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أسئلة ال 20 سؤال المراجعة لمادة علم المعاني والبرجماتيك
[أسئلة مراجعة - علم المعاني والبرجماتيك - دكتور عبد الرحمن السيد]

1) Antonymy is the relationship between two words that have:

- the same reference.
- opposite references.
- the same sense.
- **opposite senses.**

2) The meaning of a word is included in another word, in the case of:

- **hyponymy**
- polysemy
- homography
- homophony

3) Homonyms spelled the same but pronounced differently are a case of:

- hyponymy
- polysemy
- **homography**
- homophony

4) Homonyms spelled differently but pronounced the same way are a case of:

- hyponymy
- polysemy
- homography
- **homophony**

5) The same word has several very closely related meanings, in the case of:

- hyponymy
- **polysemy**
- homography
- homophony

6) Which of the following is NOT true about hyponymy?

- **The upper term is called the hyponym and the lower term is the superordinate.**
- If a superordinate term has more than one hyponym, we call them co-hyponyms.

- A hyponym can be a superordinate of another term included in its meaning.
- 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:

- **symmetrical hyponymy**
- symmetrical synonymy
- symmetrical polysemy
- symmetrical homonymy

8) Choose the correct components for the word “bull”:

- (ovine), (female), (adult)
- (human), (non-adult)
- **(bovine), (male), (adult)**
- (human), (adult)

9) Choose the correct components for the word “child”:

- (ovine), (female), (adult)
- **(human), (non-adult)**
- (bovine), (male), (adult)
- (human), (adult)

10) The components of the following pairs are not related to physical features:

- **“come/go” and “bring/take”**
- “tar” and “porridge”
- “man/woman/child” and “ram/ewe/lamb”
- “man/woman/child” and “bull /cow/calf”

11) Through which componential analysis can we rule out “*pregnant man”?

- man is (+male) and pregnant is (\pm male)
- **man is (+male) and pregnant is (-male)**
- man is (-male) and pregnant is (-male)
- man is (-male) and pregnant is (\pm male)

12) Componential analysis does not handle the following sense relation well:

- synonymy
- polysemy
- homonymy

- **hyponymy**

13) Why can't we describe an animal as a lion and a rabbit at the same time?

- Because "lion" and "rabbit" are not members of the same semantic field.
- Because "lion" and "rabbit" are mixtures.
- **Because "lion" and "rabbit" are incompatible terms.**
- Because "lion" and "rabbit" are ordered terms.

14) What do we call words like "orange-red" and "red-green"?

- ordered items
- blurred items
- semantic fields
- **mixtures**

15) The numerals one, two, three, etc., are an example of:

- **ordered items**
- blurred items
- collocation
- mixtures

16) The collocational restriction on "The rhododendron passed away," is explained by:

- meaning
- **range**
- both meaning and range
- neither meaning nor range

17) The collocational restriction on "green cow" is explained by:

- **meaning**
- range
- both meaning and range
- neither meaning nor range

18) The collocational restriction on "blond door" is explained by:

- meaning
- range
- both meaning and range
- **neither meaning nor range**

19) Which of the following is true about collocation?

- **Collocation can be seen as part of the meaning of a word.**
- Collocation is an example of paradigmatic relations.
- Collocation can always be predicted from the meaning of the associated words.
- Collocation can never be predicted from the meaning of associated words.

20) Synonymy is the relationship between two words that have:

- the same reference.
- opposite references.
- **the same sense.**
- opposite senses.