

Lecture 1

1. Semantics is ...

the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning

- covers a variety of aspects of language, and there is no general agreement about the nature of meaning.

Meaning

- the study of meaning that a sentence has in a particular context in which it is uttered.

Pragmatics

Lecture 2

- deals with the relationships inside the language.

Sense

واحد من هذي التعريفات

- deals with the relationship between the language and the world.
- is a relationship between parts of a language (words and phrases) and things outside the language (in the world).
- is the relationship between the language expression and the real world object.

Reference

- the person or thing in the world speakers refer to by using a referring expression.

Referent

- The two expressions “**Riyadh**” and “**the capital of Saudi Arabia**” both refer to

same referent

- The words “**almost**”, “**if**” and “**probable**

have sense, but they do not refer to a thing in the world.

Lecture 3

11. contains a **group of words** which are related in their meaning.

semantic field

12. **incompatible**

divide up the semantic field

13. the distinction between "rabbit" and "tiger" is

very clear

14. foot and yard

natural order

Lecture 4

15. part of the meaning of a word

Collocation

ثلاث اسئلة متتالية والاجابات ثابتة

16-in the collocation "green cow", the type of collocational resection is

- أ- **meaning**
- ب- Range
- ج- meaning and rang
- د- Neither meaning nor rang

17-in the collocation "the rhododendron passed away ", the type of collocational resection is

- أ- meaning
- ب- **Range**
- ج- meaning and rang
- د- Neither meaning nor rang

18-in the collocation "A blond door ", the type of collocational resection is

- أ- meaning
- ب- Range
- ج- meaning and rang
- د- **Neither meaning nor rang**

Lecture 5

19. **Synonymy**

the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the same sense.

اربع اسئلة من شو نوع طبيعة الترادف في المثال (يجب مثال واربع اجابات متشابهة لجميع الاسئلة) مثل الاسئلة في محاضرة الرابعة

20. How do the synonyms "**fall – autumn**" differ?

- أ- **different dialects**
- ب- different styles
- ت- differ only in their emotive
- ث- loose sense

21. How do the synonyms "**man**" and "**chap**"

- أ- different dialects
- ب- **different styles**
- ت- differ only in their emotive
- ث- loose sense

22. How do the synonyms "**liberty**" and "**freedom**",

- أ- different dialects
- ب- different styles
- ت- **differ only in their emotive**
- ث- loose sense

23. How do the synonyms "**mature**", for example "**adult**"

- أ- different dialects
- ب- different styles
- ت- differ only in their emotive
- ث- **loose sense**

24. the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the opposite sense

Antonymy

25. is a sense relation between words in which the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of the other word.

Hyponymy

26. is a sense relation in which the same word has several very closely related meanings (senses).

Polysemy

27. words spelled the same

Homography

28. words pronounced the same

Homophony

Lecture 7

Bull	Cow	Calf
------	-----	------

29- السؤال هنا يجيب ثور – بقرة – عجل ويقول شو نوعهم (الجواب : componential analysis)

30- سوال أي اجابة صحيحة

Bovine : bull – male – non adult -1

Bovine : calf – male – adult -2

Ovine : ewe – female – adult -3

Ovine : ram – male – non adult -4

31- سؤال عن كيف تكتب صيغة * رجل حامل (*pregnant man)

-male

Lecture 9

32. Are the following pairs binary antonyms?

chalk – cheese

copper – tin

love – hate

married – **unmarried**

33. Are the following pairs of expressions converses?

love	–	hate
conceal	–	reveal
<u>below</u>	–	<u>above</u>
married	–	unmarried

34. Are the following pairs of Gradable antonyms?

top	–	bottom
<u>love</u>	–	<u>hate</u>
below	–	above
married	–	unmarried

35. tail (of a coat vs. of an animal)

Polysemy

Lecture 10

36- واحد من تعاريف الجملة

37. is an utterance with which the speaker describes something which may be true or false.

A constatives utterance

38. is an utterance that does not report or "constate" anything and is not "true or false".

Performatives utterance

39. the speaker actually does what the utterance describes,

performative

Lecture 11

40. John

by the Oxford philosopher

Lecture 12

41. Stop

Direct directive illocutions

42. 'I swear I'll be there tomorrow.'

Direct commissive illocution

Lecture 13

اربعة اسئلة متتالية لمعنى الكلمة والاجابات ثابتة

43. Truthfulness

Quality

44. Relevance

Relation

45. Informativeness

Quantity

46. Clarity

Manner

Lecture 14

47. Policeman at the front door : 'Is your father at home?'

Small boy (who knows that his father is at home):

'Either my mother's gone out shopping or she hasn't.'

- a. Irrelevant ✓
- b. untruthful
- c. unclear
- d. uninformative

48. Traffic policeman talking to a man parked in a no-parking zone: 'Is this your car, sir?'

Man (who owns the car): 'No, this car is not mine.'

- a. Irrelevant
- b. untruthful ✓
- c. unclear
- d. uninformative

49. Customer in a stationery shop: 'Are pens in the first floor or the second floor of the store?'

Shop girl (who knows pens are on the first floor):

'You can find them on the floor that has notebooks.'

- a. Irrelevant
- b. untruthful
- c. unclear ✓
- d. uninformative

50. Mother: 'Now tell me the truth. Who put the cat in the bathtub?'

Son (who knows who did it): 'Someone put it there.'

- a. Irrelevant
- b. untruthful
- c. unclear
- d. uninformative ✓

51. "A sense relation where the meaning of a word is the opposite of another word."

- a. synonymy
- b. antonymy
- c. polysemy
- d. hyponymy

52. "Hyponymy" is a sense relation where:

- a. the meaning of a word is the opposite of another word.
- b. the meaning of a word is the same as another word
- c. the meaning of a word is included in another word
- d. the meaning of a word is not related to another word

53. Classify the utterance: 'I order you to go.'

- a. constative
- b. explicit performative
- c. implicit performative
- d. neither constative nor performative

54. Which of the following is true about hyponymy?

- a. The upper term is called the hyponym.
- b. The lower term is called the superordinate.
- c. A hyponym can never be a superordinate of another term.
- d. There is not always a superordinate term for hyponyms in a language.