بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Translation question for semantic and pragamatic " 1436-1437"

D. fahad Ben Duhaish

Don't despire and never lose hope

Coze Allah is always by your side

Ansha Allah you II find your away"

Preparation: sana

1.Although both semantics and pragmatics are concerned with meaning. pragmatics is focused more on..(

- A. the conventional meaning
- *B.* the

C. the intended meaning المعنى المقصود

- D. the grammatical meaning
- 2.My father purchased a large automobile" I can change the sentence into "my dad bought a big car " if " I want to sound...?

lecture "2"

A. more formal

_ <u>B. less formal</u>

C. very polite

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D. impolite
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**مثال واضح للمترادفات العامة (synonyms)

3. Connecting one utterance to another previous utterance unconsciously is known as? lecture "1".

ربط الكلام الى الكلام اخر سابق دون وعي كما هو معروف .

. A. Prototype

B. Gesture

C. Collocation D

D . Implicature

4. They are two or more different written forms that have the same pronunciation. What are they?

Lecture "2"

اثنين او اكثر مختلفين في الاشكال ولهما نفس النطق

A. Homophones

- B. Homonyms
- C. Polysemous
- D. Hyponyms
- 5. Which of the followings has tones that would possibly change the interpretation of a spoken message?

 Lecture "1"

أي من النغمات التي ربما يمكنها تغيير تفسير رسالة المتحدث

A. Deixis

B. Prosody علم العروض

- C. Gesture
- D. Maxim
- 6.Slapping your forehead with the palm of your hand is a visual sign that could be... equivalent to saying? Lecture "1"

صفع الجبين براحة اليد هو علامة بصرية التي يمكن ان تكون .. أي ما يعادل قائلا..

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. A. "I am sleepy"
"B. "I forgot"
C. "I smell something
"D. "I don't know
                                                                                            Lecture "4"
7. This character role can be defined as "the entity undergoing an action or movement?"
يمكن تعريف دور الشخصية "الموضوع او السبب للحركة او الفعل"
A. The experience
B. the theme
C. The location
D. The goal
8. How can you determine the meaning of an utterance, such as "I'm hungry"?
                                                                                         Lecture"1"
كيف يمكنك تحديد المعنى من الكلام مثل " انا جائع"
A. through the meaning of the sentence only
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B. through the individual word and the grammatical construction in which they occur

C. through the meaning of the sentence in addition to the physical-social context

D. through the construction of words in a particular meaningful sequence

9. What is the semantic /lexical relation between banana and fruit?

lecture "2"

- A. Hyponymy
- B. Synonymy
- C. Homophony
- D . Homonymy
- 10. Identify the pair of non-gradable antonyms among the followings..?

lecture "2"

- A. dress and undress
- B. tall and short

<u>C. male and female</u>

- D. old and young
- 11. Reversive is one type of antonym. Which among the following examples is reversive? Lecture"2"

معكوس هو نوع واحد من معنى متناقض .. أي من بين الامثلة تكون للمعكوس ..

A. happy and unhappy

B. pack and unpack معبئ ومفرغ

- C. safe and unsafe
- D. fair and unfair

ملاحظة هناك ثلاث أنواع للتضاد "antonyms"..



Reversives معكوس الكلمة Tie/un tie, enter/exit, pack/unpack Lengthen/shorten,raise,lower

Non-degradable antonyms التضادات الغير قابلة للمقارنة والتحويل he is not dead means he is alive Gradable antonyms التضاد بسبب المقارنة Bigger them/smalle than

12. Paralanguage can be found when the speaker is ...?

lecture "1"

الإشارات اللغوية او الشفهية نجدها عند المتحدث ...

A. being vocal but not verbal يجري صخبا ولكن ليس لفظي

- B. being verbal but not vocal
- C. moving his hands
- D. moving his head
- 13. What are the semantic features required for the subject of this sentence? ".

is traveling with his wife to London this week."

lecture"3"

ماهي الميزة الدلالية اللازمة لموضوع هذه الجملة " يسافر مع زوجته الى لندن هذا الاسبوع"

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A. [+Animate, +Human, +Female, +Adult]
B. [+Animate, +Human, -Female,-Adult]
C. [+Animate, +Human, -Female, +Adult]
[D. [+Animate, -Human, -Female, +Adult
                                                                                           Lecture "6"
14.It is understood as using names associated with things to refer to people.
 What is it?
من المفهوم كاستخدام الاسماء المقترنة بأشياء للأشارة الى الاشخاص ...
A. reference
B. prototype
C. referent
D. inference
15.It can be defined as the gradual mental representation of meaning or categorization. What is it?
                                                                                             Lecture"5"
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فانه يمكن تعريفها بأنها التمثيل العقلى للدراسات العليا للمعنى أو تصنيف ...
A. reference
B. referent
C. prototype النموذج
D. referring expression
For questions 16:19
"On her way to work sally ,saw a poor man sitting on the sidewalk"
                                                                                                lecture"4"
16. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "work" in the sentence?
A. location
B. source
C. goal
D. instrument
17. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "Sally" in the sentence?
                                                                                              Lecture "4"
   مركز صدى الحروف "السويدي" تويتر: sda7rf @ انستقرام: sda7rf @ رقم هاتف: 0114267262 واتس 0556091819
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ماهو دور الموضوع لعبارة اسم "سالي" في الجملة ؟
A. experience
B. agent
C. theme
D. source
18. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "a poor man" in the sentences?
                                                                                             lecture "4"
ماهو دورالعبارة الاسمية "رجل فقير" في الجملة...
A. goal
B. theme موضوع
 C. experience
D. agent
                                                                                             Lecture"4"
19. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "the sidewalk" in the sentence?
ماهو دور العبارة الاسمية "الرصيف" في الجملة ..
   مركز صدى الحروف "السويدي" تويتر: sda7rf @ انستقرام: sda7rf @ رقم هاتف: 0114267262 واتس 0556091819
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A. location موقع
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- B. goal
- C. source
- D. instrument

20.race and race (the contest of speed)lexical relation between \the semantic What it? Lecture "2"

العرق والجنس "مسابقة السرعة " العلاقة المعجمية الدلالية

- A. Hyponymy
- B. Synonymy
- C. Homophony
- D. Homonymy

21. What is your opinion about this sentence? "The table ate the sandwich.?" Lecture "3"

ماهو رأيك حول هذا الجمل ؟؟ طاولة أكل شطيرة ...

A. It is syntactically good, but semantically odd

- B. It is syntactically odd, but semantically good.
- C. It is both syntactically and semantically odd.
- . D. It is both syntactically and semantically good
- 22.Among the following four kinds of tea, which one is considered the most typical of the whole set?

 Lecture "5"

- A. strawberry tea
- B. Moroccan tea
- C. white tea

23.what is the semantic /lexical relation between meet and meat?

Lecture "2"

- ماهي العلاقة المعجمية الدلالية بين اللقاء واللحوم ..؟
- A. Hyponymy

- B. Synonymy
- C. Homophony
- D. Homonymy
- 24. Which of the following sentences has the thematic role "Instrument"? lecture "4".

اى من الجمل التالية لها دور موضوعي "اداة"

A. The boy cut the rope with a razor قطع الصبي الحبل بشفرة الحلاقة

- B. The boy felt happy
- C. The boy saw the rope on the floor
- D. The boy returned the razor
- 25. which among these sentences involves <u>a secondary</u> referring expression? Lecture"6"

اي من الجمل التالية ينطوي على التعبير مشيرا للثانوي ؟

A. Your sister is pale

B. That one is pale هذا واحد هو شاحب

- C. The big cat is pale
- D. This rose is pale

26.A waiter at a restaurant asked: "Wheres the cucumber salad sitting?

the <u>cucumber salad</u> in this utterance is best interpreted as ...

lecture"6"

نادل المطعم يسأل :اين سلطة الخيار ؟ يتم افضل تفسير لسلطة الخيار في هذا الكلام ل

A. just a sandwich

B. money

يون C. a customer

- D. the restaurant manager
- 27. The referring expression "a lake" is considered ...

Lecture"6"

. يعتبر تعبير " البحيرة " يشير الى ...

A. a unique referent

B. a non-unique referent الشارة غير فريدة

- C. a fixed referent
- D. an abstract referent
- 28.Only one sentence among the followings has a temporal deixis. Which one is it? .lecture "7"
- فقط جملة واحدة من بين مايلي لديها الاشارة الزمنية ,أيها ؟

"now انا مشغول الان " بدلالة الزمن A. I'm busy now

- B. You can't stay here
- C. Put them near that
- D. These boxes are heavy
- 29.What among the followings is a subsequent reference to an already introduced entity? lecture "7" أي ممايلي هو اشارة لاحقة الى كيان تقدم بالفعل ؟؟
- A. Antecedent

B. Anaphora الجناس

C. Collocation

D. Deixis

30. It is defined as "a pair or group of words that are often used together, such as, take a picture."What is it?

يعرف انه "زوج او مجموعة من الكلمات التي غالبا متستخدم معا مثل :التقاط صورة ماهو ؟

A. Deixis

B. Anaphora

C. Collocation المتلازما ت اللفظية "الكلمات التي تاتي مع بعضها اثناء الحديث

D. Presupposition

31. All these examples represent correct collocations except for ...

lecture"8"

كل هذه الأمثلة تمثل لمتلازمات اللفظية الصحيحة الأ....

A. stick to the rules

<u>B. a quick car</u> سیارة سریعة

C. a quick glance

D. keep to the rules

32. What a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as a... Lecture "9

مايقوله المتكلم من افتراضية صحيحة او معرفة نقدر ان نصفها ..

A. prototype

B. deixis

C. collocation

D. presupposition الافتراض "امر معروف مسبقا"

33. In the field of linguistics, politeness is mainly related to the concept of... lecture"11"

في مجال اللغوي, التهذيب السلوكي "اللباقة" يرتبط بالمقام الأول الى مفهوم

A. self

B. face

C. feeling

D. tactfulness

34. What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: "I regret talking to Tom"? lecture"9"

ماهو الافتراض الواضح للمتحدث عندما يقول "يؤسفني التحدث مع توم"

- A. That he has a friend named Tom
- B. That he did not talk to Tom
- C. That he will fight with Tom

تحدث الى توم <u>D. That talked to Tom</u> _

* ندم انه تحدث الى توم (منفية) الافتراضية بكل الاحوال انه تحدث الى توم

35. Imagine that an old man stops you on the street and asks you, "Do you have a watch?" What is the illocutionary force in this scene? Lecture "10"

تخيل انه رجل عجوز توقف لك في الشارع وسالك؟ هل لديك ساعة ؟ما هو الفعل الغير لفظي بهذا المشهد؟

A. The utterance that he actually said.

B. The intended meaning he had المعنى المقصود لديه

C. The effect achieved by his utterance.

. D. The production of words that made up his utterance

36. If someone asks you "Can you pass the salt and paper?" while sitting on the dining table, this utterance is often interpreted as ... lecture "10"

اذا طلب منك احدهم" يمكنك تمرير الملح والورق" بينما كان يجلس على طاولة الطعام .. غالبا ما تفسر هذا الكلام انه ..

A. a question

B. a direct speech

<u>C. a request</u>

D. an interrogation

37. What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: "your sister is waiting outside"? ... lecture"9"

ماهو الافتراض الواض من لغة المتحدث "اختك تنتظر بالخارج"

A. That you are late for your sister

B. That you have a sister لديك اخت

- C. That you need to leave with your sister right now
- D. That you regret having a sister
- 38.Each of the following utterances contains a speech act except for one. Which one is it? lecture"10"

كل الحديث التالي يحتوي على فعل الكلام باستثناء واحد ؟ايهما ؟

- A. I bet you 50 riyals he will not show up.
- B. I'll meet you at 8:30 at the library.
- C. I'm sorry I said that to you

D. I work at the new bank ..انا اعمل في البنك الجديد

39. Negative politeness is about respecting the negative face of others. An example of that is...

lecture"11"

الناحية السلبية حول احترام الوجه السلبي للاخرين .. مثال على ذلك ؟

A. apologizing الاعتذار

- B. thanking
- C. paying compliments
- D. indicating friendliness
- 40. The head of the company needs a new secretary" What does this sentence contain "?

Lecture"2"

- A. Hyponymy
- B. Synonymy
- C. Homophony

41. The word bank (the side of a river) and bank (the financial institute) are recognized as...

Lecture "2"

- A. Synonymy
- B. Homophony

C. Polysemy

D. Homonymy

42.is an expression whose meaning cannot be derived directly from the string of words that make up that expression. What is it?

Lecture "12"

هو تعبير الذي لايمكن ان تستخرجه مباشرة من سلسلة من الكلمات التي تشكل المعنى .. ماهو؟

A. A metaphor

B. An idiom المصطلح الاستعاري

C. A collocation

D. An Anaphora

43.What is one obvious presupposition in this sentence: "Majed renewed his subscription to Sport magazine"?

lecture"9"

ماهو الافتراض الواضح بهذه الجملة؟ ماجد جدد اشتراكه في مجلة رياضة ؟

A. That his subscription has expired

- B. That Sport magazine is a cheap magazine
- C. That he reads Sport magazine everyday
- D. That renewing the subscription is easy
- 44. Father to daughter at family dinner: Any news about the exams result? Daughter: Ice-cream .

 anyone? What maxim does the daughter flout/violate in this conversation?

 Lecture"13

- A. The Maxim of Quality
- **B.** The Maxim of Quantity

C. The Maxim of Relation ثابت العلاقة

- D. The Maxim of Manner
 - 45. By starting an utterance with "As far as I know ..."the speaker is being aware of the maxim of

 lecture "13"

A. Quality الجودة والنوعية

- **B.** Quantity
- C. Relation
- D. Manner
- 46. All the following collections are incorrectly written except for ...

Lecture "8"

- يتم كتابة المجموعة التالية بشكل غير صحيح الا
- A. Did you look at TV last night?
- B. Burgers and French fries are common fast meals.
- C. You must do an effort to study for the exam.

D. You made a few mistakes . قمت بعمل بعض الأخطاء

47. By using the hedge "sort of in "The book was sort of yellow" which maxim does the speaker show awareness of?

Lecture "13"

باستخدام انواع التقييد "كان الكتاب لونه اصفر" مانوع الثابت اللذي يظهر للمتحدث ...

A. The Quality Maxim ثابت الجودة والنوعية

- **B.** The Quantity Maxim
- C. The Relation Maxim
- D. The Manner Maxim
- 48. Determine the only spatial metaphor among the followings ... Lecture "12"

حددي الاستعارة المكانية الوحيدة من بين مايلي

. A. He is planting ideas in my head.

<u>B. He is feeling down today</u> هو يشعر بالاكتئاب اليوم

- C. He is living on borrowed time.
- . D. He shot down all of my arguments

** دوما ترتبط الاستعارة المكانية بكلمات حول المواقف النفسية والطبيعية مثل السعادة والحزن والمرض والصحة

49. Language speakers can say one thing and mean another thing through?

Lecture " .

- A. The usual meaning of a word or a sentence.
- B. What words mean in the dictionary.

C. The meaning that a word or a sentence has in specific contexts or circumstances. بمعنى ان كلمة أو جملة

- . D. What sentences mean without looking at the context
- 50. All the following are example of paralanguage except for: .

A. Nodding الأيماء

- **B.** Laughing
- C. Giggling

. D. Crying or a sentence

تم بحمك الله ..