



ENG508

Final-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Spring2026

1. Define Irony

Irony is a figure of speech in which the speaker means the opposite of the literal meaning, usually for humor or criticism.

2. Entailment

Sentence: **Amina's brother bought three horses.**

Possible entailments:

- Amina has a brother.
- Someone bought horses.
- Three horses were bought.
- The buyer was Amina's brother.

3. What is Intercultural Pragmatics?

Intercultural pragmatics studies communication between speakers from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

4. What is Politeness Theory?

Politeness Theory (Brown & Levinson) explains how people use language to protect their own and others' face during communication.

5. Three points on Focus for Exploration of Text

- Context
- Speaker intention
- Interpretation by hearer

6. Three Physical Acts

- Nodding
- Handshake
- Pointing

7. Fill in the blanks

- **Pragmatics** is concerned with production of implicature.
- **Q-Principle** is upper-bounding implicature.

Compilation

8. Given and New Information

Given information: Already known by the listener.

New information: Information introduced for the first time.

9. Examples

Model: Earth model (Globe)

Numerical: 15, 250, 1000

Conjunction: and, but, because

10. Three Features of Politeness

- Respect
- Face-saving
- Social harmony

11. Three Advices of Julie Karkes

- Raise pragmatic awareness.
- Practice assertive communication.
- Learn cultural communication norms.

12. Main Concern of Cross-cultural Pragmatics

Comparison of language use across different cultures.

13. Why Generalized Implicature?

Because it is understood without requiring special context.

Example:

"Some students passed."

Implicature:

Not all students passed.

14. Six Words Showing Relationship with Prior Discourse

- this
- that
- these

Compilation

- those
- former
- latter

15. Transactional Implicature

Implicature used to exchange information or complete a task.

16. Three Factors of Conversational Pragmatics

- Context
- Speaker intention
- Shared knowledge

17. Fragment (Pragmatics)

A fragment is an incomplete sentence that still conveys complete meaning in context.

Example:
"Coffee?"

18. Flouting Maxim Example

A: How was the movie?

B: Well, the popcorn was nice.

Flouts **Maxim of Relation**.

19. Five Speech Acts

- Assertives
- Directives
- Commissives
- Expressives
- Declaratives

20. What is CALL?

Computer Assisted Language Learning.

21. Conventional Implicature

Meaning attached to specific words independent of context.

Example:

"He is poor but honest."

"But" implies contrast.

22. Face in Politeness Theory

Face is a person's public self-image that they want others to respect.

23. Definite Expression

A referring expression that identifies a specific known entity.

Example:

"The teacher"

24. Calculability

The hearer can logically infer conversational implicature using context and Grice's maxims.

25. Constative

An utterance that describes or states facts and can be true or false.

26. England, India, Australia

Cross-cultural Pragmatics

27. Three Settings of Gender Enactment

- Home
- Workplace
- Educational institutions

28. Social Deixis

Words showing social relationship or status.

Examples:

Sir, Madam, Doctor

29. Uses of Computers in Linguistics

- Corpus analysis
- Translation

- Speech recognition

30. Types of Presupposition

Examples:

"The king of France is bald."

→ Existential

"John stopped smoking."

→ Lexical

"If Ali comes..."

→ Structural

31. Conversational Clues Showing Identity

- Accent
- Vocabulary
- Pronunciation

32. Conventional Implicature

Meaning associated with particular expressions regardless of context.

33. Four Categories of Speech Acts (Searle)

- Assertives
- Directives
- Commissives
- Expressives

34. Interlanguage Pragmatics (Fill in blanks)

Possible answers:

- Learners
- Second language
- Pragmatic competence
- Culture

35. Given & New Information

Same as Question 8.

36. Four Facets of Politeness

- Tact
- Generosity
- Approbation
- Modesty

37. Definitions

Endophoric: Reference inside the text.

Anaphoric: Refers backward.

Exophoric: Refers outside the text.

38. Definitions

Hyperbole: Deliberate exaggeration.

Metaphor: Implicit comparison.

Irony: Opposite meaning intended.

39. Speech Acts

Locutionary: Saying something.

Illocutionary: Intended function.

Perlocutionary: Effect on listener.

40. Raise Example

"Hina raised the car with a jack."

Entities:

- Agent: Hina
- Theme: Car
- Instrument: Jack

41. Creative and Productive Lexical Rule

Creative lexical rules generate new words.

Productive rules apply repeatedly to create acceptable new words.

42. Why Some Linguists Exclude Pragmatics?

Because pragmatics depends on context rather than purely linguistic rules.

43. Noam Chomsky Views

- Language is innate.
- Universal Grammar.
- Generative Grammar.

44. Three Major Approaches of Cognitive Behavior

- Cognitivism
- Behaviorism
- Constructivism

45. Conceptual Meaning

Dictionary or literal meaning of a word.

46. Difference: Linguistics vs Pragmatics

Linguistics

- Studies language system.

Pragmatics

- Studies meaning in context.

47. Agentive & Dative Cases

Agentive: Performer of action.

Dative: Receiver of action.

48. Collocation

Words that frequently occur together.

Example:

Strong tea

Compilation

49. Necessary & Sufficient Conditions

Necessary:
Must exist.

Sufficient:
Enough to define something.

50. Morphological Derivation

Formation of new words by adding prefixes or suffixes.

Example:
Happy → Happiness

51. Orthographic Words

Words separated by spaces in writing.

52. Linguistic Bonatizing

Austin organized a group of philosophers whose work is known as ordinary language philosophy. The prevailing method was _linguistic botanizing'; to see the distinctions made by ordinary language on the assumption that the way people speak makes many subtle distinctions, worthy of philosophical investigation. These philosophers were drawn into thinking about questions such as _what saying or stating involves' and _what else speakers do with language'.

53. Transitivity

Shows whether a verb takes an object.

Example:
Ali kicked the ball.

54. Difference

Agentive
Performs action.

Dative
Receives something.

55. Signified

The concept represented by a sign.

56. Three Features of Semantics

- Literal meaning
- Word meaning
- Sentence meaning

57. Mood (Semantics)

Mood expresses speaker's attitude.

Examples:

Declarative

Interrogative

Imperative

Long Questions

1. Vagueness – Concept

Vagueness occurs when a word or expression has unclear or imprecise boundaries, making it difficult to determine its exact meaning. Unlike ambiguity, vagueness has one general meaning but uncertain limits.

Examples:

- Ali is **tall**.
- She is **young**.

The exact meaning depends on context.

2. Deictic Fill in the Blanks (This/That/These/Those)

- **This** → Near (singular)
- **That** → Far (singular)
- **These** → Near (plural)
- **Those** → Far (plural)

Examples:

- **This** book is mine.
- **That** house is beautiful.
- **These** apples are fresh.
- **Those** mountains are high.

Compilation

3. Flouting of Maxims

Example	Maxim Flouted
"The food was... edible."	Quality
"Well, it's raining." (instead of answering)	Relation
Giving too much information	Quantity
Speaking unclearly	Manner

4. Enlist Five Conversational Analysis Constructs

- Turn-taking
- Adjacency pairs
- Preference structure
- Sequences
- Pauses/Overlaps/Backchannels

5. Types of Implicature

Generalized Conversational Implicature

- Understood without special context.

Particularized Conversational Implicature

- Requires specific context.

Conventional Implicature

- Attached to particular words.

Scalar Implicature

- Based on scales (some, all, many, few).

6. Five Thinkers of Pragmatics

- J. L. Austin
- John Searle
- H. P. Grice
- Stephen Levinson
- Noam Chomsky

7. Linguistic Devices through which Social Deixis is Accomplished

Social deixis is expressed through:

- Titles (Mr., Dr., Professor)
- Honorifics (Sir, Madam)
- Pronouns (tu, tum, aap)
- Kinship terms
- Formal vs informal address

8. Vagueness in Semantics and Pragmatics

Semantics

- Vagueness exists because word meanings have unclear boundaries.

Pragmatics

- Context helps listeners interpret vague expressions.

Example:
"He is old."

Meaning depends on context.

9. Husband–Wife Dialogue (Maxim Violation)

Example:

Husband:
"Did you pay the electricity bill?"

Wife:
"The weather is very nice today."

Violation:

Maxim of **Relation (Relevance)** because the response is unrelated.

10. Positive and Negative Politeness

Positive Politeness

- Shows friendliness.
- Builds relationships.

Compilation

Example:

"You did a great job!"

Negative Politeness

- Shows respect for freedom.

Example:

"Could you please help me?"

11. Difference between Structural and Lexical Ambiguity

Structural Ambiguity

Caused by sentence structure

One sentence has two grammatical interpretations

Example: I saw the man with a telescope.

Lexical Ambiguity

Caused by word meaning

One word has multiple meanings

Example: Bank

12. Maxims with Reasons

Quantity

Provide required information.

Quality

Speak truth.

Relation

Be relevant.

Manner

Be clear and orderly.

13. Charles Morris' Views on Pragmatics

Charles Morris divided Semiotics into:

- Syntax
- Semantics
- Pragmatics

According to him, pragmatics studies the relationship between signs and their users.

14. Causative Verb

A causative verb expresses causing someone or something to perform an action or change state.

Examples:

- The road widened.
- The council widened the road.
- The teacher opened the door.
- The mother broke the stick.

15. Productive Aspects of Lexical Rules

Lexical rules are productive because they:

- Create new words.
- Expand vocabulary.
- Apply repeatedly.
- Follow predictable patterns.

Examples:

teach → teacher

happy → happiness

16. Utterance with Two Examples

An utterance is any spoken or written expression produced by a speaker in a particular context.

Examples:

- "Hello!"
- "I am reading."

17. Syntagmatic Relation

A syntagmatic relation exists between words that occur together in a sequence.

Examples:

- strong tea
- red car
- write a letter

These are horizontal relationships between words.

18. Linguistic Relativity

The Sapir–Whorf Hypothesis states that language influences the way people think and perceive the world.

Main idea:

Different languages may lead speakers to understand reality differently.

19. Morris Swadesh's View about Core Vocabulary

Morris Swadesh proposed that every language has a core vocabulary of basic words that are common, stable, and useful for comparing languages.

20. Fill in the Blanks (Thematic Roles)

- The person who receives benefit → **Beneficiary**
- The object used to perform an action → **Instrument**

Example:

Ali cut bread with a knife.

Instrument = knife

21. Advantages of Collocation

- Makes language natural.
- Improves fluency.
- Increases vocabulary.
- Enhances writing and speaking.
- Helps learners choose correct word combinations.

Example:

✓ Strong tea

✗ Powerful tea

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Compilation