

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
كويز المحاضرة الثامنة مدخل إلى اللغويات د. أحمد الخطيب
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - مدخل إلى اللغويات - د. أحمد الخطيب]

1) Pragmatics:

- The study of what speakers mean or 'speaker meaning'
- The study of 'invisible meaning' or how we recognize what is meant even when it's not actually said or written.
- Communication depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances
- It is to understand speakers' meaning, speakers or writers must be able to depend on several shared assumptions and expectations when they communicate.
- One of main purposes of pragmatics is to get insights how we understand more than just the linguistic content of utterances.
- It involves using the meaning of the words, the context in which they occur, and some pre-existing knowledge of what would be a likely message as we work towards a reasonable interpretation of what the procedure of the sign intended to convey.
- It is a combination of understanding what we read and hear.
- **all above**

2) is influenced by context.

- Morphology
- **Pragmatics**
- Semantics
- Grammar

3) Physical context and Linguistic context are types of :

- **context**
- Grammar
- Morphology
- Semantics

4) it indicates the location where we encounter words and phrases such as the word bank on a wall building is understood as a financial institution.

- Linguistic context
- Anaphora
- **Physical context**
- Inference

5) known also as 'co-text' It indicates a set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence such as the word bank which is used with other words like steep or overgrown, where we don't have a problem deciding which type of bank is meant. When someone says that she has to get to the bank to withdraw some cash, the co-text tells us which type of bank is intended.

- Inference
- **Linguistic context**
- Anaphora
- Physical context

6) Several sentences and words cannot be interpreted if we don't know the(e.g. today, here, there ... etc.).

- noun
- verb
- pronoun
- **context**

7) (You'll have to bring it back tomorrow because she is not here today.) Words such tomorrow and here are called

- **deictic expressions**
- Reference expressions
- Presupposition expressions
- Inference expressions

8) or deixis means pointing via language.

- Reference expressions
- Inference expressions
- **deictic expressions**
- Presupposition expressions

9) - to indicate people: me, you, him, them, that woman ... etc.

- Reference deixis
- **Person deixis**
- Temporal deixis
- Spatial deixis

10) to indicate places: here, there, beside, near that ...etc.

- **Spatial deixis**

- Person deixis
- Reference deixis
- Temporal deixis

11) to indicate times: now, the, last week, yesterday ...etc.

- Person deixis
- Reference deixis
- Spatial deixis
- **Temporal deixis**

12) is an act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something.

- Politeness
- Context
- **Reference**
- Pragmatics

13) Reference might be or

- a proper noun (e.g., Chomsky)
- a noun phrase (e.g., my friend)
- a pronoun (e.g., he)
- **all above**

14) Each word or phrase has a range of For example, when you say he, this pronoun can be used to refer to many entities in the world.

- inference
- **reference**
- anaphora
- presupposition

15) It is a process that we can use names associated with things to refer to people, and use names of people to refer to things. It is a connection between what is said and what must be meant.

- **Inference**
- Presupposition
- Reference
- Anaphora

16) is a subsequent reference to an already introduced entity.

- **Anaphora**

- Inference

- Presupposition

- Reference

17) In this referential relationship, the second (or subsequent) referring expression is an example of anaphora. The first mention is called the antecedent, e.g., a puppy and small bath are antecedents and the puppy and the bath are anaphoric expressions

- Reference

- Presupposition

- **Anaphora**

- Inference

18) The connection between antecedents and anaphoric expressions is based on, as in the following example; - I got on a bus and asked the driver if it went near the downtown area. [antecedent is a bus and anaphoric expression is the driver] We must make an inference - to describe what the listener or reader does - between a bus and the driver.

- presupposition

- **inference**

- anaphora

- reference

19) It refers to what a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader).

- **Presupposition**

- Inference

- Reference

- Anaphora

20) So, when we use a referring expressions like this, he or Jennifer, we usually assume that our listeners can recognize which referent is intended.

- Reference

- Anaphora

- Inference

- **Presupposition**

21) E.g. **Why did you come late?** There is a presupposition that I arrived late.

- Anaphora
- Inference
- **Presupposition**
- Reference

22) In presupposition, there is what is called 'constancy under negation' test for identifying a presupposition. For example, a sentence like I used to regret marrying him, but I don't regret marrying him now, the presupposition (I married him) remains constant even though the verb regret change

- from negative to affirmative
- **from affirmative to negative**
- to affirmative
- from negative

23) Speech acts:

- Speech act describes actions such as 'requesting', 'commanding', 'questioning', or 'informing'.
- Speech act is the action performed by a speaker with an utterance.
- E.g., I will be there at 6:00 O'clock. In this, you are not just speaking, but you are performing the speech act of 'promising'.
- **all above**

24) Types of speech acts:

- Direct speech acts
- Indirect speech acts
- none above
- **1+2**

25) when an interrogative structure such as did you ...?, are they ... ?, or can we ... ? is used with the function of a question. The interrogative structure is used when we don't know something and we ask someone to provide the information.

- **Direct speech acts**
- Indirect speech acts
- Presupposition expressions
- Reference expressions

26) when we don't ask question about something, but rather use it to make a request.

Such as the following sentence: you left the door open. This sentence is declarative which would be used to make a statement. You probably want that person to close the door. - Sometimes, indirect speech acts (e.g., could you open that door for me?) seem to be more polite than direct speech acts (e.g., open the door for me).

- Presupposition expressions
- Reference expressions
- **Indirect speech acts**
- Direct speech acts

27) can be defined as showing awareness and consideration of another persons' face.

- Speech acts
- **Politeness**
- Reference
- Context

28) Politeness:

- In pragmatics, the term 'face' means your public self-image
- If you say something that threatens another person's self-image. That is called 'a face-threatening act', such as when you say 'give me that paper' by a military person.
- On the other hand, when the assumption of social power is removed, if you say 'could you pass me that paper?' This request is less threatening to other person's face, this can be described as 'face-saving act'.
- **all above**

29) In pragmatics, the term means your public self-image.

- **face**
- back

30) f you say something that threatens another person's self-image. That is called '.....', such as when you say 'give me that paper' by a military person.

- face-saving act
- Anaphora
- **a face-threatening act**
- all above

31) On the other hand, when the assumption of social power is removed, if you say 'could you pass me that paper?' This request is less threatening to other person's face, this

can be described as 'f.....'.

- Anaphora
- **face-saving act**
- a face-threatening act
- 2+3

32) Types of face acts : face.

- **a positive and a negative**
- a positive only
- a negative only
- none above

33) does not mean bad, it is just the opposite of positive.

- **Negative**
- positive
- 1+2

34): the need to be independent and free from imposition.

- Positive face
- **Negative face**
- all above

35): the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group.

- Negative face
- **Positive face**
- none above

36) Understanding how successful communication works is actually a process of interpreting not just what speakers say, but what they 'intend to mean'.

- Reference
- Inference
- Context
- **Conclusion**