

M.A Semester-4 Examination

507

Linguistics

April-2024

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

507- Pragmatics and Discourse

Q1) What is the field of study distinction between pragmatics and semantics? (14)

Or

Q1) Distinguish the difference between Implicatures and Inferences? Describe Conversational and Conventional Implicatures.

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? Discuss its types in details.

Q5) MCQ (14)

Write any seven MCQs out of the following.

- (1) Utterance Meaning is:
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) dictionary meaning | (b) sentence meaning |
| (c) contextual meaning | (d) comparative meaning |
- (2) _____ are the two early approaches to study Pragmatics.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) social and cognitive | (b) cultural and political |
| (c) semantic and historical | (d) none of the above |
- (3) Example of *homophones* is:
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) right / write | (b) close / clause |
| (c) red / reed | (d) none of the above |
- (4) Examples of person deictics are:
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) I, he, you | (b) man, woman |
| (c) girl, boy, lad | (d) madam, Your Grace |

- (5) The 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
