the (to Abha)

- **source-goal**

- goal-source

11) Agent

- **The entity that performs an action**

- The entity used to perform an action.

12) Instrument

- The entity that performs an action

- **The entity used to perform an action**

13) Theme

- **The entity undergoing an action or movement.**

- The entity that has a feeling, perception, or state.

14) Experiencer

- The entity undergoing an action or movement.

- **The entity that has a feeling, perception, or state.**

15) Location

- **The place where an action occurs.**

- The starting point for movement

16) Source

- The place where an action occurs.

- **The starting point for movement**

17) Goal

- The starting point for movement

- **The endpoint for movement.**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضرة الخامسة لعلم الدلالة والبراغماتيك

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم الدلالة والبراغماتيك - د/ فهد بن عبدالرحمن بن دهيش]

1) The concept of helps explain the meaning of certain words

- **prototype**

- Reference

2) native speakers of English might wonder if should be hyponyms of bird, but have no trouble deciding about

- **ostrich or penguin-sparrow or pigeon**

- sparrow or pigeon-ostrich or penguin

3) According to some researchers, the most characteristic instance of the category "bird" is

- **robin**

- duck

4) is about mental representation of meaning or categorization.

- Reference

- **Prototype**

5) A is an object or referent that is considered typical for the whole set

- **Prototype**

- Reference

1) A..... is a noun phrase that is used in an utterance and is linked to something outside language, some living or dead or imaginary entity

- inference

- **referring expression**

2) A referring expression is

- a referent

- **not a referent**

3) The existence of a referring expression does..... the existence of a referent in the physical-social world

- **not guarantee**

- guarantee

4) like a dog, your friend, George Adams, the flowers in that basket; (they refer directly to their referents).

- **Primary referring expressions**

- Secondary referring expressions

5) like he, the big ones, ours, that one. These expressions are headed by pronouns and they refer indirectly

- Primary referring expressions

- **Secondary referring expressions**

6) Unique

- like Lake

- **like Lake Ontario**

7) Abstract

- such as an orange

- **such as an idea**

8) Concrete

- **such as an orange**

- such as an idea

9) Countable

- like milk

- **like a bottle, several bottles**

10) An is additional information to connect between what is said and what must be meant

- **inference**

- referring expression

11) concrete

- **which can be seen or touched**

- cannot be perceived directly through the senses.

12) abstract

- which can be seen or touched

- **cannot be perceived directly through the senses.**

13) The singular countable noun phrase must have an..... specifier; the plural countable and non-countable may have a specifier

- **overt-zero**

- zero- overt

14) Referents differ from one another in 3 ways

- Unique and non-unique referents

- Concrete and abstract referents

- Countable and non-countable referents

- **a and b and c**

1) We use deixis to point to (it, this, these boxes) and (him, them, those students)

- people-things
- **things-people**

2) use deixis to point to things (it, this, these boxes) and people (him, them, those students), sometimes called

- **personal deixis**
- verbal deixis

3) Words and phrases used to point to a location

- **(here, there, near that)**
- (now, then, last week)

4) Words and phrases used to point to a time

- (here, there, near that)
- **(now, then, last week)**

5) Words and phrases used to point to a location (here, there, near that) are examples of

- temporal deixis
- **spatial deixis**

6) those used to point to a time (now, then, last week) are examples of

- **temporal deixis**
- spatial deixis

7) We make a broad distinction between what is marked as close to the speaker (.....) and what is distant (.....).

- **(this, here, now) -(that, there, then)**
- (that, there, then)-(this, here, now)

8) We can also indicate whether movement is away from the speaker's location (.....) or toward the speaker's location (...).

- **go-come**

- come-go

9) English deictic words include

- **Personal deixis-Spatial deixis-temporal deixis**

- Personal deixis-Spatial deixis

10) I, you and we, which 'point' to the participants in any speech; he, she, it and they, when used to refer to others in the environment

- Spatial deixis

- **Personal deixis**

11) here and there, which designate space close to the speaker or farther away; this/these and that/those, which indicate entities close to or removed from the speaker

- **Spatial deixis**

- temporal deixis

12) now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, next month, etc. all relative to the time.

- Spatial deixis

- **temporal deixis**

13) "We can't go today, but tomorrow will be fine."

- **deictic**

- not deictic

14) "Today's costly apartment buildings may be tomorrow's slums."

- **not deictic**

- deictic

15) "James hasn't been here yet. Is he there with you

- not deictic

- **deictic**

16) The children were running here and there.

- **not deictic**

- deictic

17) can be defined as subsequent reference to an already introduced entity

- **Anaphora** - reference

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضره الثامنه لعلم الدلاله والبراغماتيك

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم الدلاله والبراغماتيك - د/ فهد بن عبدالرحمن بن دهيش]

1) Words tend to occur with other words

- Presupposition

- **Collocations**

2) “You shall know a word by the company it keeps.”

- **Firth**

- Newton

3) Certain words tend to appear together or “keep company”. This keeping company is what is called in semantics “”.

- Presupposition

- **collocation**

4) A is a pair or group of words that are often used together

- **collocation**

- Presupposition

1) What a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as a

- **presupposition**
- Collocations

2) What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: (a) Your clock isn't working

- **That you have a clock**
- That you have not a clock

3) What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: Where did he find the money?

- That the money is with not you.
- **That he FOUND money**

4) What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: We regret buying that car.

- **That you bought the car.**
- That you bought not the car.

5) What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: The king of France is bald.

- **That there is a king in France**
- That he is not the King of France.

6) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? (a) The police ordered the minors to stop smoking

- **That the minors were smoking**
- That the minors were not smoking

7) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? That her pet turtle ran away made Emily very sad.

- **That she had a pet turtle.**
- That she had not a pet turtle.

8) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? Even Fred

passed.

- **That The exam was Easy**
- That fred also not took the exam.

9) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? Lisa wants more popcorn.

- **That Lisa already has some popcorn.**
- That Lisa already has not some popcorn.

10) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? Jill went into a nearby house.

- **She didn't go to her house**
- That Jill is not inside the house.

- 1) The of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence
 - **linguistic context**
 - sentence
- 2) When an interrogative structure is used with the function of a question, it is described as a
 - **direct speech act.**
 - Indirect speech act.
- 3) Whenever one of the structures is used to perform a function other than the one listed before, the result is an
 - **indirect speech act**
 - direct speech act
- 4) “to say something is to do something”.
 - **Austin**
 - Feith
- 5) Austin distinguishes three different acts/forces in any given speech act
 - The locutionary force
 - The illocutionary force
 - The perlocutionary force:
 - **a and b and c**
- 6) what is actually said; the production of the words that make up the utterance.
 - **The locutionary force**
 - The illocutionary force
- 7) the intended meaning of the utterance
 - The locutionary force
 - **The illocutionary force**
- 8) the effect achieved by the utterance on the hearer
 - The locutionary force
 - **The perlocutionary force**

1) linguistic politeness, the most relevant concept is

- Nose

- **face**

2) Your face, in pragmatics, is your public

- image

- **self-image**

3) can be defined as showing awareness and consideration of another person's face.

- Presupposition

- **Politeness**

4) If you say something that represents a threat to another person's self-image, that is called a

- face-saving act

- **face-threatening act**

5) Whenever you say something that lessens the possible threat to another's face, it can be described as a

- **face-saving act**

- face-threatening act

6) is about respecting the face of others.

- **Politeness**

- Presupposition

7) Positive politeness:

- is respecting the negative face of others

- **is enhancing the positive face of others**

8) Negative politeness:

- **is respecting the negative face of others**

- is enhancing the positive face of others

9) •giving compliments •using terms that indicate friendliness •thanking them

- **Positive politeness**

- Negative politeness

10) •Using markers of deference •Using indirect speech act to make orders or requests

•apologizing

- Positive politeness

- **Negative politeness**

11) Negative face

- **is the need to be independent and free from imposition**

- is the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group.

12) Positive face

- is the need to be independent and free from imposition

- **is the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group.**

13) a face-saving act that emphasizes a person's negative face will show

- **concern about imposition**

- solidarity and draw attention to a common goal

14) A face-saving act that emphasizes a person's positive face will show

- concern about imposition

- **solidarity and draw attention to a common goal**

1) is a figure of speech in which a word (or a phrase) is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable

- Idioms

- **Metaphor**

2) refers to the understanding of one idea in terms of another

- **Conceptual Metaphor**

- A spatial metaphor

3) involves the use of words that are primarily associated with spatial orientation to talk about physical and psychological states.

- **A spatial metaphor**

- Conceptual Metaphor

4) is an expression whose meaning cannot be derived directly from the string of words that make up the expression

- **An idiom**

- Metaphor

5) Although an idiom is semantically like a single word,

- **it does not function like one**

- it does function like one

6) is an expression where the meaning is not immediately apparent from a literal interpretation of the words

- **An idiom**

- A metaphor

7) is a comparison made between A and B, where you say A actually is B, even though that's not literally true

- An idiom

- **A metaphor**

- 1) The general overarching guideline for conversational interactions is often called
 - implicature
 - **the co-operative principle**
- 2) Make your contribution appropriate to the conversation. Supporting this principle are four maxims, often called the “Gricean maxims”
 - **Quantity, Quality, Relation and Manner**
 - Quantity, Quality
- 3) Make your contribution as informative as is required, but not more, or less, than is required.
 - The Quality maxim
 - **The Quantity maxim**
- 4) Do not say that which you believe to be false or for which you lack adequate evidence
 - The Quantity maxim
 - **The Quality maxim**
- 5) Be relevant
 - The Manner maxim
 - **The Relation maxim**
- 6) Be clear, brief and orderly
 - **The Manner maxim**
 - The Relation maxim
- 7) are words or phrases used to indicate that we’re not really sure that what we’re saying is sufficiently correct or complete
 - **Hedges**
 - Quality

1) (1) Semantics is:

- a) The study of words origins.
- **b) The study of words meaning**
- c) The study of how words are structured in sentences.
- d) The study of meaning that a word or a sentence has in a particular context.

2) (2) Language speakers can say one thing and mean another thing through

- a) The usual meaning of a word or a sentence
- b) What words mean in the dictionary.
- **c) The meaning that a word or a sentence has in specific contexts or circumstances**
- d) What sentences mean without looking at the context

3) (3) All the followings are examples of paralanguage except for:

- **a) Nodding**
- b) Laughing
- c) Giggling
- d) Crying

4) (4) The meaning of a word is included in another word, In the case of:

- a) Polysemy
- b) Synonymy
- **c) Hyponymy**
- d) Entailment