



Försättsblad Prov Original

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

Exam: English C – Linguistic Theory
Part 1: Terminology (10p)

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

1. The school of language that argues that 'standard' language is correct, and other varieties are deviant.

2. The morphological system in which each word tends to be a single isolated morpheme, such as Chinese.

3. Word classes that cannot have new words added to them.

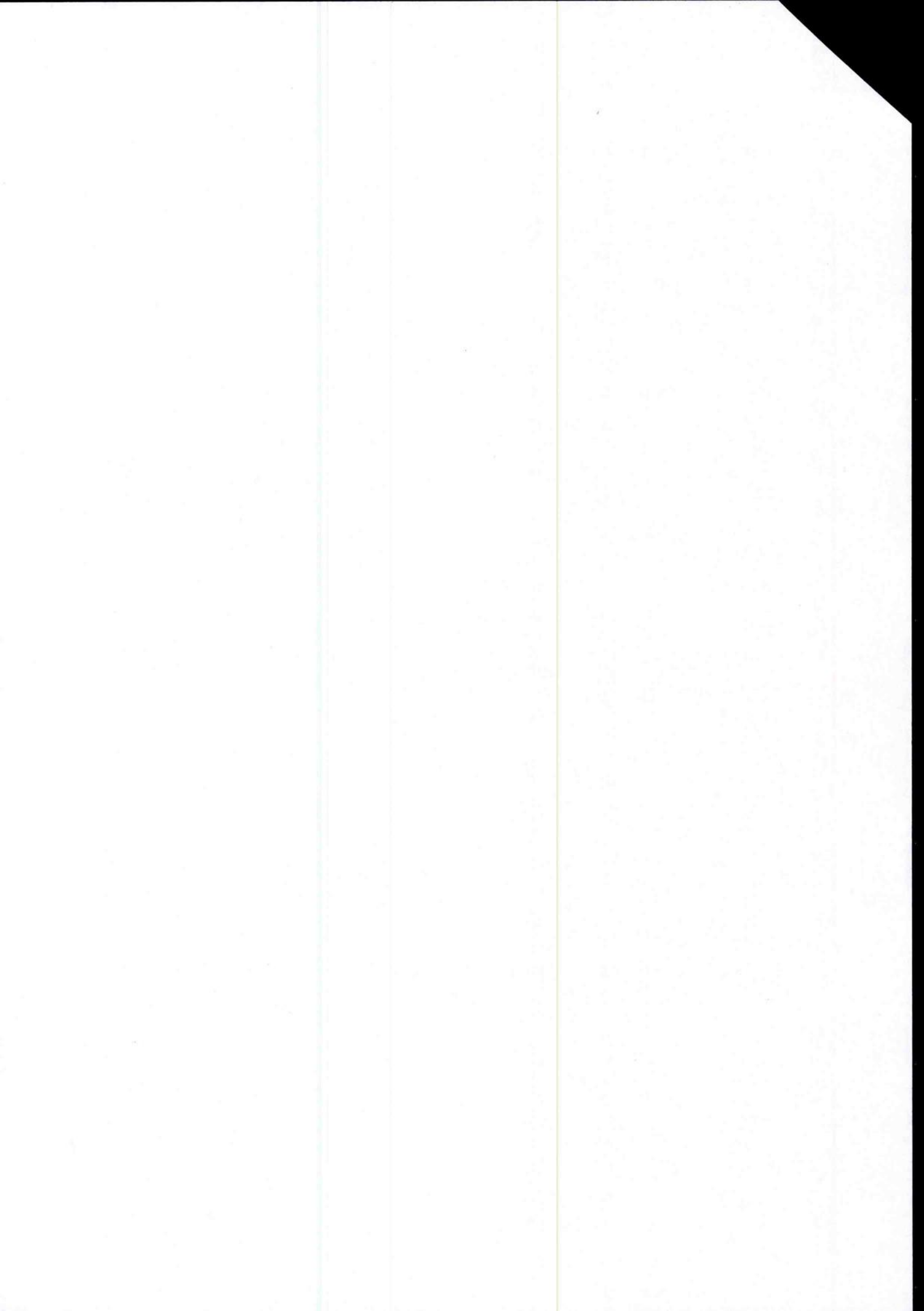
4. The process whereby a word is converted to another category without any changes to the form of the word, e.g. *update* = verb + noun.

5. Is *he hit the boy with the book* an example of lexical or syntactic ambiguity?

6. Words with the same spelling and / or pronunciation, but unrelated meanings, e.g. *can* = *be able to* and *can* = *container*.

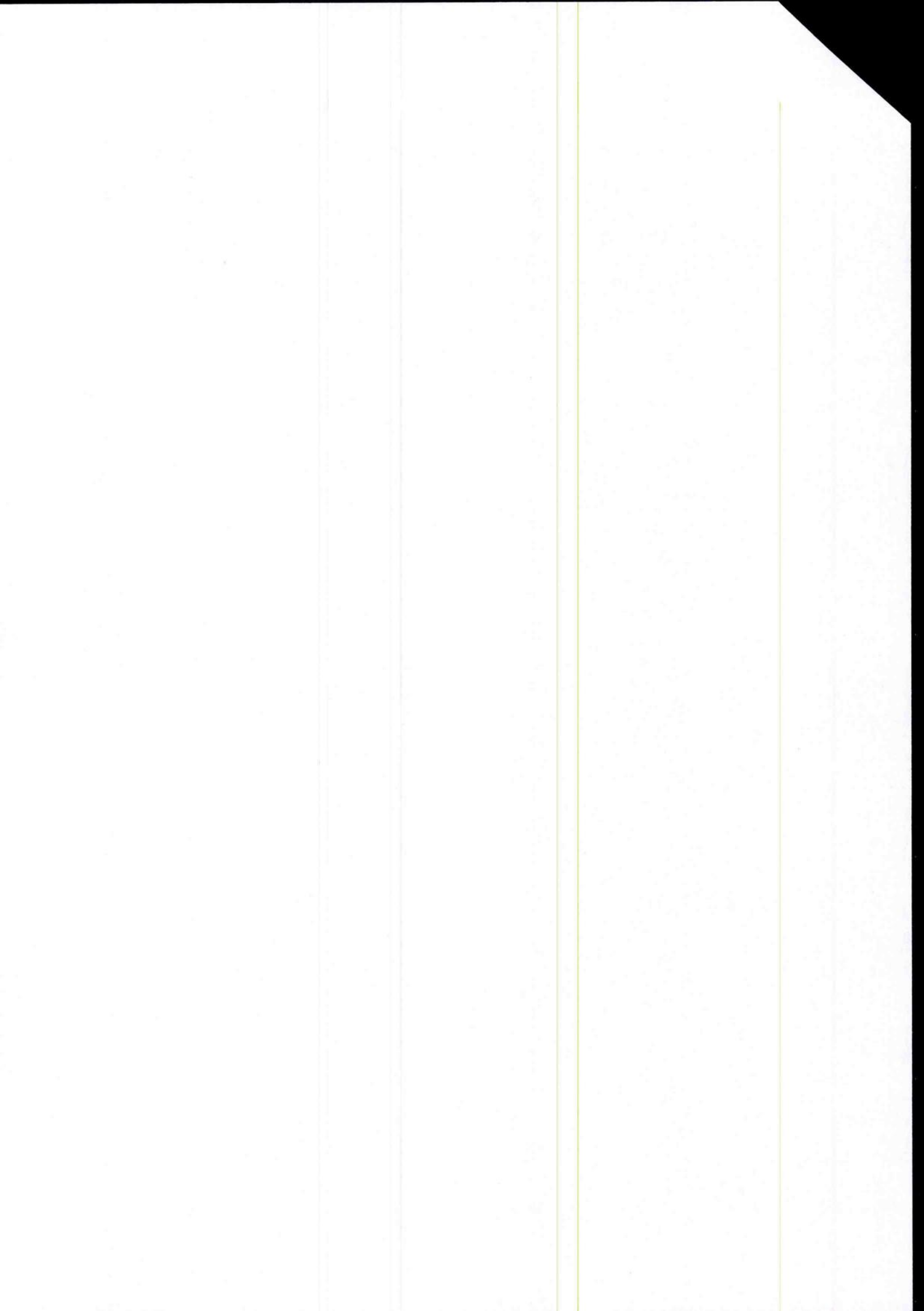
7. The term used for the best example of a category of meaning (*table* as an example of *furniture* would be one such example).

8. The intended meaning of a speech act.



9. The name usually given to the first stage of first language acquisition in children.

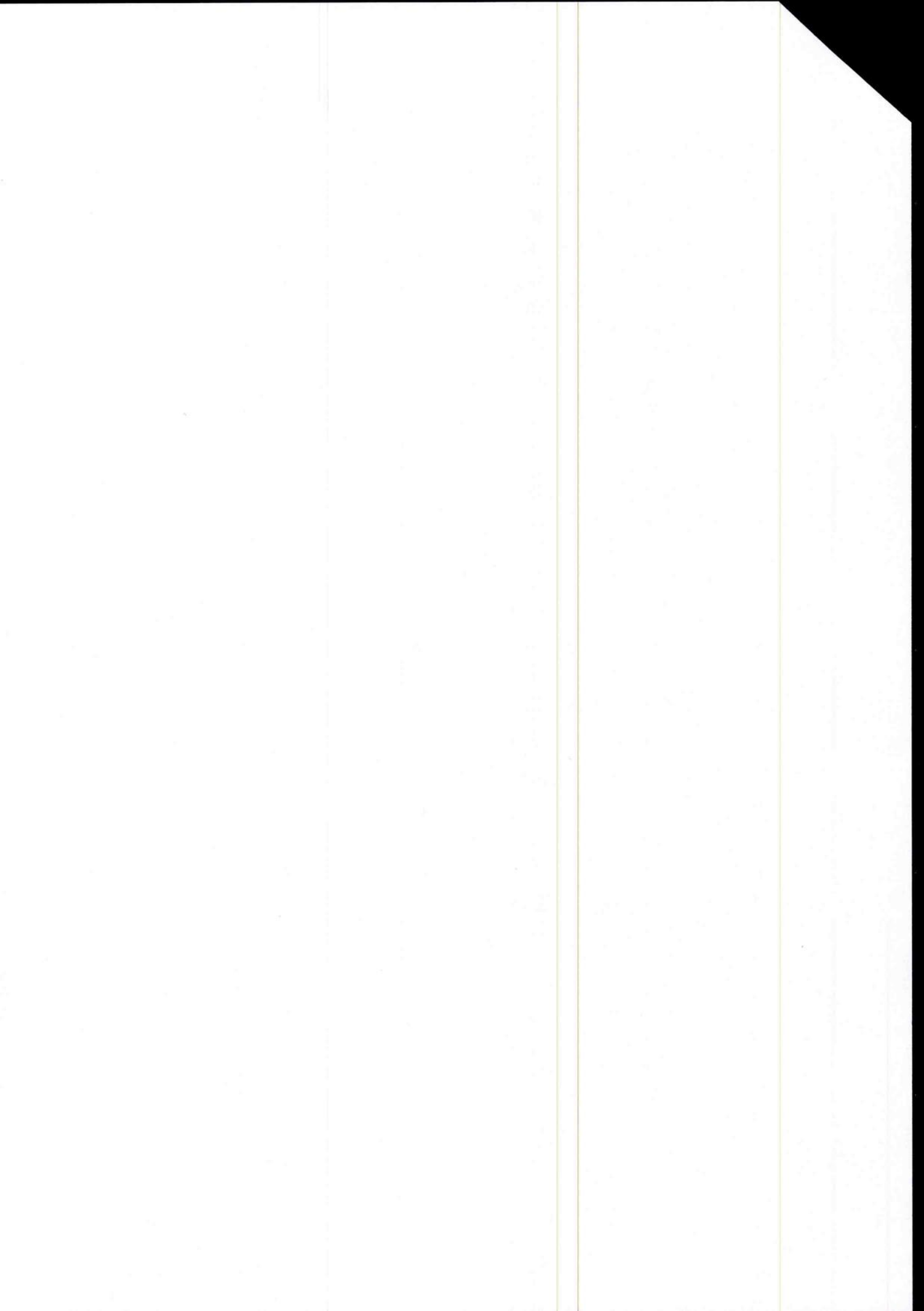
10. The kind of motivation you have if you want to learn a language to become part of the community that speaks that language.



Part 2: True/False Statements (10p)

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

STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE
1. The noun <i>inappropriately</i> includes three bound morphemes .		
2. [<i>The man she had seen stealing the car</i>] is an example of a complete noun phrase .		
3. Three of the most common word orders among world languages are SVO, OSV and VSO.		
4. Grice's Maxim of Relevance is violated when false information is given.		
5. The plurals <i>feet</i> and <i>women</i> are examples of inflectional morphology in English.		
6. The re-write rule VP → V NP applies to a ditransitive verb.		
7. <i>Radar</i> and <i>wi-fi</i> are both acronyms .		
8. <i>Toast</i> , <i>boil</i> , <i>fry</i> and <i>grill</i> are hyponyms of <i>cook</i> .		
9. <i>Alive</i> and <i>dead</i> are non-gradable antonyms .		
10. Positive politeness strategies include making offers, promises and jokes.		



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. Describe the *prescriptive* and *descriptive* schools of grammar, using examples to illustrate the differences between them.
2. To what extent is metaphor a part of everyday language? Discuss, using examples, with reference to Lakoff and Johnson (2003).
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. Using different verb types, construct five sentences in English and draw the appropriate tree diagrams for them.
5. Discuss different syntactic systems with reference to at least three different languages.
6. Describe the different types of politeness defined by Brown and Levinson, outlining the factors which affect a speaker's choice of politeness strategy.
7. Discuss types of mistakes children make when learning their first language and suggest why they make them, illustrating with examples.
8. Discuss the "innateness question" in first language acquisition, contrasting the views of Chomsky and the social interactionists.

Answer to Question number _____

