

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
المحاضره الاولى لعلم الدلاله والبراغماتيك

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم الدلاله والبراغماتيك - د/ فهد بن عبدالرحمن بن دهيش]

1) the study of the conventional literal meaning

- **Semantics**

- Pragmatics

2) the study of the interactional intended meaning.

- Semantics

- **Pragmatics**

3) are concerned with people's ability to use language meaningful

- **Both Semantics and Pragmatics**

- Pragmatics

4) is mainly concerned with a speaker's competence to use the language system

- **semantics**

- pragmatics

5) is a person's ability to derive meaning from specific kinds of speech situations

- semantics

- **pragmatics**

6) is an event that happens just once

- **An utterance**

- a sentence

7) is a construction of words in a particular meaningful sequence

- An utterance

- **a sentence**

8) is determined by the meanings of the individual words and the syntactic construction in which they occur

- The meaning of an utterance

- **The meaning of a sentence**

9) is the meaning of the sentence plus the meanings of the circumstances: the time and

place, the people involved, (the physical-social context).

- **The meaning of an utterance**

- The meaning of a sentence

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

- **Implicature**

- The meaning of an utterance

11) 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

- Non-verbal communication

- **Prosody**

12) laughing, giggling, and crying

- **Non-verbal communication**

- verbal communication

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

- Prosody

- **paralanguage**

14) Nodding the head in response to an utterance

- **visible signs**

- non-visible signs

15) Shoulders are moved upward and down again, possibly repeated ('shrugging shoulders').

- **visible signs**

- non-visible signs

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
المحاضره الثانيه لعلم الدلاله والبراغماتيك

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم الدلاله والبراغماتيك - د/ فهد بن عبدالرحمن بن دهيش]

1) In everyday talk, we frequently give the meanings of words, not in terms of their component features, but in terms of their

- features
- **relationships**

2) are two or more forms with very closely related meanings

- Antonymy
- **Synonyms**

3) Synonyms are two or more forms with very closely related meanings, which are often, but not always, in sentences

- **interchangeable**
- non-interchangeable

4) broad/wide, almost/nearly, cab/taxi, youth/adolescent, purchase/buy.

- Antonymy
- **Synonyms**

5) Synonyms in formality

- **differ**
- Similar

6) Two forms with opposite meanings are called.....

- **antonyms**
- Synonyms

7) quick/slow, rich/poor, old/young, alive/dead, true/false.

- **antonyms**
- Synonyms

8) can be used in comparative construction, e.g., bigger than/smaller than

- non-gradable antonym
- **gradable antonym**

9), the negative of one does indeed imply the other: He is not dead means He is alive

- gradable antonym

- **non-gradable antonym**

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

- **Reversives**

- Similares

11) means the meaning of form is included in the meaning of another

- **Hyponymy**

- Homophony

12) dog/animal, Chihuahua/dog, carrot/vegetable

- Homophony

- **Hyponymy**

13) Not only words that can be hyponyms, too. (e.g., cut, punch, shoot, and stab are co-hyponyms of the superordinate “injure”

- **verbs**

- Non

14) When two or more different written forms have the same pronunciation

- **homophones**

- Homonymy

15) meat/meet, flour/flower, pail/pale, sew/so, see/sea, bare/bear.

- **homophones**

- Homonymy

16) When one form has two or more unrelated meanings

- **homonyms**

- Homophony

17) bank (of a river) – bank (financial institute), bat (flying creature) – bat (used in sport), race (contest of speed) – race (ethnic group)

- Homophony

- **Homonymy**

18) 3. When one form has multiple meanings that are all related by extension

- **polysemy**

- Homonymy

19) 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)

- Homonymy

- **polysemy**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
المحاضره الثالثه لعلم الدلاله والبراغماتيك

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم الدلاله والبراغماتيك - د/ فهد بن عبدالرحمن بن دهيش]

1) One helpful approach to study meaning could be by the means of accounting for the “oddness” we experience when we read sentences

- **Semantic features**
- Semantic Relations

2) The hamburger ate the boy. The table listens to the radio. The horse is reading the newspaper These sentences are good, but odd

- **syntactically- semantically**
- semantically- syntactically

3) is a semantic approach which assumes that word meaning can be described in terms of distinct components, many of which are binary.

- approach
- **Componential Analysis**

4) are qualities embedded in any word’s meaning, like the ones seen in dictionary definitions.

- **Components**
- approach

5) is only a start on analyzing the conceptual components of word meaning, but it is not without problems.

- **approach**
- Components

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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1) words fulfill within the situation described by sentence

- **roles**
- thematic

2) in the sentence describes the roles of entities, such as people and things, involved in the action

- **The noun phrase (NP)**
- The verb phrase (VP)

3) We can identify a small number of semantic roles (also called "..... roles" for these noun phrases).

- **thematic**
- semantic

4) "the entity that performs the action" known as the

- theme
- **agent**

5) "the entity that is affected by the action" which is called the.....

- **theme**
- agent

6) Agents and themes are the..... common semantic roles

- **most**
- less

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

- experiencer
- **instrument**

8) When a noun phrase is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of

- **experiencer**

- instrument

9) (on the table, in the room) fills the role of

- source

- **location**

10) Where the entity moves from is the (from Jeddah) and where it moves to is the (to Abha)

- **source-goal**

- goal-source

11) Agent

- **The entity that performs an action**

- The entity used to perform an action.

12) Instrument

- The entity that performs an action

- **The entity used to perform an action**

13) Theme

- **The entity undergoing an action or movement.**

- The entity that has a feeling, perception, or state.

14) Experiencer

- The entity undergoing an action or movement.

- **The entity that has a feeling, perception, or state.**

15) Location

- **The place where an action occurs.**

- The starting point for movement

16) Source

- The place where an action occurs.

- **The starting point for movement**

17) Goal

- The starting point for movement

- **The endpoint for movement.**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضرة الخامسة لعلم الدلالة والبراغماتيك

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - علم الدلالة والبراغماتيك - د/ فهد بن عبدالرحمن بن دهيش]

1) The concept of helps explain the meaning of certain words

- **prototype**

- Reference

2) native speakers of English might wonder if should be hyponyms of bird, but have no trouble deciding about

- **ostrich or penguin-sparrow or pigeon**

- sparrow or pigeon-ostrich or penguin

3) According to some researchers, the most characteristic instance of the category "bird" is

- **robin**

- duck

4) is about mental representation of meaning or categorization.

- Reference

- **Prototype**

5) A is an object or referent that is considered typical for the whole set

- **Prototype**

- Reference

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

المحاضرة السادسة لعلم الدلالة والبراغماتيك

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1) A..... is a noun phrase that is used in an utterance and is linked to something outside language, some living or dead or imaginary entity

- inference

- **referring expression**

2) A referring expression is

- a referent

- **not a referent**

3) The existence of a referring expression does..... the existence of a referent in the physical-social world

- **not guarantee**

- guarantee

4) like a dog, your friend, George Adams, the flowers in that basket; (they refer directly to their referents).

- **Primary referring expressions**

- Secondary referring expressions

5) like he, the big ones, ours, that one. These expressions are headed by pronouns and they refer indirectly

- Primary referring expressions

- **Secondary referring expressions**

6) Unique

- like Lake

- **like Lake Ontario**

7) Abstract

- such as an orange

- **such as an idea**

8) Concrete

- **such as an orange**

- such as an idea

9) Countable

- like milk

- **like a bottle, several bottles**

10) An is additional information to connect between what is said and what must be meant

- **inference**

- referring expression

11) concrete

- **which can be seen or touched**

- cannot be perceived directly through the senses.

12) abstract

- which can be seen or touched

- **cannot be perceived directly through the senses.**

13) The singular countable noun phrase must have an..... specifier; the plural countable and non-countable may have a specifier

- **overt-zero**

- zero- overt

14) Referents differ from one another in 3 ways

- Unique and non-unique referents

- Concrete and abstract referents

- Countable and non-countable referents

- **a and b and c**

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

المحاضره السابعه لعلم الدلاله والبراغماتيك

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1) We use deixis to point to (it, this, these boxes) and (him, them, those students)

- people-things
- **things-people**

2) use deixis to point to things (it, this, these boxes) and people (him, them, those students), sometimes called

- **personal deixis**
- verbal deixis

3) Words and phrases used to point to a location

- **(here, there, near that)**
- (now, then, last week)

4) Words and phrases used to point to a time

- (here, there, near that)
- **(now, then, last week)**

5) Words and phrases used to point to a location (here, there, near that) are examples of

- temporal deixis
- **spatial deixis**

6) those used to point to a time (now, then, last week) are examples of

- **temporal deixis**
- spatial deixis

7) We make a broad distinction between what is marked as close to the speaker (.....) and what is distant (.....).

- **(this, here, now) -(that, there, then)**
- (that, there, then)-(this, here, now)

8) We can also indicate whether movement is away from the speaker's location (.....) or toward the speaker's location (...).

- **go-come**

- come-go

9) English deictic words include

- **Personal deixis-Spatial deixis-temporal deixis**

- Personal deixis-Spatial deixis

10) I, you and we, which 'point' to the participants in any speech; he, she, it and they, when used to refer to others in the environment

- Spatial deixis

- **Personal deixis**

11) here and there, which designate space close to the speaker or farther away; this/these and that/those, which indicate entities close to or removed from the speaker

- **Spatial deixis**

- temporal deixis

12) now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, next month, etc. all relative to the time.

- Spatial deixis

- **temporal deixis**

13) "We can't go today, but tomorrow will be fine."

- **deictic**

- not deictic

14) "Today's costly apartment buildings may be tomorrow's slums."

- **not deictic**

- deictic

15) "James hasn't been here yet. Is he there with you

- not deictic

- **deictic**

16) The children were running here and there.

- **not deictic**

- deictic

17) can be defined as subsequent reference to an already introduced entity

- **Anaphora**

- reference