

۱. Explain the concept of recursion in syntax. Why is it important?
۲. What is the difference between phrase structure rules and transformational rules in generative grammar?
۳. What is semantics, and what does it study?
۴. What is the difference between sense and reference in semantics? Give examples.
۵. Explain the concepts of hyponymy, synonymy, and antonymy, and provide examples of each.
۶. What is a semantic feature, and how can semantic features be analyzed to understand the meaning of words used to analyze the meaning of words?
۷. What is pragmatics, and how does it differ from semantics?
۸. Explain Grice's Cooperative Principle and its maxims.
۹. What are speech acts? Give examples of different types of speech acts (e.g., directives, commissives).
۱۰. What is deixis? Give examples of different types of deictic expressions.
۱۱. Describe the difference between first language acquisition and second language acquisition.
۱۲. What is the critical period hypothesis in language acquisition?
۱۳. What are some common stages in the acquisition of morphology and syntax by children?
۱۴. What is sociolinguistics, and what does it study?
۱۵. Explain the concept of language variation, giving examples of regional and social dialects.

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۱. Explain the concept of recursion in syntax. Why is it important? • Recursion is the ability to use a finite set of rules to generate an infinite number of sentences. It is important because it allows humans to generate a limitless number of sentences from a finite set of rules.

۲. What is the difference between phrase structure rules and transformational rules in generative grammar? • Phrase structure rules (PSRs) are used to generate the initial structure of a sentence. Transformational rules (TRs) are used to modify the structure of a sentence. TRs operate on phrase structures to change them (e.g., moving elements, deleting elements, inserting elements).

What is semantics, and what does it study?

Semantics is the study of the relationship between words, phrases, sentences, and their meanings.

What is the difference between sense and reference in semantics? Give examples.

Sense is the meaning of a word or phrase, independent of context. Reference refers to the actual thing or entity in the world that a word or phrase denotes. Example: The sense of "president" is the role or concept of being the head of a country. The reference of "the president of the United States" would be the specific individual currently holding that office.

Explain the concepts of hyponymy, synonymy, and antonymy, and provide examples of each.

Hyponymy: A relationship where one word is a subset of another. Example: "dog" is a hyponym of "animal".

Synonymy: A relationship where two words have the same or very similar meanings. Example: "happy" and "joyful".

Antonymy: A relationship where two words have opposite meanings. Example: "hot" and "cold".

What is a semantic feature, and how can semantic features be used to analyze the meaning of words?

Semantic features are used to analyze the semantic properties of words. For example, the word "man" might be analyzed as having the features [+human], [+male], [+adult].

What is pragmatics, and how does it differ from semantics?

Pragmatics is the study of how context influences the meaning of words and sentences. Unlike semantics, which focuses on the literal meaning of words and sentences, pragmatics considers how meaning is influenced by factors such as speaker intentions, social context, and background knowledge.

Explain Grice's Cooperative Principle and its maxims.

Grice's Cooperative Principle states that participants in a conversation generally try to be informative, truthful, relevant, and clear. Its maxims are:

Maxim of Quantity: Make your contribution as informative as is *
 .required, but not more informative than is required
 to make your contribution one that is Maxim of Quality: Try *
 true (do not say what you believe to be false or that for which you
 .(lack adequate evidence
 .Maxim of Relation (Relevance): Be relevant *
 Maxim of Manner: Be perspicuous (avoid obscurity of *
 .(iguity, be brief and orderlyexpression, amb

What are speech acts? Give examples of different types of .⁹

.(speech acts (e.g., directives, commissives
 .egaugnal hguorht demrofrep snoitca era stca hceepS •
 :Examples

he hearer to do Directives: Attempts by the speaker to get t *
 something (e.g., ordering, requesting, advising). "Clean your
 "!room

Commissives: Commitments by the speaker to future actions *
 e.g., promising, threatening, offering). "I promise to be there on)
 ".time

speaker's feelings (e.g., thanking, Expressives: Express the *
 ".apologizing, congratulating). "I'm so sorry for your loss

Declarations: Change the state of affairs in the world (e.g., *
 declaring war, naming a ship). "I now pronounce you husband and
 ".wife

deixis? Give examples of different types of deictic What is .¹⁰ •
 .expressions

si gninaem esohw sesarhp dna sdrow ot srefer sixieD •
 dependent on the context of the utterance. Types of deictic
 :expressions

.(Person deixis: Pronouns (I, you, he, she *
 ial deixis: Adverbs of place (here, there), demonstratives Spat *
 .(this, that)
 .Temporal deixis: Adverbs of time (now, then), tense markers *

Describe the difference between first language acquisition and .¹¹
 .second language acquisition

acquisition occurs with native speakers and is First language*
 usually acquired more naturally and implicitly. Second language
 acquisition differs because it is non native language and is usually
 .more explicit

?itionWhat is the critical period hypothesis in language acquis .¹²

• detimil a si ereht taht setats sisehtopyh doirep lacinirc eht
window of time during which language acquisition is easiest and
most effective (usually thought to be from birth to around puberty).
After this period, learning a language becomes more difficult.

What are some common stages in the acquisition of morphology and syntax by children?

Common stages include: babbling, one-word stage, two-word stage, telegraphic speech and multiword stage.

What is sociolinguistics, and what does it study?

Sociolinguistics examines how language varies across different social groups and contexts.

Explain the concept of language variation, giving examples of regional and social dialects.

Language varies among different groups of speakers. Regional dialects are variations in language that are associated with geographical regions. For example, different vocabulary in America vs UK, accents. Social dialects are variations in language that are associated with social groups (e.g., class, ethnicity, gender).