

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
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[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - مدخل إلى اللغويات - د. أحمد الخطيب]

1) Language beyond sentence and it is concerned with the study of language in texts and conversation.

- Pragmatics
- phonology
- **Discourse**
- Morphology

2) Texts must have structure that depends on factors different from those required in the structure of a single sentence, such factors are described in terms of

.....

- Coherence
- **cohesion**
- Hedges
- Schema

3) refers to the ties and connections that exist within texts.

- Hedges
- Schema
- Coherence
- **Cohesion**

4) Is another factor that helps us distinguish connected texts that make sense from those that do not, this factor is known as

- **Coherence**
- Hedges
- Cohesion
- Schema

5) Coherence:

- It is concerned with everything fitting together well.
- It is something that exists in people not in words or structures.
- **1+2**
- none above

6) is involved in creating meaningful connections that are not actually expressed by the words and sentences.

- Cohesion
- **Coherence**
- Hedges
- Schema

7) It is not only related to understanding odd texts but rather involved in our interpretation of all discourse.

- Schema
- Hedges
- Cohesion
- **Coherence**

8) It is present in the interpretation of casual conversation.

- Hedges
- **Coherence**
- Schema
- Cohesion

9) Coherence:

- For example, Her: that is the telephone. Him: I'm in the bath. Her: Ok
- There are no cohesive ties within this fragment of discourse. Yet, they do use the information contained in the sentences expressed, but there must be something else involved in the interpretation. It is suggested that exchanges of this type are best understood in terms of the conventional actions performed by the speakers in such interaction.
- **1+2**
- none above

10) It is concerned with exploring what it is we know about taking part in conversation, or any other speech event.

- **Speech events**
- Conversation analysis
- Turn-taking
- Hedges

11) Part of discourse, we need to know what is taking part in conversation. There is enormous variation in what people say and do in different circumstances such as

debates, interviews ... etc.

- Hedges
- **Speech events**
- Turn-taking
- Conversation analysis

12) In, we have to specify the roles of speakers and hearers and their relationships.

- **Speech events**
- Hedges
- Conversation analysis
- Turn-taking

13) Speech events:

- A number of factors need to be considered during speech such as whether they are friends, men, women, strangers ...etc.
- Such factors have an influence on what is said and how it is said.
- Because of talking about the factors of how language is used, we need to analyze the actual structure of the conversation.
- **all above**

14) Conversation is described as an activity in which two or more people take turns at speaking.

- Speech events
- Turn-taking
- **Conversation analysis**
- Hedges

15) There are different strategies of participation in conversation which may result in different conventions of

- Hedges
- **turn-taking**
- Speech events
- Conversation analysis

16) It is a common strategy used in discourse and conversation.

- Speech events
- Conversation analysis

- Hedges

- **turn-taking**

17) One strategy, using connectors such as and, then, so, but ... etc. in order to place your pauses at points where the message is incomplete.

- **turn-taking**

- The co-operative principle

- Hedges

- Conversation analysis

18) Make your contribution as informative as is required, but not more or less than is required.

- The Manner maxim

- **The Quantity maxim**

- The Relation maxim

- The Quality maxim

19) Don't say that which you believe to be false or for which you lack adequate evidence.

- The Relation maxim

- The Manner maxim

- **The Quality maxim**

- The Quantity maxim

20) : Be relevant.

- **The Relation maxim**

- The Quantity maxim

- The Quality maxim

- The Manner maxim

21) Be clear, brief and orderly.

- The Quality maxim

- **The Manner maxim**

- The Quantity maxim

- The Relation maxim

22) Part of the cooperative principle :

- The Quantity maxim

- The Quality maxim
- The Relation maxim
- The Manner maxim
- **all above**

23)can be defined as words or phrases used to indicate that we're not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete.

- Implicatures
- **Hedges**
- turn-taking
- Background knowledge

24) For example, sort of, kind of ... etc. to show accuracy of our statements as in: His hair was kind of long. The book cover is sort of yellow.

- Background knowledge
- turn-taking
- **Hedges (Quality maxim)**
- Hedges

25) Implicatures:

- When we try to analyze how hedges work, we usually talk about speakers implying something that is not clear.
- With the co-operative principle and the maxims as guides, we can start to work out how people actually decide that someone is 'implying' something in conversation.
- For example, A: Are you coming to the party tonight? B: I've got an exam tomorrow.
- In the previous example, B's statement is not an answer to A's question. B does not say no to A. Yet, A will interpret the statement as meaning no. A will work out that 'exam tomorrow' involves 'study tonight' and 'study night' prevents 'party tonight'.
- B's answer is not simply a statement concerning tomorrow's activities but rather contains an implicature (an additional conveyed meaning).
- **all above**

26) To analyze the conversational implicature involved in B's statement, we have to describe some background knowledge (e.g., about exams) that must be shared by the conversational participants.

- **Background knowledge**
- Hedges
- turn-taking

- Hedges (Quality maxim)

27) **John was on his way to school last Friday.** Most readers report that they think John is schoolboy. Since this information is not directly clear, it must be (understood from the text). Other references, for other readers, are John is walking or that he is on a bus.

- co-operative

- **an inference**

- Coherence

- turn-taking

28) **Last week he had been unable to control the class.** Most reader decide that John must be a teacher and that he is not very happy. - We actually create what the text is about based on our expectations of what normally happens. This phenomenon is referred to as '.....'.

- turn-taking

- co-operative

- Coherence

- **'schema' or a 'script'**

29) is a general term for a conversational knowledge structure that exists in memory.

- Script

- Presupposition

- **Schema**

- Inference

30) Supermarket schemata refer to food displayed on shelves and shopping carts and baskets.

- hammer

- **food**

- cars

- fuel

31) It is in many ways similar to a schema.

- Inference

- Anaphora

- Presupposition

- **Script**

32) A script is a dynamic script, that is instead of the set of typical fixed features in a schema, a script has a series of conventional actions that take place. You have a script for 'going to the dentist' or 'Eating in a restaurant'... Etc.

- **Script**

- Presupposition

- Anaphora

- Inference