علم المعاني والبراغماتكس

ظلل (اختار) الإجابة الصحيحة مما يلي:

1. Antonymy is the relationship between two words that have:
a. the same reference.
b. opposite references.
c. the same sense.
d. opposite senses.

2. The meaning of a word is included in another word, in the case of:
a. hyponymy
b. polysemy
c. homography
d. homophony

3. Homonyms spelled the same but pronounced differently are a case of:
a. hyponymy
b. polysemy
c. homography
d. homophony

4. Homonyms spelled differently but pronounced the same way are a case of:
a. hyponymy
b. polysemy
c. homography
d. homophony

5. The same word has several very closely related meanings, in the case of:
a. hyponymy
b. polysemy
c. homography
d. homophony

6. Which of the following is NOT true about hyponymy?
a. The upper term is called the hyponym and the lower term is the superordinate.
b. If a superordinate term has more than one hyponym, we call them co-hyponyms.
c. A hyponym can be a superordinate of another term included in its meaning.
d. There is not always a superordinate term for hyponyms in a language.

7. If X is a hyponym of Y and Y is a hyponym of X, then X and Y are synonymous. This special case is called:
a. symmetrical hyponymy
b. symmetrical synonymy
c. symmetrical polysemy
d. symmetrical homonymy

8. Choose the correct components for the word **"bull":**
a. (ovine), (female), (adult)
b. (human), (non-adult)
c. (bovine), (male), (adult)
d. (human), (adult)

9. **Choose the correct components for the word "child":**
a. (ovine), (female), (adult)
b. (human), (non-adult)
c. (bovine), (male), (adult)
d. (human), (adult)

10. The components of the following pairs are not related to physical features:
a. "come/go" and "bring/take"
b. "tar" and "porridge"
c. "man/woman/child" and "ram/ewe/lamb"
d. "man/woman/child" and "bull /cow/calf"

11. Through **which componential analysis can we rule out "*pregnant man"?**
a. man is (+male) and pregnant is (±male)
b. man is (+male) and pregnant is (-male)
c. man is (-male) and pregnant is (-male)
d. man is (-male) and pregnant is (±male)

12. Componential analysis does not handle the following sense relation well:
a. synonymy
b. polysemy
c. homonymy
d. hyponymy

13. Why can't we describe an animal as a lion and a rabbit at the same time?
a. Because "lion" and "rabbit" are not members of the same semantic field.
b. Because "lion" and "rabbit" are mixtures.
c. Because "lion" and "rabbit" are incompatible terms.
d. Because "lion" and "rabbit" are ordered terms.

14. What do we call words like "orange-red" and "red-green"?
a. ordered items
b. blurred items
c. semantic fields
d. mixtures

15. The numerals one, two, three, etc., are an example of:
a. ordered items
b. blurred items
c. collocation
d. mixtures

16. The collocational restriction on "The rhododendron passed away," is explained by:
a. meaning
b. range
c. both meaning and range
d. neither meaning nor range

17. The collocational restriction on "green cow" is explained by:
a. meaning
b. range
c. both meaning and range
d. neither meaning nor range

18. The collocational restriction on **"blond door" is explained by:**
a. meaning
b. range
c. both meaning and range
d. neither meaning nor range

19. Which of the following is true about collocation?
a. Collocation can be seen as part of the meaning of a word.
b. Collocation is an example of paradigmatic relations.
c. Collocation can always be predicted from the meaning of the associated words.
d. Collocation can never be predicted from the meaning of associated words.

20. Synonymy is the relationship between two words that have:
a. the same reference.
b. opposite references.
c. the same sense.
d. opposite senses.