

Semantics and Pragmatics

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Lecture 11

1. **Speech act theory is a theory ofbased on a book called “How to Do Things with Words” by the Oxford philosopher John L. Austin.**
 - a. Semantics
 - b. Language
 - c. Translation
 - d. Interpretation

2. **Speech act theory states that language is:**
 - a. A mode of action
 - b. A way of conveying information
 - c. Both of the same level
 - d. B more than A

3. **Speech acts include:**
 - a. Locutionary
 - b. Illocutionary
 - c. Perlocutionary
 - d. All of the above mentioned.

4. **A locutionary act produces a/nutterance.**
 - a. Reasonable
 - b. Specific

- c. Original
- d. Understandable

5. Locutionary meaning includes:

- a. Sense
- b. Reference
- c. Both
- d. Neither

6. There is a concentration on the locutionary aspect of the speech act inutterances.

- a. Performative
- b. Constative
- c. Both
- d. Neither

7. One way to think about the illocutionary act is that it..... in making the utterance in the first place.

- a. Reflects the intention of the speaker.
- b. Does not reflect the intention of the speaker.
- c. Both possible
- d. Neither

8. Saying: "I'm very grateful to you for all you have done" performs the illocutionary act of:

- a. Personality
- b. Social complement
- c. Thanking

d. All false

9. The perlocutionary act is carried out by a speaker making an utterance to :

- a. Produce an understandable utterance.
- b. Cause a certain effect on the hearer and others through that utterance
- c. Convey the intention of the speaker.
- d. All false

10. The part “per” in “perlocutionary” means:

- a. Through
- b. Before
- c. Each
- d. All false

11. The perlocution of an utterance is the causing of an effect to happen.....

- a. With the intention of the speaker.
- b. Without the intention of the speaker.
- c. Both possible
- d. Both wrong

12. When the act is intended by the speaker, it is:

- a. A perlocutionary act
- b. An illocutionary act
- c. Both possible
- d. All false

13. **Is not under the speaker's full control, it is:**
- a. A perlocutionary act
 - b. An illocutionary act
 - c. Both possible
 - d. All false
14. **When the act is usually not evident until after the utterance is made, it is:**
- a. A perlocutionary act
 - b. An illocutionary act
 - c. Both possible
 - d. All false
15. **The act of *persuading* someone, is perlocutionary, because**
- a. The speaker cannot be sure of persuading the hearer.
 - b. The hearer can decide whether to be persuaded or not.
 - c. The speaker is sure of persuading the hearer.
 - d. A and B
16. **A locutionary act has:**
- a. Force
 - b. Meaning
 - c. Consequence
 - d. All true

- 17. An illocutionary act has:**
- a. Force
 - b. Meaning
 - c. Consequence
 - d. All true
- 18. A perlocutionary act has:**
- a. Force
 - b. Meaning
 - c. Consequence
 - d. All true
- 19. An utterance in a sentence can:**
- a. Only be Locutionary
 - b. Only be Illocutionary
 - c. Only be Perlocutionary
 - d. Have the three types in the same sentence.
- 20. In the example :“There is a car coming.”, we can find:**
- a. Only Locutionary
 - b. Only Illocutionary
 - c. Only Perlocutionary
 - d. The three types together
- 21. Your teacher says, "For class tomorrow, please read pages twenty-one through forty-seven."**
- a. Locutionary
 - b. Illocutionary

- c. Perlocutionary
- d. All of the above mentioned.

22. You and a friend are talking about a television show that you both watched the night before. You say, "what did you think about Luke's reaction to Laura's news?"

- a. Locutionary
- b. Illocutionary
- c. Perlocutionary
- d. All of the above mentioned.