Eng508

Semantics And Pragmatics

Lesson wise MCQS

COMPILED BY AWAN

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For Most important and Verified Files.

Chapter #01

1. Semantics is the part of linguistics that is concerned with the study of:

a. Literal meaning
b. De contextualized meaning
c. Grammatical meaning
d. All of the given option

2. _____Describes how languages organized and Express meanings:

a. Linguistics semantics
b. Semantics
c. Pragmatics

3.The language uses a system of linguistic signs, each of which is combination of_____?

a. Meanings
b. Phonological forms
c. Orthographic forms
d. All of them

4. In the semantic analysis there is always an attempt to focus on what the words ___ means?

a. Pragmatically
b. Semantically
c. **Conventionally**
d. Literally

5. Pragmatic is the study of meaning as :

a. Communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener

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b. Communicated by the listener and interpreted by the speaker
c. Communicated by the native speaker

6. According to whom pragmatic is the study of invisible meaning:

a. Chomsky
b. Yule
c. Skinner

7. Pragmatics may vary from:

a. Speaker to speaker
b. Language to Language
c. Culture to culture

8. The relation between linguistic form and communicative function __interest in pragmatics?

a. Central
b. Primary
c. Secondary

9. Both semantic and pragmatics involved –studying ___?

a. Meanings
b. Context
c. Lexical relation

10. Lexical semantics deals with the

a. Words /meaning
b. Words
c. Context

11. according to Chapman semantic is concerned with sentence and pragmatic is concerned with :

a. Utterance
b. Phrases
c. Paragraph

12. The most obvious distinction between sentence and utterance is:

a. Utterance will have Spatio temporal and physical properties
b. Utterance don't have spatio temporal and physical properties
c. Utterance only have physical properties

13. Sentences are___ linguistics structures?

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a. **Abstract**
b. Complex
c. Simple

14.___ is concerned with the ways in which ideas relate each other:

a. Language
b. Logic
c. Semantics

15.The basic unit of traditional logic is:

a. Proposition
b. Linguistics
c. Semantics

16.Propositions are the meanings that are expressed by_____ sentences?

a. Declarative
b. Imperative
c. Questions

17. The logical meanings of Simple proposition is determined by principle of__?

a. Compositionality
b. Disproportionately
c. Asymmetry

18.The meaning of proposition is composed to the meaning of subject plus:

a. Meaning of subject
b. Meaning of the word
c. Meaning of sentence

19.Implicit meanings conveys a lot more than what is _____?

a. Literally expressed
b. Contextually expressed
c. Expressed by Language

Chapter #02

1. Semantic is _____ term to refer meaning ?
   a. Social
   b. Psychological
   c. Technical

2.Linguistic description is term used to show speaker:

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a. Knowledge
b. Language
c. Competence

3.Semantics has also association with other fields such as:

a. Philosophy
b. Psychology
c. Both

4. Chomsky has particularly commented on :

a. Sentence formation
b. Word formation
c. Phrase formation

5.The rules for sentence formation must be:

a. Recursive
b. Comprehensive
c. Short

6.Arrive originates from ___ language?

a. Latin
b. French
c. Roman

7. Money is related to Latin "moneo" means:

a. Amount
b. Expenses
c. Warn

9.Car was obsolete word for :

a. Bike
b. Cycle
c. Chariot

10. One powerful source for meaning change is:

a. Linguistics shift
b. Code switching
c. Taboo

11. The Study of origin of word is called?

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a. **Etymology**
b. Diactology
c. Morphology

12. Synchronic study must precede the ___ Study:

a. Diachronic study
b. Case study
c. Language study

13. Some philosopher have suggested that many philosophical problems may be solved by the study of :

a. English language
b. New language
c. Ordinarily language

14. The relationship between language and psychology given rise to :

a. Psycholinguistics
b. Sociolinguistics
c. Pragmatics

15.Charlis Morris published his book in:

a. 1956
b. 1946
c. 1950

16.Charlis Morris published his book:

a. Sign and language
b. Language and behavior
c. Sign , language and behavior

17. Linguistics is the part of general study of use of sign system is called:

a. Semiotics
b. Pragmatics
c. Etymology

18. Facial expression is the example of :

a. Signifier
b. Signified
c. Sign

19. The smallest unit of meaning is:

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a. **Sign**
b. Signified
c. Signifier

20.There are ___ types of signs:

a. 3
b. 2
c. 4

Chapter #03

1. According to Saeed Reference is relationship by which language Looks ta on to the:

a. Culture
b. World
c. Meaning

2.Allan describes that __ is decontextualized meaning:

a. Sense
b. Reference
c. Pragmatic
d. Semantic

3.Sense exist in the:

a. Sentence
b. Word
c. Phrase

4.According to Haung ____ is declarative sentence:

a. Proposition
b. Utterance
c. Phrase

5.The word proposition has come from:

a. Philosophy
b. Psychology
c. Sociology

6.propsition is the __ level of language:

a. Lowest
b. Highest

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c. Central

7.A sentence is a group of abstract grammatical elements obtained from___?

a. Language
b. Context
c. Utterance

8.A well formed __ of words put together by the grammatical rules of language:

a. Strings
b. Sequence
c. Collocation

9.Sentence is some __ level of language.__?

a. Lower
b. Higher
c. Middle

10.Sentence is a complete expression while proposition is :

a. Partial
b. Secondary
c. Primary

11.According to Leech __ is a natural unit of speech boubded in articulation:

a. Utterance
b. Sentence
c. Phrase

12. Utterance is always written in:

a. Bracket
b. Inverted commas
c. Capital letters

13.” I am reading a novel” is a example of :

a. Sentence
b. Utterance
c. Phrase

14.No Simple relation of Correspondence between :

a. Utterance and sentence
b. Word and phrase

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c. Word and sentence

15.Litteral meanings are:

a. Dictionary meanings
b. Invisible meanings
c. Contextual meanings

16.Non literal meanings are:

a. Conceptual
b. Dictionary
c. Invisible

17.I could eat a horse is a example of :

a. Non literal meaning
b. Literal meaning
c. Invisible meaning

18. Non literal meanings are also called :

a. Literal meaning
b. Figurative meaning
c. Symbolic meaning

19. There are ____ school of thoughts about semantic and pragmatic:

a. 3
b. 4
c. 2

20. Semantic is only study of conceptual mean and real conversation takes place in pragmatic this school of thought is called :

a. Semanticism
b. Pragmatisms
c. Socialisms

21. One group of linguists says that only three fields of linguistics are pure linguistics:

a. Syntax, phonology , Morphology
b. Semantic, Morphology , syntax
c. Sociology, morphology, semantics

Chapter #04

1. Semantics deals with the study of:

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a. **Meaning**
b. Context
c. Structure

2.Meaning is connected to language via:

a. Lexicon
b. Grammar
c. Lexicon and grammar

3.Holistic theory tends to be:

a. Functional
b. Theocratic
c. Declarative

4.If you call something tall you should be willing to call it:

a. Its too much tall
b. Its not short
c. Its not long

5.The critics of holist theory is also argue that the way language express though sis not:

a. Situational
b. Arbitrary
c. Contextual

6. How language express meaning in terms of nature of concepts this theory is called:

a. Holism
b. Theory of meaning
c. Compositional theory

7. According to __ concepts are formed by experience of people:

a. Portner
b. Chomsky
c. Saeed

8. Meanings are out in the world theory is failed to influence:

a. Pragmatics
b. Semantics
c. Both

9.proper noun denote:

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a. **Individual**
b. Group
c. Community

10.Common noun denotes:

a. Individual
b. Set of individual
c. Community

11. The notion of possible world doesn't mean something:

a. Imaginary
b. Disconnected from the real world
c. Imaginary and disconnected from the reality

12. Truth conditions helps to explain:

a. Real world
b. Logical world
c. Imaginary world

13.The meaning of imperative is scene as :

a. True or false
b. Satisfactory/ unsatisfactory
c. Both

14.A language is infinite collection of:

a. Phrases
b. Sentences
c. Phrases , sentences and discourse

15. To seek infinity and creativity of Human language is called.

a. Ideational theory.
b. Theory of Meaning
c. Principle of compositionality

16. To understand structure of sentences we need to understand its:

a. Meaning
b. Translation
c. Components

Chapter #05

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1 Linguistic meaning is called:

a. Denotative
b. Logical
c. Cognitive
d. All of them

2. Any piece of language is structured simultaneously on more than ___ level?

a. One
b. Two
c. Three

3.At least __ levels are necessary for linguistic competence:

a. Three
b. Four
c. Two

4._Meaning is anextrible part of what language is:

a. Conceptual
b. Hidden
c. Invisible

5. Connotative meanings include not only physical characteristics but also include:

a. Psychological properties
b. Social properties
c. Both

6. Connotative meanings are concerned with:

a. Imaginary world
b. Real world
c. Possible world

7. Connotative meanings compared with conceptual meanings are :

a. Intermediate
b. Open ended
c. Intermediate and open ended

8. Social meanings tells us about:

a. Geographical and social background
b. Social and linguistic background
c. Psychological background

9.A sentence may differ from its conceptual meaning due to:

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a. Some social force
b. Some psychological force
c. Some cultural force

10. Affective meaning reflects feeling of the speaker:

a. Personal
b. Language related
c. Emotional

11 . Social norm of politeness may vary from:

a. Language to language
b. Culture to culture
c. Society to society

12. Affective meanings are largely __ category?

a. Parasitic
b. Linguistics
c. Emotional

13. The meaning in which we associate one sense of expression with other is called:

a. Affective meaning
b. Reflective meaning
c. Associated meaning

14 . "pretty " and "Handsome " share similar meaning of:

a. Good looking
b. Beautiful
c. Smart

15.Thematic meanings focus on :

a. Stress and intonation
b. Grammatical construction
c. Syntactic organization

Chapter #06

1.Sense play new level between:

a. Words and world
b. Words and sentence
c. Words and meanings

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2.Necesary and sufficient conditions are one traditional approach to describe:

a. Concepts
b. Associated meaning
c. Hidden meaning

3 Prototype theory involve __ notion?

a. Psycholinguistics
b. Socio linguistics
c. Formal linguistics

4.Prototypes may help children learn the meaning of __ words?

a. New
b. Abstract
c. Difficult

5. Culturally and socially dependent prototypes vary across:

a. Population
b. Language
c. Time

6.Many words have no clear mental image such as:

a. Forget, things
b. Concepts, without.
c. Both

7. The notion of linguistic relativity associated with:

a. Edward Sapir
b. Binjamin Les
c. Both

8.The fact that language mirror cultural differences followed the work of :

a. Franz Boas
b. Edward Sapir
c. Chomsky

9__ rejected the idea of linguistic relativity:

a. Idea theory
b. Cognitive science
c. Determinism

10. When we went want to speak we translate from:

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a. **Mentalese to spoken language**
b. Written language to spoken language
c. Ideas to spoken language

Chapter#07

The branch of linguistic that deals with the meaning is called:

a. **Lexical semantic**
b. Linguistics semantic
c. Formal semantics

2. The lexical relation is used to indicate ___ relations among words:

a. **Paradigmatic**
b. Semantic
c. Syntactic

3. Word can be identified at the level of :

a. **Writing**
b. Pronunciation
c. Both

4 .In __ there are strings of sounds which may show internal structuring:

a. **Phonology**
b. Morphology
c. Syntax

5._____ is the smallest unit of speech:

a. **Word**
b. Phrase
c. Sentences

6.The tedency for words to occur together repeatedly called ___?

a. **Collocation**
b. Proposition
c. Ambiguity

7.The contextual effect can pull word meaning towards:

a. Creativity
b. Semantic shift
c. **Creativity and sematic shift**

8.Homonyns are the unrelated senses of the same:

a. Morphological words
b. **Phonological words**

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c. Syntactic words

9. Different types of homonyms can be distinguished by their:

a. Syntactic behavior and spelling
b. Semantics behavior and spelling
c. Semantic and syntactic behavior

10.__ Identified using the criteria if relatedness:

a. Polysemy
b. Homonymy.
c. Meronym

11.Synonym is the notion of meanings:

a. Sameness
b. Relatedness
c. Variation

12. Couch/ sofa boy/Lad are examples of :

a. Synonyms
b. Antonyms
c. Meronym

13.___ are never truly substitutable :

a. Synonym
b. Antonym
c. Meronym

14.Antonyms are words which are ___ in meaning.

a. Opposite
b. Same
c. Related

15 The negative of one implies the positive of the other is called:

a. Simple Antonym
b. Gradable antonyms
c. Reverses

16. Describe relation between two entities from alternate viewpoint is called ___?

a. Converses

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b. Reverses
c. Taxonomies

17.Own/ belong above/ below are examples of :

Reverses

Converses

Taxonomies

18 The term describing movement is called:

a. Reverses
b. Converses
c. Taxonomies

Chapter #08

1.____ is a relationship of inclusion:

a. Hyponymy
b. Meronym
c. Synonym

2 Dog and cat are hyponym of:

a. Dogs
b. Cats
c. Animals

3.Sister and mother are hyponym of:

a. Woman
b. Girl
c. Human

4.When the meaning of one form is included the meaning if the other form this relation is called:

a. Hyponym
b. Meronym
c. Taxonomies

5.Is term to describe part whole relationship:

Hyponymy
Polysemy
Meronym

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6.Meronymy differs from hyponymy in:

a. __Meaning
b. Transitivity
c. Concepts

7.__ is always transitive:

a. Hyponym
b. Meronym
c. Synonym

8.The verb describes range of state is known as:

a. Causative verb
b. Addictive
c. Adjunctive

9 Skier Walker dictator are examples of :

a. Agentive Noun
b. Causative verb
c. Adjective

10.__ investigated languages vary in the number and range of their Color terms:

a. Berlin and kay
b. Saeed
c. Sausaer

11. English language has ___ color terms:

a. 11
b. 12
c. 13

12. The core vocabulary could be used to trace:

a. Relationship between language
b. Differences between languages
c. Lexical links between languages

13. Swedish originally proposed __ word list?

a. 2000
b. 200
c. 100

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14.Universal lexemes were investigated by :

a. **Anna weirzbicka**
b. Ferdinand de sasussar
c. Bf skinner

Chapter #09

1. Meanings of the words have their association with other words which can in form of :

a. **Paradigmatic/ syntagmatic relations**
b. Pragmatic/ semantic relation
c. Grammatical relation

2.In a red door and green door are ___ relation to each other?

a. **Paradigmatic**
b. Syntagmatic
c. Part whole

3.Linguistic often refer to the paradigmatic dimension of language:

a. **Vertical axis selection**
b. Horizontal axis selection
c. Both

4.combination based on sequential relation are called:

a. **Syntagm**
b. Syntagmatic
c. Paradigmatic

5.In a red car and in a green car red and green are __ relation with car_____?

a. **Syntagmatic**
b. Paradigmatic
c. Lexical

6.Syntagm is a __ term?

a. **Linguistic**
b. Psychological
c. Social

7.The words in sematic field Share __ semantic property?

a. **Common**

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b. Different
c. Abstract

8.According to __the words in semantic field are incompatible.

a. Palmer
b. Brinton
c. Saussar

9.Anger, Happiness, sadness are not synonymous but they are part of semantic field called:

a. Emotional State
b. Collocations
c. Idioms

10.__is a familiar grouping of words:

a. Collocation
b. Idioms
c. Emotional State

11.__ are expressions whose meanings can not be inferred from the meaning of its part:

a. Idioms
b. Synonym
c. Antonym

12. Majority of idioms are:

a. Homonymy
b. Homophonous
c. Meronym

13.__ are grammatically well formed and semantically transparent expression:

a. Idioms
b. Synonym
c. Antonym

Chapter #10

1. ___ has hypothesized that the tools of logic can help us to represent sentence meaning:

a. Montague
b. Brinton
c. Sausser

2.The study of logic comes from the classical __ world?

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a. Roman
b. Greek
c. Latin

3.The term propositional logic is also known as:

Propositional

Sensational

a. Propositional and sensational calculas.

4.Semantics call a sentence's being true or fall based on its:

a. Logic
b. Truth value
c. Fact

5.John love Marry be symbolized as L(a , b) L stand for:

a. Predicate john
b. Predicate Marry
c. Predicate love

6. Entailment defined by:

a. Truth
b. Logic
c. Proposition

7.The anarchist assassinated the emperor here entailment is:

a. The emperor fought
b. The emperor defeated
c. The emperor died

8.Snow is white if and only snow is white:

a. Truth conditional semantic
b. Formal semantic
c. Informal semantic

Chapter #11

1.Speaker assumes certain information which is already known by their listener and that information is called:

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a. **Presupposition**
b. Preposition
c. Collocation

2.Sentece are viewed as external object in __ approach.

a. **Semantic**
b. Pragmatic
c. Both

3.Sentences are viewed as utterance of individual engaged in communication act:

a. Semantics
b. **Pragmatic**
c. Both

4.Ronald is vegetarian. Presupposes

a. Ronald eats
b. Ronald is a human
c. **Ronald Exists**

5.The problem for truth based theories is Known as:

a. Theory value gap
b. **Truth value gap**
c. Value gap

6.Lexical Triggers are mostly :

a. Noun
b. **Verb**
c. Adjective

7.Regret and Realize are called:

a. **Factive words**
b. Related words
c. Dubious words

8.Caselling of preposition where prepositional behavior is related to context is known as:

a. **Defeasibility**
b. Preposition failure
c. Content failure

Chapter #18

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1 Pragmatic is relatively _____

Branch of linguistic:

- **a. New**
- b. Famous
- c. Old

2 Pragmatic in Latin and pragmatic in Greek both meaning of :

- a. Being selfish
- **b. Being practical**
- c. Being Meaning full

3.Modern use and practice of Pragmatics is credited to:

- a. American doctrine of Pragmatism
- **b. American philosophical doctrine of Pragmatism**
- c. British doctrine of Pragmatism

4.The pragmatic interpretation of semiotics and verbal communication studies in foundation of theory of:

- **a. Charles Morris**
- b. Sausser
- c. Grice

5.cooperative principle discover by :

- **a. Grice**
- b. Leech
- c. Charles Morris

6.When Leech discover politeness principle :

- a. 1982
- **b. 1983**
- c. 1984

7. Austin organize a group of philosophers whose work is known as:

- a. Ordinary language
- **b. Ordinary language philosophy**
- c. Ordinary philosophy

8.The post war Oxford philosopher did not generally use the term:

- **a. Pragmatic**

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b. Semantic
c. Ordinary language

9.The use of word __ to describe separate field of study:

a. Pragmatic
b. Semantic
c. Syntax

10.__ has traced some of the central concerns of modern pragmatics back to the work of earlier writer:

a. Leech
b. Larry Horn
c. Montague

11 The current state and recent history of Pragmatics are ___ to describe briefly.

a. Diverse and complex
b. Essay
c. Time taken

Note:

All answers are Verified from handouts.

If you see any mistake kindly inform us:

YouTube channel link:

https://youtube.com/@ismaawan-pb8jn?si=_-yDk-DpbvTgCLiC.

Best of luck!

Also remember me in your prayers!

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