

- Illocutionary force: The effect the speaker wants to create on the addressee
–It's hot in here.
- Illocutionary force depends on the context.

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Which of the following is NOT a perlocutionary verb?

- 1) Convincing 2) Persuading
- 3) Forbidding 4) Surprising

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Which of the following is True?

- 1) A statement that can be said to be true or false is a performative.
- 2) The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance
- 3) Based on Speech Act theory, the only linguistically interesting function of language is making true or false statements.
- 4) Perlocutionary acts are "acts which have an effect which is an intended, but not necessary consequence of performing the illocutionary act."

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Which of the following is a case of presupposition?

- 1) Possibly the king of France is bald. There is a king of France
- 2) The president was assassinated. The president is dead.
- 3) Mary broke the window. The window broke.
- 4) John hit Kim. Kim was hit by John.

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با توجه به دو جمله «الف و ب»، کدام گزینه صادق است؟
 الف: معذرت می‌خواهم، می‌دونید هتل استقلال کجاست؟
 ب: بله البته، می‌دونم کجاست.

- (۱) در کلام فرد الف وجهه مثبت و در کلام فرد ب وجهه منفی وجود دارد.
 (۲) در کلام فرد الف وجهه منفی و در کلام فرد ب وجهه مثبت وجود دارد.
 (۳) فرد ب کنش مستقیم کلامی فرد الف را کنش غیرمستقیم تلقی کرده است.
 (۴) فرد ب کنش غیرمستقیم کلامی فرد الف را کنش مستقیم تلقی کرده است.

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Words are deictic if their semantic meaning is fixed -----.

- 1) even when they are moved within a sentence
- 2) but their denotational meaning varies depending on time and/or place
- 3) and can be used to convey the same connotation regardless of their context of use
- 4) although they may not retain the same semantic features when used in varying contexts

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Which of the following best describes an inference?

- 1) Additional information used by a reader or listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant
- 2) An assumption by a speaker or writer about what is true or already known by the listener or reader
- 3) An act by which a speaker or writer uses language to enable a listener or reader to identify someone or something
- 4) The analysis of speaker meaning and identification of how more is communicated than is said

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