

Introductory Lecture

Q: 1

1. Although both semantics and pragmatics are concerned with meaning, pragmatics is focused more on ...

A. the conventional meaning

.....B. the

C. the intended meaning

D. the grammatical meaning

اقتباس:

Course Description:

This course gives an introduction to two linguistic fields that deal with “meaning”
Semantics, i.e., the study of the conventional literal meaning,
And Pragmatics, i.e., the study of the interactional intended meaning.

الخيار الثاني غير واضح بالتصوير

Lecture 1

Q: 3-5-6-8-12-50

3. Connecting one utterance to another previous utterance unconsciously is known as ...

A. Prototype

B. Gesture

C. Collocation

D. Implicature

اقتباس:

Implicature:

An additional meaning; a bridge constructed by the hearer to relate one utterance to some previous utterance (unconsciously).

5. Which of the followings has tones that would possibly change the interpretation of a spoken message?

A. Deixis

B. Prosody

C. Gesture

D. Maxim

اقتباس:

Non-verbal communication:

Similarly, there are visible signs, gestures, 'body language'—which possibly create an effect on the interpretation of a spoken message.

Prosody: 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. For example,

اقتباس:

Doremi المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة

يعني نبره الصوت .. مثل .. **Tone** هو كاتب
What did you say?

you.. لما نغير فيها ونشدد نبرة الصوت على
What did **you say?**

في **tone** موجود بالمحاضره الأولى وعلى ما أذكر أنه ذكر كلمة
المسجله بس سمعتها من فتره فمو متأكده

6. Slapping your forehead with the palm of your hand is a visual sign that could be equivalent to saying .

A. "I am sleepy"

B. "I forgot"

C. "I smell something"

D. "I don't know"

اقتباس:

Consider these visual signs:

The palm of one hand is brought up and slaps smartly against the forehead

ذكرها الدكتور بالمحاضرة وايضا شرحتها نهر العطا

8. How can you determine the meaning of an utterance , such as "I'm hungry" ?

A. through the meaning of the sentence only

B. through the individual word and the grammatical construction in which

they occur

C. through the meaning of the sentence in addition to the physical-social context

D. through the construction of words in a particular meaningful sequence

اقتباس:

Utterance vs. Sentence:

The meaning of an utterance is the meaning of the sentence plus the meanings of the circumstances: the time and place, the people involved, (the physical-social context).

12. Paralanguage can be found when the speaker is ...

A. being vocal but not verbal

B. being verbal but not vocal

C. moving his hands

D. moving his head

اقتباس:

Non-verbal communication:

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

50. All the following are example of paralanguage except for:

A. Nodding

B. Laughing

C. Giggling

D. Crying

اقتباس:

Non-verbal communication:
There are some ways of using the voice including e.g., laughing, giggling, and crying that are vocal but not verbal. These are called paralanguage.

اقتباس:

Consider these visual signs:
Nodding the head in response to an utterance.

Lecture 2

Q:2-4-9-10-11-20-23-40-41

2. "My father purchased a large automobile" I can change the sentence into

"my dad bought a big car " if I want to sound ...

A. more formal

B. less formal

C. very polite

D. impolite

اقتباس:

**Synonyms differ in formality:
My father purchased a large automobile vs.
my dad bought a big car.**

~

4. They are two or more different written forms that have the same pronunciation. What are they?

- A. Homophones
- B. Homonyms
- C. Polysemous
- D. Hyponyms

اقتباس:

**When two or more different written forms
have the same pronunciation, they
are homophones,**

~

9. What is the semantic\lexical relation between banana and fruit?

- A. Hyponymy
- B. Synonymy
- C. Homophony
- D. Homonymy

اقتباس:

**Hyponymy means the meaning of form is
included in the meaning of another,
e.g., tulip is a hyponym of flower,
dog/animal, Chihuahua/dog,**

carrot/vegetable.

~

10. Identify the pair of non-gradable antonyms among the followings.

A. dress and undress

B. tall and short

C. male and female

D. old and young

اقتباس:

Gradable antonyms can be used in comparative construction, e.g., bigger than/smaller than. The negative of one member of the pair does not imply the other: He is not old does not imply He is young.

**With non-gradable antonym, the negative of one does indeed imply the other:
He is not dead means He is alive.**

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

~

11. Reversive is one type of antonym. Which among the following examples is reversive?

- A. happy and unhappy
- B. pack and unpack
- C. safe and unsafe
- D. fair and unfair

اقتباس:

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

~

20. What is the semantic\lexical relation between race (the contest of speed) and race (the ethnic group)?

- A. Hyponymy
- B. Synonymy
- C. Homophony
- D. Homonymy

اقتباس:

When one form has two or more unrelated meanings, they are homonyms, e.g., bank (of a river) – bank (financial institute), bat (flying creature) – bat (used in sport), race (contest of speed) –

race (ethnic group), mole (on skin-animal)

~

23. What is the semantic\lexical relation between meet and meat?

- A. Hyponymy
- B. Synonymy
- C. Homophony
- D. Homonymy

اقتباس:

When two or more different written forms have the same pronunciation, they are homophones, e.g., meat/meet, flour/flower, pail/pale, sew/so, see/sea, bare/bear.

~

40. "The head of the company needs a new secretary" What does this sentence contain?

- A. Hyponymy
- B. Synonymy
- C. Homophony
- D. Polysemy

اقتباس:

When one form has multiple meanings that are all related by extension, it is polysemy, e.g., 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).

~

41. The word bank (the side of a river) and bank (the financial institute) are
recognized as...

- A. Synonymy
- B. Homophony
- C. Polysemy
- D. Homonymy

اقتباس:

When one form has two or more unrelated meanings, they are homonyms, e.g., bank (of a river) – bank (financial institute), bat (flying creature) – bat (used in sport), race (contest of speed) – race (ethnic group), mole (on skin-animal)

Lecture 2

Here are some more examples of gradable and non-gradable antonym pairs:

Gradable antonyms	Non-gradable antonyms
wet - dry	male - female
young - old	true - false
easy - difficult	north - south
happy - sad	single - married
big - small	full - empty
long - short	before - after

Reversive antonyms
enter - exit
bring - take
arrive - depart
come - go
towards - away from
up - down

هنا أمثلة إضافية من خارج المحاضرة ممكن تفيدنا

lecture 3

Q:13-21

13. What are the semantic features required for the subject of this sentence?

"_____ is traveling with his wife to London this week."

- A. [+Animate, +Human, +Female, +Adult]
- B. [+Animate, +Human, -Female, -Adult]
- C. [+Animate, +Human, -Female, +Adult]
- D. [+Animate, -Human, -Female, +Adult]

اقتباس:

We can also characterize the semantic features that are required in a noun in order for it to appear as the subject of a particular verb.

The _____ is reading the newspaper. N

[+human]

إذا موجب هالشيء ينطبق عليه إذا سالب لا
على فهم الجملة راح نعرف نحدد المطلوب هنا الفاعل
و هو مسافر مع زوجته ف راح يكون كائن حي بشري ذكر بالغ
راجعوا الجدول بالمحاضرة الدكتور شرح بالتفصيل

~

21. What is your opinion about this sentence? "The table ate the sandwich."

A. It is syntactically good, but semantically odd.

B. It is syntactically odd, but semantically good.

C. It is both syntactically and semantically odd.

D. It is both syntactically and semantically good.

اقتباس:

The hamburger ate the boy.

The table listens to the radio.

The horse is reading the newspaper.

The oddness of these sentences does not derive from their syntactic structure. According to the syntactic rules, we have well-formed structures.

These sentences are syntactically good, but semantically odd.

lecture 4

Q:7-16-17-18-19-24

7. This character role can be defined as "the entity undergoing an action or movement" ...

A. The experiencer

B. The theme

C. The location

D. The goal

اقتباس:

Determining the role that the NPs play in the situations:

اقتباس:

Theme: The entity undergoing an action or movement.

~

For questions 16 : 19 :

"On her way to work, Sally saw a poor man sitting on the sidewalk."

16. What is the thematic role for the nounphrase "work" in the sentence?

A. location

B. source

C. goal

D. instrument

اقتباس:

Goal: The endpoint for movement.

يساعدنا أن نعرف المقصود الوجهة وهنا قال في طريقها To وجود إلى العمل

~

17. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "Sally" in the sentence?

A. experiencer

B. agent

C. theme

D. source

اقتباس:

Experiencer: The entity that has a feeling, perception, or state.

و ليس أكشن فهنا سالي تعتبر ك feeling يعتبر Saw لأن الفعل مجرب

~

18. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "a poor man" in the sentence?

A. goal

B. theme

C. experiencer

D. agent

اقتباس:

Theme: The entity undergoing an action or movement.

المفعول به الي شافته سالي

~

19. What is the thematic role for the nounphrase "the sidewalk" in the sentence?

A.location

B. goal

C. source

D. instrument

اقتباس:

Location: The place where an action occurs.

يدل على أنه المكان الي شافت فيه سالي الرجل الفقير on وجود

~

24. Which of the following sentences has the thematic role "Instrument"?

A.The boy cut the rope with a razor

B. The boy felt happy

C. The boy saw the rope on the floor

D. The boy returned the razor

اقتباس:

Instrument and Experiencer

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

The boy cut the rope with a razor

lecture 5

Q:15-22

15. It can be defined as the gradual mental representation of meaning or categorization. What is it?

A. reference

B. referent

C. prototype

D. referring expression

اقتباس:

What is a Prototype then?

Prototype is about mental representation of meaning or categorization.

~

22. Among the following four kinds of tea, which one is considered the most typical of the whole set?

A. strawberry tea

B. Moroccan tea

C. white tea

D. red tea

اقتباس:

A prototype is an object or referent that is considered typical of the whole set.

lecture 6

Q:14-25-26-27

14. It is understood as using names associated with things to refer to people. What is it?

- A. reference
- B. prototype
- C. referent
- D. inference

اقتباس:

These examples make it clear that we can use names associated with things (salad) to refer to people, and use names of people (Chomsky) to refer to things.

An inference is additional information to connect between what is said and what must be meant.

~

25. Which among these sentences involves a secondary referring expression?

- A. Your sister is pale
- B. That one is pale
- C. The big cat is pale
- D. This rose is pale

اقتباس:

Secondary referring expressions

like he, the big ones, ours, that one. These expressions are headed by pronouns and they refer indirectly; their referents can only be determined from primary referring expressions in the context in which they are used.

~

26. A waiter at a restaurant asked: "Where's the cucumber salad sitting?" The cucumber salad in this utterance is best interpreted as ...

A. just a sandwich

B. money

C. a customer

D. the restaurant manager

اقتباس:

For example, in a restaurant, one waiter can ask another, Where's the cucumber salad sitting? and receive the reply, He's sitting by the window.

You might ask someone, Can I look at your Chomsky? And get the response, Sure, it's on the shelf over there. These examples make it clear that we can use names associated with things (salad) to refer to people, and use names of people (Chomsky) to refer to things.

لما ينادي النادل وين صاحب سلطة الخيار فهو يقصد أحد الزبائن

~

27. The referring expression "a lake" is considered ...

A. a unique referent

B. a non-unique referent

C. a fixed referent

D. an abstract referent

اقتباس:

**Referents differ from one another in 3 ways:
Unique like Lake Ontario vs. Non-unique like
a lake;**

**Variable reference: that dog, my uncle,
several people, a lake, the results**

lecture 7

Q:28-29

28. Only one sentence among the followings has a temporal deixis. Which one is it?

A. I'm busy now

B. You can't stay here

C. Put them near that

D. These boxes are heavy

اقتباس:

temporal deixis: now, then, yesterday,

**today, tomorrow, last week, next month, etc.
all relative to the time**

29. What among the followings is a subsequent reference to an already introduced entity?

A. Antecedent

B. Anaphora

C. Collocation

D. Deixis

اقتباس:

**Anaphora can be defined as subsequent reference to an already introduced entity
Mostly we use anaphora in texts to maintain reference**

Lecture 8

Q:30-31-46

30. It is defined as "a pair or group of words that are often used together, such as, take a picture."What is it?

A. Deixis

B. Anaphora

C. Collocation

D. Presupposition

اقتباس:

A collocation is a pair or group of words that are often used together. These combinations sound natural to native speakers, but how about students of English?

Some collocations are fixed, for example take a photo, where no word other than take collocates with photo to give the same meaning.

~

31. All these examples represent correct collocations except for ...

A. stick to the rules

B. a quick car

C. a quick glance

D. keep to the rules

اقتباس:

B الخيارات كلها صحيحة ما عدا

Fast car not quick car! Fast food not quick food

~

46. All the following collections are incorrectly written except for ...

A. Did you look at TV last night

B. Burgers and French fries are common fast meals

C. You must do an effort to study for the exam

D. You made a few mistakes

اقتباس:

D الخيارات كلها غير صحيحة ما عدا

Did you watch TV last night? (NOT look at TV)

Quick meal not fast meal.

You must make an effort and study for your exams (NOT do an effort)

I did a few mistakes vs. I made a few mistakes.

Lecture 9*****

Q:32-34-37-43

32. What a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as a...

A. prototype

B. deixis

C. collocation

D. presupposition

اقتباس:

Presupposition

What a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as a presupposition.

~

34. What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: "I regret talking to Tom"?

- A. That he has a friend named Tom
- B. That he did not talk to Tom
- C. That he will fight with Tom
- D. That talked to Tom

اقتباس:

نادم أنو تكلم مع توم "نفترض من الجملة أنو متكلم مع توم"
عشان كذا هو نادم

~

37. What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: "your sister is waiting outside"?

- A. That you are late for your sister
- B. That you have a sister
- C. That you need to leave with your sister right now
- D. That you regret having a sister

اقتباس:

If someone tells you Your brother is waiting outside, there is an obvious presupposition that you have a brother.

~

43. What is one obvious presupposition in this sentence: "Majed renewed his subscription to Sport magazine"?

- A. That his subscription has expired
- B. That Sport magazine is a cheap magazine
- C. That he reads Sport magazine everyday
- D. That renewing the subscription is easy

اقتباس:

ماجد جدد اشتراكه في مجلة الرياضة " نفترض من الجملة أنو "
اشتركه بالمجلة انتهى

Lecture 10

Q:35-36-38

35. Imagine that an old man stops you on the street and asks you, "Do you have a watch?" What is the illocutionary force in this scene?

- A. The utterance that he actually said.
- B. The intended meaning he had.
- C. The effect achieved by his utterance.
- D. The production of words that made up his utterance.

اقتباس:

“Do you have a watch?”

**The locutionary force: what is actually said;
the production of the words that make up
the utterance.**

The illocutionary force: the intended

meaning of the utterance (asking for the time)

The perlocutionary force: the effect achieved by the utterance on the hearer. (The action created; the listener looking at the watch and tell the time)

~

36. If someone asks you "Can you pass the salt and paper?" while sitting on the dining table, this utterance is often interpreted as...

- A. a question
- B. a direct speech
- C. a request
- D. an interrogation

اقتباس:

Compare that utterance with Can you pass the salt? Here, we are not asking a question about someone's ability; we don't use this structure as a question at all. We use it to make a request.

~

38. Each of the following utterances contains a speech act except for one. Which one is it?

- A. I bet you 50 riyals he will not show up.
- B. I'll meet you at 8:30 at the library.

C. I'm sorry I said that to you.

D. I work at the new bank.

اقتباس:

D ما عدا speech act الكل تحتوي على

اقتباس:

Doremi المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة
هذا مقطع صوت للدكتور في المباشرة يشرح عن الرهان الي
.. بسؤال 38

http://cdn.top4top.co/d_7e9b80f7b91.mp3

لأنك راح تكعها على وجهك وتدفع لما تخسر .. act الرهان يعتبر
الرهان 🤪
لأن حتى الطرف الآخر راح يرد بـ(اعتذارك مقبول act والاعتذار
(ويقبل الاعتذار
والوعد (راح أقابلك الساعة الفلانية) توعد أنك تقابله وتقابله من
جد..

(I have a phone) يبقى الأخير هو ضرب مثال مشابه لها

..

أتمنى وضحت

Tawah المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة

.. " رهان يعني واحد منهم " بيدفع للثاني
 .. بينما الخيار الأخير أحسنه ما يحمل أي معنى
 قال إنه يشتغل في البنك , طيب وإذا ؟! كلامه ما يحمل
 أحسنها جملة وبس , وهذا هو 🍷 إعتذار أو وعد أو رهان
 المطلوب

في السؤال , ارجع مرّه ثانيه وأثبتت عالجواب الرابع إنه ما يحتوي
.. speech act على الـ

.. 😊 بالمناسبة تراني جالسہ اُتکلم عن السؤال 38

.. بس علشان أذكرك , السبيتش آكت هو المقصود من ورا الجملة
مثلاً لما وحده عازمك في بيتها , ومشغلة المكيف وإنتي ميته من
البرد ..

تقولين لها : الجوّ بارد حبييل هنا (هنا هدفك من هذي العبارة إنّك تقولين لها : يا إنسانه حسّي وطّقي المكيف) مو مجرد عبارة .. وبس

مثال ثاني ذكره هو : لما تكونين جالسه في الغرفه ومشغلة المكيف ومروقه ألف ومستعده للمذاكره , جا أحد ودخل وترك الباب مفتوح ولا إنه الجو لواهي ببرا نسأل الله العفو والعافيه , هنا تقولين هدفك من هذي العبارة إنَّ >> (للشخص) تركت الباب مفتوح .. هالشخص يروح ويسگر الباب

وهم هالمثال 😊 مثال ثالث وأخير وأعتذر للإطالة والهذرة والحوسه هو ذكره : لما شخص يروح لدولة غريبة وكذا ويشوف أحد يقول له الشخص 🍷 ويروح له يقول له : تدلّ فندق الإنتركونتينتال هنا الشخص الأول يصير وجهه كذا , 🤔 الثاني : إي ويمشي كان هدف الشخص الأول إنه يقول دلني فندق الإنتركونتينتال لكن الشخص الثاني مافهم مغزى كلام الشخص الأول , مافهم السبيتش .. آكت ..
.. 🍷 طبعا كتبت الأمثله اللي قالها بتصرف >>

في السؤال , لما قال هذاك الشخص إنه يراهن , هذا يقتضي إنه اللي بيخسر الرهان بيدفع , بينما هذا الشخص اللي يشتغل في بنك .. 🍷 جديد كلامه مايحمل أي سبيتش آكت , ستيتمنت عادي أحسه

Lecture 11

Q:33-39

33. In the field of linguistics, politeness is mainly related to the concept of...

- A. self
- B. face
- C. feeling
- D. tactfulness

اقتباس:

Politeness

We can think of politeness in general terms as having to do with ideas like being tactful, modest, and nice to other people. In the study of linguistic politeness, the most relevant concept is “face.”

~

39. Negative politeness is about respecting the negative face of others. An example of that is...

- A. apologizing
- B. thanking
- C. paying compliments
- D. indicating friendliness

اقتباس:

Negative politeness: is respecting the negative face of others

Using markers of deference

Using indirect speech act to make orders or requests

apologizing

Lecture 12

Q:42-48

42. is an expression whose meaning cannot be derived directly from the string of words that make up that expression. What is it?

- A. A metaphor
- B. An idiom
- C. A collocation
- D. An Anaphora

اقتباس:

An idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be derived directly from the string of words that make up the expression.

~

48. Determine the only spatial metaphor among the followings.

- A. He is planting ideas in my head.
- B. He is feeling down today.
- C. He is living on borrowed time.
- D. He shot down all of my arguments.

اقتباس:

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

Emotions: sad is down

I'm feeling down

Lecture 13

Q:44-45-47

44. Father to daughter at family dinner: Any news about the exams result?

Daughter: Ice-cream anyone?

What maxim does the daughter flout/violate in this conversation?

A. The Maxim of Quality

B. The Maxim of Quantity

C. The Maxim of Relation

D. The Maxim of Manner

اقتباس:

The Maxim of Relation:

Failure to respect the maxim of relation creates an odd effect.

For example, if someone asks you

Have you finished your homework yet?

and you responded It's being raining a lot lately, hasn't it?

**You violated the Maxim of Relation by not responding in a relevant way.
But by giving this response, you signal that you want to change the topic of conversation.**

الاب يسأل بنته عن نتيجة الامتحانات و هي مغيرة موضوع
المحادثة فهي تكون خالفت صلة الموضوع

~

45. By starting an utterance with "As far as I know ..."the speaker is being aware of the maxim of ...

- A. Quality
- B. Quantity
- C. Relation
- D. Manner

اقتباس:

Other examples would include the expressions that people sometimes put at the beginning of their conversational contributions.

**As far as I know ...,
Now, correct me if I'm wrong, but ...
I'm not absolutely sure, but ..**

لأن ما يريد يقول حاجة تكون خطأ Quality تعتبر

~

47. By using the hedge "sort of in "The book was sort of yellow" which maxim does the speaker show awareness of?

A. The Quality Maxim

B. The Quantity Maxim

C. The Relation Maxim

D. The Manner Maxim

اقتباس:

We can use sort of or kind of as hedges on the accuracy of our statements, as in His hair was kind of long or The book cover is sort of yellow. These are examples of hedges on the Quality maxim.

~

باختصار المحاضرات مع الاسئلة

I L: 1

L1: 3-5-6-8-12-50

L2: 2-4-9-10-11-20-23-40-41

L3: 13-21

L4: 7-16-17-18-19-24

L5: 15-22

L6: 14-25-26-27

L7: 28-29

L8: 30-31-46

L9: 32-34-37-43

L10: 35-36-38

L11: 33-39

L12: 42-48

L13: 44-45-47

الاجمالي 49 سؤال ومع هذا 50
أعتقد هو سؤال إضافي تبع
L1

49. 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.

اقتباس:

The meaning of an utterance is the meaning of the sentence plus the meanings of the circumstances: the time and place, the people involved, (the physical-social context).