

Question Bank

High Diploma

Pragmatics

Second Semester – 2023 -2024

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Q1 / What are the main differences between Pragmatics and Semantics? Give examples where necessary.

Q2/ What are the main aspects of pragmatics in the English language? Count them and explain **one** of them in detail with examples.

Q3 / What are the maxims of conversation? Mention them and their characteristics

Q4/ Mention the list of expressions that give rise to scalar implicatures, sorted from strong to weak.

Q5/ What example can you give to show the fact that negation cancels scalar implicatures?

Q6/ Describe the following sentence according to the implicatures:

I slept on a boat yesterday.

Q7/ What is the main difference between Quantity 1 and Quantity 2 maxims? Give examples

Q8/ What is wrong with this utterance ? The cowboy rode into the sunset and jumped on his horse.

Q9/ What is the main difference between implicature and explicature?

Q10/ What is Speech Act? Give examples

Q11/ What are the three components of Speech Acts? Mention them and explain briefly.

Q12/ What are the confusions that may arise among illocutionary acts? How do you clear them?

Q13/ What are the felicity conditions? Mention them and provide brief explanations.

Q14/ How do you classify the Speech Acts? Explain two of them briefly

Q15/ What are elements of the commissive speech acts? Provide brief explanations.

Q16/ What is Jacobson's modal of human communication?

Q17/ What is Deixis? How many types are there?

Q18/ What are the types of Deixis? Give one example for each type.

Q/ Define the following according to the textbook.

- 1- Implicature and Explicature
- 2- Anaphoric and Cataphoric references

- 3- The diurnal spans of the word “then”
- 4- Speech acts
- 5- Deixis
- 6- Discourse deixis
- 7- Locution, illocution, and perlocution
- 8- Social deixis

Q/ State whether true or false. You must correct the false ones.

- 1- Pragmatically, in English language the present is the proximal form, while the past is the distal form.
- 2- Speech act is something expressed by an individual that presents information but performs no action.
- 3- He drove away and got into his car.
- 4- I slept on a boat yesterday. +> The boat was not mine.
- 5- Negation reverses scales in (*She won't necessarily get the job.* +> *She will possibly get the job.*)
- 6- I'm coming. = the speaker is moving towards the location of the addressee at the moment of CT.
- 7- **There** can mean distal from the speaker's location at CT, but it can also mean proximal to the addressee at RT.
- 8- Relation between the speaker and referent = referent honorifics
- 9- Relation between the speaker and addressee = addressee honorifics
- 10- Relation between the speaker and bystanders = bystander or audience honorifics.
- 11- Relation between the speaker and setting = formality levels
- 12- *T/V distinction* (from the French *tu/vous*) is an obvious form of social deictic choice.

Q/ Answer the following questions according to the textbook:

- 1- What are Entailment and Presupposition? Give one example each.
- 2- What are the four sub-disciplines of Pragmatics? Mention them and give one example for each one.
- 3- How many maxims of conversation are there according to the textbook? Just mention headlines.
- 4- What are the common five expression sets that give rise to scalar implicatures?
- 5- What is Jacobson's modal of human communication?

Q/ Mention five areas to show the link between Pragmatics and business.

Q/Mention five areas to show the link between Pragmatics and Education.

Q/ Mention five areas to show the link between Pragmatics and Media Discourse.

Q/ Mention five areas to show the link between Pragmatics and legal affairs.