



ENG508

Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

Semantics and Pragmatics

A Special Thanks to OxyGen

1. Grice argued for intention-based theory, it means what's speaker's utterance and what speaker's mean by uttering **(True)**
2. Super or supreme principle identified by Grice. **(True)**
3. In flouting the manner, speaker appears to be clear, includes the third party. **(False)**
4. Violating the maxims of quantity and quality are same. **(False)**
5. We'll call you in about two weeks and then not call is an example of Maxim of quantity. **(False)**
6. Relevance theory is not called cognitive theory. **(False)**
7. Wilson and sperber classified the relevance theory into three principles. **(False)**
8. A directly conveyed content is called Implicature. **(False)**
9. The vast majority of lexical items don't have the conceptual meaning. **(False)**
10. The degree of relevance is related to contextual effects and processing efforts. **(True)**
11. An Implicature is what a speaker can imply or suggests. **(True)**
12. Conventional Implicature is a subset of utterances. **(True)**
13. Listener don't need to focus on the background in order to understand the meaning. **(True)**
14. Some professors are famous: is an example of Scalar implication. **(True)**
15. When our conversation takes place in a very specific context, where locally recognized inferences are assumed. **(True)**
16. Conventional Implicature is not different from conversational Implicature. **(True)**
17. Defeasibility is known as cancel ability. **(False)**
18. Conventional Implicature is not associated with the utterance. **(False)**
19. The main communicative point of the utterance is called strong Implicature. **(True)**
20. Weak Implicature is not by itself the main communicative point of the utterance. **(True)**
21. Pointing via language is called Implicature. **(False)**
22. Spatial Deixis are used to indicate the relative location of people and things. **(True)**
23. Any expression used to point to a person is called person Deixis. **(True)**
24. Social Deixis do not refer to expressions which clearly encode social meaning. **(False)**
25. Time Deixis is also known as context Deixis. **(False)**
26. Text Deixis is also called Discourse Deixis. **(True)**
27. Pointing at a place in a map and saying "here" is ,this property of language is called Textual analysis. **(False)**
28. Deictic Referents are typically denotations with limited descriptive power. **(True)**
29. When a person has good knowledge of English language and explains everything clearly, it mean he has good pragmatic knowledge. **(False)**
30. When we hear a number of assumptions about the context is called Deictic center. **(True)**
31. A speaker assumes to be case prior to making an utterance is called Entailment **(False)**

ENG508_Semantics and Pragmatics
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

32. Presupposition has six types. **(False)**
33. Some meanings of presupposition don't survive to become the meaning of complex sentence, this is known as projection problem. **(True)**
34. Word 'any' creates negative impression in the real world of presupposition. **(True)**
35. The truth of the second sentence necessarily follows from the truth of the first is defined as "entailment" by Crystal (1998). **(True)**
36. Performative utterances tend to begin with first person singular are called Implicit meanings. **(False)**
37. The sentence "I give my word" doesn't describe some states of affair rather doing certain things. **(True)**
38. The sentence "The earth is flat" is a statement of purpose. **(False)**
39. When the speaker promises to do something, there are four preparatory conditions. **(False)**
40. Whenever there's a direct relationship between a structure and a function we have a direct speech act. **(True)**
41. Directives are more often expressed as interrogatives than imperatives. **(True)**
42. Social distances can't give speakers power and authority. **(False)**
43. The one utterance can fall into more than one macro-class. **(True)**
44. The function in which language serves in the expression of content is called 'transactional'. **(True)**
45. Illocutionary and per-Locationary speech acts help the students in the exploration of the text. **(True)**
46. Politeness generally refers to the modest and nice to other people. **(True)**
47. If you say something that represents a threat to another person's self-image that's called Threatening behavior. **(False)**
48. On record expressions are associated with expressions. **(False)**
49. Positive politeness is a strategy used when the speaker is not familiarized with the listener. **(False)**
50. Deference strategy is an impersonal strategy. **(True)**
51. Politeness is a phenomena which is in the function and the intended social meaning. **(True)**
52. Politeness is not influenced by the elements of the context. **(False)**
53. Variables that determine social distance are roles, age, gender are the examples of determine social distance. **(True)**
54. I'm worried about you is an example of positive politeness. **(False)**
55. Turn-taking is one of the feature of negative politeness. **(False)**
56. Backchannels are head nods, smiles and other facial expressions. **(True)**
57. A sequence of two related utterances by two different speakers is known as turn-taking. **(False)**
58. Opening sequences that are used to set up some specific potential actions are called pre-invitations. **(False)**

ENG508_Semantics and Pragmatics
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

59. Cross cultural pragmatics is a subfield of stylistics. **(False)**
60. Modern languages include elements of communicative competence. **(True)**
61. Cultural values are not attached to cues more explicitly in one culture than other. **(True)**
62. Effective referential communication is inherently interactive. **(True)**
63. Interlanguage pragmatics focuses on the pragmatic development of L2 learners they seek to become proficient and successful learners. **(True)**
64. CALL is defined as the study of computer applications in teaching and learning. **(True)**
65. Computer corpora patterns are helpful in highlighting meanings, parts of speech and words. **(True)**
66. Researchers are not trying to use craft devices for language translation. **(False)**
67. It is mandatory to create turn-taking models of politeness before any computer application. **(True)**
68. The features of pragmatics have been less well explored in computational linguistics. **(True)**
69. When a noun phrase is introduced in the discourse, subparts of the referent can be treated as given information. **(True)**
70. Information structure requires the context of semantics and syntax. **(False)**
71. A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a noun. **(False)**
72. Proper nouns and pronouns are generally definite **(True)**
73. Generalizations are important tool for transmission of knowledge. **(True)**
74. The hypothesis is wrong that two-years old can understand an indirect speech acts. **(False)**
75. We collect the data to test a hypothesis. **(True)**
76. Sequencing phenomena that needs to be marked is the overlap of three speakers. **(False)**
77. Folk view of talk is seen in politeness. **(True)**
78. If the data is transcribable and analyzable students move to the next stage, actually transcribing it. **(True)**
79. If it is assigned more than one meaning in grammar, it's ambiguity. **(True)**
80. According to code model the communication involves the transmission of meaning, the message by encoding it in language. **(True)**
81. Communicative competence means the ability to communicate in a language. **(True)**
82. In the sentence " Mary kicked John and Jane, Bill. Here the verb 'kicked' is ellipted. **(True)**
83. For space Deixis, demonstratives are frequently used for discourse Deixis. **(True)**
84. The term 'folk pragmatics' is modeled on contexts. **(False)**
85. Formal pragmatics is the study of pragmatic phenomena using techniques and notations from logic and mathematics. **(True)**
86. According to Nicholas Allott (1988) the role of language is to block the communication of thoughts. **(False)**
87. The difference between appearance and reality is called hyperbole. **(False)**

ENG508_Semantics and Pragmatics
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

88. Fragment can be used to express complete propositions. **(True)**
89. Verbs cannot be used metaphorically. **(False)**
90. The Q principle is not intended to subsume Grice's first maxim of quantity and his first and second manner maxims. **(False)**
91. In linguistics determinacy thesis, there is not a general statement to arrive at a proposition expressed. **(False)**
92. Misfires are rare, and normally speakers are able to convey the meanings they intend with remarkable consistency. **(True)**
93. The word 'kine' is unmarked and the word 'cattle' is relatively marked. **(False)**
94. Tautology is not a statement that expresses a proposition that is necessarily true is called a tautology. **(True)**
95. The speaker can take the utterance as implicating information that is more specific. **(True)**
96. Austin considered both the speaker's intention and social conventions as possible candidates. **(True)**
97. Chomsky didn't introduce Generative grammar. **(False)**
98. The theory of meaning and theory of conversation introduced by Paul Grice. **(True)**
99. Levinson's theory describes two aspects of people's face. **(True)**
100. John Searle is British philosopher. **(False)**
101. Al-Issa analyzed a conversation of three interviewees used 'God willing' in their English refusal responses. **(False)**
102. Code-switching is to jump from one language to another one. **(True)**
103. Identity becomes transparent in the course of conversations. **(True)**
104. Identity is the clear part of discourse. **(True)**
105. The categories used to describe the features of human beings are called 'abstractions'. **(True)**
106. Clark's theory provides a framework for studying how speakers and listeners embed signals regarding their identities in their talk. **(True)**
107. The term 'gendered' clearly communicates the notion that gender is entity. **(False)**
108. In Japan women use 'Respectful prefixes' known as honorific which are based on politeness in formal context. **(True)**
109. Power has a role play in any consideration of gender. **(True)**
110. The study of language and power is often designated to CDA. **(True)**
111. If the purpose of interaction is problem solving then the imperatives can be 'softened'. **(True)**
112. It can be said that pragmatic competence can't be ignored in everyday conversation. **(True)**
113. According to Kanaggy (1999) the children in Japan are taught the cultural practices and context. **(False)**

ENG508_Semantics and Pragmatics
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

114. McKay (2002) lists five reasons to ELT field to revise its goals and teachers their practices. **(False)**
115. Locastro mentioned “awareness raising” among teachers because there’s a lack of teacher training programs. **(True)**
116. The instructional process outside of the traditional classroom comprised four phases through the workshops for new and old employers. **(False)**
117. It is seen that why pragmatic competence is important for ESL learners in classroom management. **(True)**

BS English

<https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaazKAVBfxoDMH4l9U0u>

