

ENG502 Quiz 03

1. In syntax, connotative meaning is also called _____ meaning. **(associative)**
2. The set of possible expressions in a given language may or may not be infinite; the actual set of all expressions ever uttered is going to be _____. **(finite)**
3. Deep and surface structures are often used as terms in a simple _____ opposition. **(binary)**
4. The deep structure is a/an _____ level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural are represented. **(abstract)**
5. In semantics, the associative or _____ meaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understandings of the speaker. **(connotative)**
6. A sentence has a noun phrase and a _____ phrase. **(verb)**
7. Curly brackets in syntactic analysis indicate that only _____ of the elements enclosed within the curly brackets must be selected. **(one)**
8. In semantics, the study of the tune and rhythm of speech is called _____. **(prosody)**
9. In the sentence 'Mary put out the fire.' particle movement is _____. **(optional)**
10. Phrases can also be structurally _____. **(ambiguous)**
11. One of the properties of generative grammar is that grammar has _____ number of rules but is capable of producing _____ number of sentences **(finite, infinite)**
12. The grammar must be capable of showing how a single underlying abstract representation can become different _____ structures. **(surface)**
13. Recursive rules have the capacity to repeat or generate the _____ of a sentence more than once. **(structure)**
14. In grammar, a phrase or a clause that violates some grammar rule of a particular language is called a/an _____ phrase or clause. **(ill-formed)**
15. In semantics, _____ meaning is the type of meaning that comes from the context within which the sentence is used. **(propositional)**

16. In linguistics, _____ feature may indicate the attitude or mental state of the speaker. **(paralinguistic)**
17. In syntax, a _____ diagram is a static representation of the structure of the sentence shown at the bottom of the diagram. **(tree)**
18. In linguistics, prosody is concerned with the properties of _____ and larger units of speech. **(syllables)**
19. Phrases can also be structurally _____. **(ambiguous)**
20. In syntax, the most common way to create a visual representation of syntactic structure is _____ diagram. **(tree)**
21. The rules that relate the spoken form of sentence to their underlying meaning are called _____ rules. **(transformational)**
22. The sentence 'John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George.' Is tediously _____. **(recursive)**
23. De Saussure explained that the relationship between the signifier and _____ is an arbitrary one. **(signified)**
24. The set of possible expressions in a given language may or may not be infinite; the actual set of all expressions ever uttered is going to be _____. **(finite)**
25. In English, a _____ phrase consists of a preposition and a noun phrase. **(prepositional)**
26. In prosody, non-linguistic may indicate something about a _____ vocal physiology, state of health or emotional state. **(speaker's)**
27. In syntax, _____ grammar discusses rules which transform sentences from deep level to surface level. **(transformational)**
28. The symbol “()” used in syntactic description of a sentence indicate elements in a sentence. **(optional)**
29. In syntax, IC analysis stands for _____ analysis. **(Immediate Constituent)**
30. The word 'syntax' literally means 'putting together' or _____. **(arrangement)**
31. In Semantics, the concept is a minimal unit of meaning which could be called a/an _____ in the same way as the unit of sound is called a 'phoneme' in Phonology. **(sememe)**

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