

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
المحاضره الثامنه لعلم الدلاله والبراغمياتك

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

1) Words tend to occur with other words

- Presupposition

- **Collocations**

2) “You shall know a word by the company it keeps.”

- **Firth**

- Newton

3) Certain words tend to appear together or “keep company”. This keeping company is what is called in semantics “”.

- Presupposition

- **collocation**

4) A is a pair or group of words that are often used together

- **collocation**

- Presupposition

1) What a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as a

- **presupposition**
- Collocations

2) What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: (a) Your clock isn't working

- **That you have a clock**
- That you have not a clock

3) What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: Where did he find the money?

- That the money is with not you.
- **That he FOUND money**

4) What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: We regret buying that car.

- **That you bought the car.**
- That you bought not the car.

5) What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: The king of France is bald.

- **That there is a king in france**
- That he is not the King of France.

6) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? (a) The police ordered the minors to stop smoking

- **That the minors were smoking**
- That the minors were not smoking

7) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? That her pet turtle ran away made Emily very sad.

- **That she had a pet turtle.**
- That she had not a pet turtle.

8) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? Even Fred

passed.

- **That The exam was Easy**
- That fred also not took the exam.

9) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? Lisa wants more popcorn.

- **That Lisa already has some popcorn.**
- That Lisa already has not some popcorn.

10) The following sentences make certain presuppositions. What are they? Jill went into a nearby house.

- **She didn't go to her house**
- That Jill is not inside the house.

1) The of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence

- **linguistic context**

- sentence

2) When an interrogative structure is used with the function of a question, it is described as a

- **direct speech act.**

- Indirect speech act.

3) Whenever one of the structures is used to perform a function other than the one listed before, the result is an

- **indirect speech act**

- direct speech act

4) “to say something is to do something”.

- **Austin**

- Feith

5) Austin distinguishes three different acts/forces in any given speech act

- The locutionary force

- The illocutionary force

- The perlocutionary force:

- **a and b and c**

6) what is actually said; the production of the words that make up the utterance.

- **The locutionary force**

- The illocutionary force

7) the intended meaning of the utterance

- The locutionary force

- **The illocutionary force**

8) the effect achieved by the utterance on the hearer

- The locutionary force

- The perlocutionary force

1) linguistic politeness, the most relevant concept is

- Nose

- **face**

2) Your face, in pragmatics, is your public

- image

- **self-image**

3) can be defined as showing awareness and consideration of another person's face.

- Presupposition

- **Politeness**

4) If you say something that represents a threat to another person's self-image, that is called a

- face-saving act

- **face-threatening act**

5) Whenever you say something that lessens the possible threat to another's face, it can be described as a

- **face-saving act**

- face-threatening act

6) is about respecting the face of others.

- **Politeness**

- Presupposition

7) Positive politeness:

- is respecting the negative face of others

- **is enhancing the positive face of others**

8) Negative politeness:

- **is respecting the negative face of others**

- is enhancing the positive face of others

9) •giving compliments •using terms that indicate friendliness •thanking them

- **Positive politeness**

- Negative politeness

10) •Using markers of deference •Using indirect speech act to make orders or requests

•apologizing

- Positive politeness

- **Negative politeness**

11) Negative face

- **is the need to be independent and free from imposition**

- is the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group.

12) Positive face

- is the need to be independent and free from imposition

- **is the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group.**

13) a face-saving act that emphasizes a person's negative face will show

- **concern about imposition**

- solidarity and draw attention to a common goal

14) A face-saving act that emphasizes a person's positive face will show

- concern about imposition

- **solidarity and draw attention to a common goal**

1) is a figure of speech in which a word (or a phrase) is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable

- Idioms
- **Metaphor**

2) refers to the understanding of one idea in terms of another

- **Conceptual Metaphor**
- A spatial metaphor

3) involves the use of words that are primarily associated with spatial orientation to talk about physical and psychological states.

- **A spatial metaphor**
- Conceptual Metaphor

4) is an expression whose meaning cannot be derived directly from the string of words that make up the expression

- **An idiom**
- Metaphor

5) Although an idiom is semantically like a single word,

- **it does not function like one**
- it does function like one

6) is an expression where the meaning is not immediately apparent from a literal interpretation of the words

- **An idiom**
- A metaphor

7) is a comparison made between A and B, where you say A actually is B, even though that's not literally true

- An idiom
- **A metaphor**

1) The general overarching guideline for conversational interactions is often called

- implicature

- **the co-operative principle**

2) Make your contribution appropriate to the conversation. Supporting this principle are four maxims, often called the “Gricean maxims

- **Quantity, Quality, Relation and Manner**

- Quantity, Quality

3) Make your contribution as informative as is required, but not more, or less, than is required.

- The Quality maxim

- **The Quantity maxim**

4) Do not say that which you believe to be false or for which you lack adequate evidence

- The Quantity maxim

- **The Quality maxim**

5) Be relevant

- The Manner maxim

- **The Relation maxim**

6) Be clear, brief and orderly

- **The Manner maxim**

- The Relation maxim

7) are words or phrases used to indicate that we're not really sure that what we're saying is sufficiently correct or complete

- **Hedges**

- Quality

1) (1) Semantics is:

- a) The study of words origins.
- **b) The study of words meaning**
- c) The study of how words are structured in sentences.
- d) The study of meaning that a word or a sentence has in a particular context.

2) (2) Language speakers can say one thing and mean another thing through

- a) The usual meaning of a word or a sentence
- b) What words mean in the dictionary.
- **c) The meaning that a word or a sentence has in specific contexts or circumstances**
- d) What sentences mean without looking at the context

3) (3) All the followings are examples of paralanguage except for:

- **a) Nodding**
- b) Laughing
- c) Giggling
- d) Crying

4) (4) The meaning of a word is included in another word, In the case of:

- a) Polysemy
- b) Synonymy
- **c) Hyponymy**
- d) Entailment