**Sample 1**

**Q1) Define the following terms : (6M)**

1. **Semantics : is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.**

1. **Associative meaning : is the type of meaning that people might connect with the use of words that is not part of conceptual meaning ( e.g. needle = '' painful'' ) .**

**3-Semantic roles : refer to the part played by a noun phrase**

**( such as agent ) in the event described by the sentence .**

**Q2 ) With examples , discuss Hyponymy as a lexical relation . (4M)**

**Hyponymy is the lexical relation in which the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of another, e.g. a rose is a hyponym of flower**

**Examples are the pairs:**

**Animal / dog , dog / poodle , vegetable / carrot,**

**flower / rose, tree / banyan.**

**The concept of "inclusion" involved in this relationship is the idea that if an object is a rose, then it is necessarily a flower, so the meaning of flower is included in the meaning of rose . Or, rose is a hyponym of flower.**

**When we consider hyponymous connections, we are essentially looking at the meaning of words in some type of hierarchical relationship.**

**We can say that "horse is a hyponym of animal" or**

**"cockroach is a hyponym of insect." In these two examples, animal and insect are called the superordinate (= higher-level) terms. We can also say that two or more words that share the same superordinate term are co-hyponyms. So, dog and horse are co-hyponyms and the superordinate term is animal.**

**The relation of hyponymy captures the concept of "is a kind of," as when we give the meaning of a word by saying, "an asp is a kind of snake."**

**Q3) Do as required : (6M)**

**1-The entity that performs the action is technically known as the ------------- . ( theme ; agent ; instrument ; source )**

**2- She borrowed a magazine ( theme ) from George**

**( source ). ( identify the semantic roles for the underlined words ) .**

**a magazine ( theme )**

**from George ( source ).**

**3- Antonyms are two or more words with very closely related meanings. ( True - False )**

**4- The term ''Context'' is divided into two types ,**

**Linguistic context ( co-text ) and Physical context .**

**Q4 : Match between the following : (4M)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Lexical relations** |
| **1- Male ; female B** | **A : Homophones** |
| **2- Table ; chair D** | **B: Antonyms** |
| **3- Meat ; meet A** | **C: Homonyms** |
| **4- Pupil at school; Pupil in the eye C** | **D: Collocation** |

**Sample 2**

**Q1) Define the following terms : (6M)**

**1-Conceptual meaning : covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word. It is the type of meaning that dictionaries are designed to describe.**

**2-Semantic features : are basic elements used in the analysis of the components of word meaning ( e.g. +human , - human )**

**3-Pragmatics : is the study of speakers' meaning . It refers to the study of '' invisible meaning '' and how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written .**

**Q2) With examples , discuss ''antonymy'' as a lexical relation : ( 4 M )**

**Antonyms are two words with opposite meanings. Some common examples are the pairs:**

**alive / dead , big / small, fast / slow, happy / sad,**

**hot / cold, long / short, male / female, married / single, old / new, rich / poor, true / false.**

**Antonyms are usually divided into two main types, "gradable" (opposites along a scale) and "non-gradable" (direct opposites). Gradable antonyms, such as the pair big / small, can be used in comparative constructions like :**

**I'm bigger than you and**

**A pony is smaller than a horse.**

**Also, the negative of one member of a gradable pair does not necessarily imply the other. For example, the sentence My car isn't old, doesn't necessarily mean My car is new.**

**With non-gradable antonyms (also called "complementary pairs"), comparative constructions are not normally used. We don't typically describe someone as deader or more dead than another. Also, the negative of one member of a non-gradable pair does imply the other member. That is,**

**My grandparents aren't alive .**

**does indeed mean**

**My grandparents are dead.**

**Other non-gradable antonyms in the earlier list are the pairs:**

**Male / female, married / single and true / false.**

**Reversive Antonyms :This type means "do the reverse." Other common examples are :**

**Enter / exit , pack / unpack , lengthen / shorten ,**

**raise / lower , tie / untie.**

**Q3 ) . Do as required : (6M)**

**1- The entity that is involved in or affected by the action is called the ---------- . ( theme ; agent ; source ; instrument )**

**2- Inference is additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant . ( True - False )**

1. **The boy cut the rope with an old razor ( instrument ).**

**( identify the semantic roles for the underlined words ) .**

**4- Deictic expressions are classified into Person deixis , Spatial deixis, and Temporal deixis . (Fill in the blanks )**

**Q4 : Match between the following : (4M)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Lexical relations** |
| **1- Salt ; pepper D** | **A : Hyponyms** |
| **2- Bank ( of a river) ;**  **Bank ( financial institution ) C** | **B: Homophones** |
| **3- Animal ; horse A** | **C: Homonyms** |
| **4- right ; write B** | **D: Collocation** |