

Q1) What is the difference between Implicatures and Inferences? Explain Conversational and Conventional Implicatures. (14)

Or

Q1) What is the difference of area of studies between Semantics and Pragmatics.

Q2) State the five ways of failing to observe a maxim. Discuss Violating and Infringing a maxim. (14)

Or

Q2) What is Inferential Model explain.

Q3) What is Pragmatics? Describe the relationship between Pragmatics and Sociolinguistics. (14)

Or

Q3) Explain in details Positive Politeness and Negative Politeness.

Q4) Explain, in detail, the Co-operative Principle and Grice's Conversational Maxims. (14)

Or

Q4) Define the Discourse? Explain in details.

Q5) MCQ (14)

Write any seven MCQs out of the following.

(1) Utterance Meaning refers to:

- (a) dictionary meaning (b) sentence meaning
(c) contextual meaning (d) comparative meaning

(2) The two early approaches to study Pragmatics are:

- (a) social and cognitive (b) cultural and political
(c) semantic and historical (d) none of the above

(3) Which of the following is an example of *homophones*:

- (a) right / write (b) close / clause
(c) red / reed (d) none of the above

(4) Which of the following are examples of person deictics:

- (a) I, he, you (b) man, woman
(c) girl, boy, lad (d) madam, Your Grace

- (5) Words that have the same phonological and morphological structure, but convey different meanings are called:
- (a) synonyms
 - (b) hypernyms
 - (c) homonyms
 - (d) pseudonyms
- (6) The linguistic expressions such as *His Highness*, *The Revered One*, *Your Grace*, etc. refer to:
- (a) kinship terms
 - (b) social deictic expressions
 - (c) pragmatic force
 - (d) ethnographic norms
- (7) Which of the following is an example of *structural ambiguity*:
- (a) The lamb fled the farm at dusk.
 - (b) John gave Mary a beautiful gift.
 - (c) The shopkeeper saw the man with the spectacles.
 - (d) The little girl jumped with joy on seeing her new puppy.
- (8) Which of the following interrelationship between levels of meaning is not true:
- (a) We may understand speaker meaning as well as force of an utterance.
 - (b) We may understand force but do not understand speaker meaning of an utterance.
 - (c) We may not understand both speaker meaning and force of an utterance.
 - (d) We may understand speaker meaning and force but do not understand abstract meaning of utterance
- (9) Which of the following is not a speech act identified by Searle:
- (a) passives
 - (b) directives
 - (c) commissive
 - (d) expressive
- (10) Which of the following is an example of a direct speech act:
- (a) Maybe someone could wash the dishes.
 - (b) When would the dishes be done?
 - (c) The dishes still appear unclear.
 - (d) Do the dishes soon
