

Input Language :English

Subject: Semantics and Pragmatics_MA_40696_2013 pattern

| Item Text | Option Text 1 | Option Text 2 | Option Text 3 | Option Text 4 |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| The term 'Pragmatics' have sprung from the original division of Semiotics by In 1938 | William James | Charles Morris | H.P.Grice | David Crystal |
| The term 'speech act' derived from the work of the Cambridge philosopher..... | H.P.Grice | Saussure | J.L.Austin | John Donne |
| The need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group | inference | positive face | negative face | politeness |
| Uses typical syntactic form; when an interrogative structure is used with the function of a question (Can you ride a bicycle?) | direct speech act | face-saving act | speech act | indirect speech act |
| Who wrote a very mind blowing article on 'meaning' in the year 1948 which proved to be a milestone for his further discovery of Cooperative Principle? | H.P.Grice | Ferdinand De Saussure | George Yule | Stephene Levinson |
| Rose and Kasper (2001) developed the concept of communicative ability and summarized the study of pragmatics as "the study of communicative action in its sociocultural context ." | Sperber and Wilson (1983) | Jeff Verschueren and Jacob Mey | Rose and Kasper (2001) | Canale and Swain (1980) |
| The sentence can be broken up in to smaller units i.e. clauses, phrases and words. | True | False | May be true | May be false |
| Showing awareness and consideration of another person's face indicate ... | context | reference | words | politeness |
| Is used to point to a location (e.g. here, there, near) | invisible meaning | indicate movement | inference | positive face |
| J.R.Searle is the disciple of | personal deixis | spatial deixis | politeness | temporal deixis |
| | J.L Austin | H.P.Grice | Stephen Levinson | Geoff Leech |

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|--|---|--|--|---|
| Perlocutionary act means producing | a meaningful thought. | a meaningful action. | a meaningful interpretation. | a meaningful, intentional utterance. |
| Declarations deal with | orders. | expression of emotions. | accepting and rejecting | declarative statements. |
| We study meaning in semantics whereas; we study meaning in pragmatics. | associative, cognitive | relative, communicative | derivative, relative, | denotative, connotative |
| Pragmatics judges | sociolinguistics | pragmatic competence | literary competence | Semantic competence |
| 'thank you', 'welcome', 'sorry', 'I beg your pardon' etc. are the examples ofmaxim. | Tact | Modesty | Generosity | Approbation |
| 'You are my best friend.' In this sentence, 'you' and 'my' are examples of | social deixis | place deixis | discourse deixis | person deixis |
| Complete the following sentence: Speech act theory helps to define the relationship of:.... | one who is performing and one who is acting | one who is listening and one who is creating a picture of the desired act. | one who is present and one who is conceptualizing. | one who is speaking and one who is listening. |
| Alka: Where does your husband work? Deepali: My husband works in California as a mechanical engineer. | Observance of quality maxim | Violation of Quantity Maxim | Observance of Quantity maxim | Violation of Quantity maxim |
| Read the following conversation by X and Y. X: My present situation is more of heaven on Earth. Y: Indeed, but to think that time changes yesterday is amazing. What conversational maxim is seemingly violated by X and Y? | Maxim quality | Maxim of manner | Maxim of quantity | Maxim of relation |