

Semantics and Pragmatics

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Lecture 7

1. In componential analysis, the total meaning of a word is being analyzed intoof meaning.
 - a. Only one component
 - b. A number of distinct components
 - c. Few similar components
 - d. All false
2. "There is an appropriate word in the language to label the component". This statement is:
 - a. Completely true
 - b. Completely wrong
 - c. True in many cases
 - d. Wrong in many cases
3. The words: "come/go" and "bring/take" are examples show thatcomponents are related to simple physical features.
 - a. No
 - b. not all
 - c. all
 - d. B and C
4. A particular characteristic of componential analysis is that it attempts as far as possible to treat components in terms ofopposites.
 - a. Binary

- b. Triple
- c. Quaternary
- d. Multiple

5. There is an advantage in such binary terms in that we can chooseonly as the label_and distinguish this in terms of plusses and minuses.

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Four
- d. One

6. Using (+) and (-) and (\pm) only where there is a clear.....

- a. Distinction
- b. Similarity
- c. Both
- d. Neither