



Försättsblad Prov Original

Kurskod	Provkod	Tentamensdatum
E N 0 0 8 G	M 2 1 0	2 0 1 8 - 0 3 - 2 9
Kursnamn	Engelska GR (C)	
Provnamn	Språkvetenskaplig teori	
Ort	Sundsvall	
Termin	V18	
Ämne	Engelska	

Exam: English C – Linguistic Theory

Part 1: Terminology (10p)

Give the term/name/concept that is defined in the following statements:

1. The mental capacity that enables speakers to form grammatical sentences.
(grammatical competence)

2. The third mode of linguistic communication, apart from speaking and writing.
(signing)

3. *My mouth was on fire after the spicy meal* is an example of this. (metaphor)

4. Sentences consist of organized groups of words that are called ...
(constituents)

5. An embedded clause may be introduced by a word that would not occur if the clause stood as an independent sentence. What is such a word called?
(subordinator)

6. The emotional connotation that is attached to words and utterances.
(affective meaning)

7. The branch of semantics that deals with word meaning.
(lexical semantics)

8. Part/whole relationship, as between *arm* and *hand*, *elbow*, *forearm* and *wrist*.
(meronymy/meronymic relationship)

9. The classification of languages according to their structural characteristics.
(language typology)

10. The term used to describe how adults talk to very small children. (baby talk)

Part 2: True/False Statements (10p)

Read the statements below and cross the appropriate "TRUE" or "FALSE" box.

STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE
1. Speakers' ability to identify the sound segments in the words of their language is called <i>displacement</i> .		X
2. The following are adverbs: <i>swiftly, brightly, then, here, soon</i> .	X	
3. The following phrase is an example of structural ambiguity: <i>gullible men and women</i> .	X	
4. If an utterance indicates something about the speaker's profession or ethnicity, this can be called <i>social meaning</i> .	X	
5. <i>Verdictives</i> commit a speaker to a course of action: promises, pledges, threats, vows.		X
6. The maxims of quantity, relevance and manner were formulated by J. L. Austin.		X
7. Speech events need not involve speaking. A shopping list is also a speech event.	X	
8. In the course book, the organization of conversation is discussed in terms of taking the floor and taking breaks.		X
9. All languages are equally challenging for a child to learn.	X	
10. English-speaking children overgeneralize, for example, past tense verbs and say: <i>eated, falled, runned</i> , and so on.	X	

Part 3: Paragraph Answers (20p)

Answer FOUR of the following questions. Your answer should include the most important details but at the same time be concise. The space provided indicates the recommended length for each answer. Each of the four questions you answer is worth 5 points.

1. Discuss the importance of metaphor in everyday language according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), illustrating with your own examples.
2. Describe the *prescriptive* and *descriptive* schools of grammar, using examples to illustrate the differences between them.
3. Describe what is meant by the terms homonymy and polysemy and use examples to illustrate how it may be difficult to distinguish between them.
4. Explain what is meant by syntactic and lexical ambiguity, and show the difference between them, using examples.
5. What kind of things does the course book tell us about the organization of conversation? Define some terminology and illustrate with examples.
6. Outline Grice's Co-operative Principle, and explain his four Maxims, illustrating with examples.
7. To what extent does a child's language acquisition rely on adult input? Discuss.
8. Explain how different verb types affect verb phrase structure rules and illustrate with examples.

Answer to Question number _____

Answer to Question number _____

Answer to Question number _____

Answer to Question number _____

Total mark for exam (max 40) _____

Total mark for assignments (max 60) _____

Total (max 100) _____

Final Grade (A–F) _____