



Register Number:

Date:

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE- 27

M.A. ENGLISH - II SEMESTER

SEMESTER EXAMINATION: APRIL 2019

ENDE 8418 LINGUISTICS

TIME: 2 1/2 Hours

Max marks: 70

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper contains THREE printed pages.
 2. Answer all the questions.
-

1. Explain the ambiguity in the following sentences: (2x3=6)

- a. He greeted the woman with a flower.
- b. My kitchen rules.
- c. The chicken is ready to eat.

2. How are the words in each pair related? Explain briefly. (1x6=6)

- a. above-below
- b. hot-cold
- c. lawyer- attorney
- d. Monday-Tuesday
- e. Knight-night
- f. do-undo

3. Write a note in about 200 words on any two: (10x2=20)

- a. Tenses in English
- b. Word meaning
- c. Halliday's systemic functional grammar

4. What deictic expressions are used in :

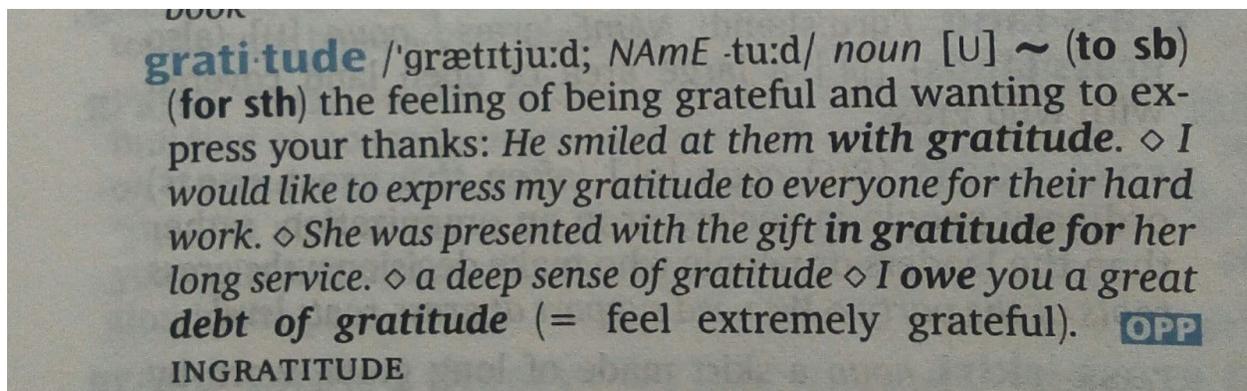
(1x4=4)

- a. Here they come!
- b. The boxes have arrived.
- c. Please don't bring food into the lab.
- d. Meet me at 4 in the evening.

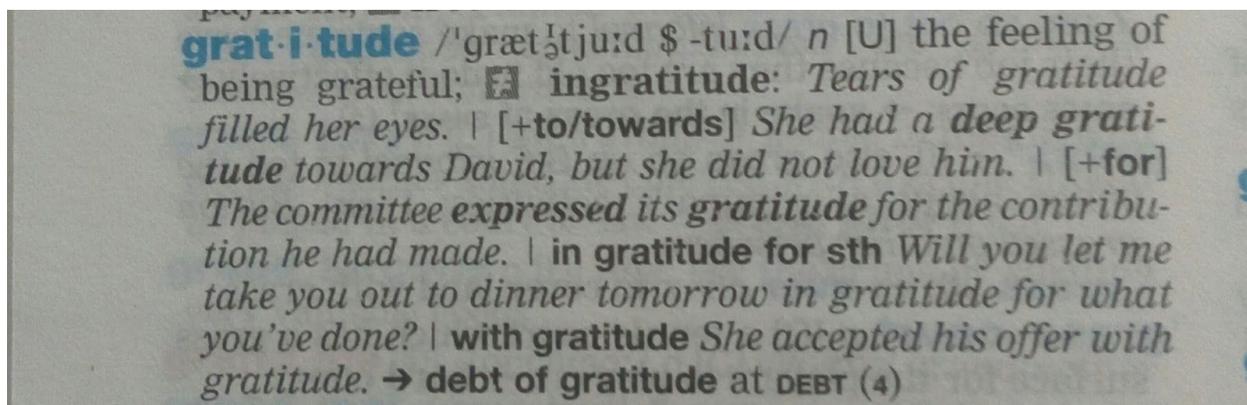
5. Given below are meanings of the word *gratitude* from different dictionaries. Compare the entries. How informative and user-friendly are they? What does it tell you about dictionaries in general?

(6)

- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary



- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English



- Reader's Digest Word Power Dictionary

gratitude noun thankfulness; appreciation of kindness

ORIGIN - Latin *gratitudo*, from *gratus* 'pleasing, thankful'

6. Discuss Semantic roles with examples. What significance does it have in sentence construction? (8)

7. Imagine you are tasked with writing a grammar book for high school students. How would you go about it? What changes would you make to an existing grammar book? You may use your knowledge of Universal Grammar, and the distinction between Traditional and Modern Grammar to answer the question. (15)

8. Read the passage given below and explain the ideas of coherence and cohesion. (5)

Karl Marx's political thought called Marxism is the most vital political philosophy of nineteenth century world. It not only made the conservative world topsy-turvy but created a practical way of politico-economic life in Russia and China, but also served as the model for the toiling mass of the third world, who took it as a way to end poverty, injustice and exploitation of all types. For them, Marxism stood as a symbol of progress and advancement.

According to V. I. Lenin: "Marxism is not a dogma, but a guide to action." Marxism continued and completed the main ideological currents of the nineteenth century belonging to the three most advanced countries of mankind.

V. I. Lenin was the greatest political figure after Napoleon the Great to deflect the political course of world history. He was a disciple and follower of Karl Marx, but not a blind follower. While Marx was a theoretician, Lenin gave a practical application of Marxism. In so doing, it is but natural that he would deviate from his preceptor in many respects.

He was not only a great interpreter of Marx but he, at the same time, extended the scope of Marxism with changes where necessary. This difference rather constitutes Lenin's contribution to Marxism.

Marx believed that there are two stages of communism. The first stage consists of the overthrow of the capitalists and the establishment instead of the rule of the proletariat class. In this stage the class-struggle subsists and is remarkable for the dictatorship of the proletariats.

In the final stage, socialism comes to stay when everybody gets his share "**from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs.**" But according to Lenin, the first stage of Marxist communism is really socialism because at that stage the aims of socialism is achieved with the socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange of commodities. So Lenin is more precise and less dogmatic than Marx.

