



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.

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**1. Explain briefly the lexical relation between words in each pair. (1x5=5)**

- a. up-down
- b. tulip-flower
- c. main-mane
- d. remember- forget
- e. act-acting

**2. Use tree diagrams to show the structure of the following sentences: (1x5=5)**

- a. Harry broke the vase.
- b. John had seen the boy at school yesterday.
- c. My bedroom is under the stairs.
- d. I could eat a horse.
- e. Samantha lives in the house near the old bank.

**3. How can the 'oddity' in the following sentences be explained? (6)**

My dog reads the newspaper everyday.  
The slipper saw him partying with the girls.  
The old man the boat.

**4. Write short notes on any 4 of the given topics: (4x5=20)**

- a. Speech act
- b. Reference
- c. Aspect

- d. The co-operative principle
- e. Transitivity

**5. What is synonymy? Are the following pairs of sentences synonymous? (5)**

- a. The thief tried to hide the evidence.  
The thief tried to conceal the evidence.
- b. We'll meet on Wednesday.  
We'll meet on Thursday.
- c. I almost fell over.  
I nearly fell over.
- d. Kevin took his jacket off.  
Kevin took off his jacket.

**6. Given below are meanings of the word *perspire* from different dictionaries. Compare the entries. How informative and user-friendly are they? What does it tell about dictionaries in general? (6)**

- **perspire** *verb* give out sweat through the pores of the skin.  
ORIGIN - Latin *perspirare*, from per- 'through' + spirare 'breathe'

(Reader's Digest Word Power Dictionary)

- **perspire** /pə'spaɪə(r); NAmE pə'r's-/  
verb [V] (formal) to produce sweat on your body  
SYN: sweat

(Oxford advanced Learner's Dictionary)

- **per.spire** /pə'ˌspaɪə \$ pə'r'spaɪr/  
v[ɪ] *formal* if you perspire, parts of your body become wet, especially because you are hot or have been doing hard work;  
=sweat: Willie was **perspiring heavily**.

(Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)

**7. Read the extract from *A critique of Noam Chomsky's Transformational Generative Grammar* and answer the following questions in 250 words. (15)**

All said and done, the behaviourist based their philosophy on 'habit formation' from experience. The implication is that language acquisition as well as competence in the native language can only be gained from experience arising from environmental interactions over a period of time. This is however

a contradistinction to Chomskyan beliefs which is informed by the mentalist philosophy of 'innateness' of the basic grammatical rules of phonology, syntax, and morphology in the human brain. According to mentalists and nativists, humans are biologically wired to learn language at a particular time in a particular way; Chomsky however referred to this special innate mechanism as Language Acquisition Device (LAD), a language-learning mechanism embodying knowledge about the general nature of grammars.

**Think about the last language you learned. How much of the learning was based on your innate ability? Was there any influence from environmental factors? Based on your experience, give your views on the various factors that contribute to language learning.**

**8. Read the passage given below and explain the ideas of coherence and cohesion. Is the given extract taken from the beginning or end of a longer piece? Pick out evidences from the passage to justify your answer. (8)**

Lenin 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 constitutes Lenin's contribution to Marxism. According to Lenin, the first stage of Marxist communism is really socialism because at that stage the aims of socialism are achieved with the socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange of commodities. So Lenin is more precise and less dogmatic than Marx.

In the second place, Lenin simplified Marx's theory of revolution. According to Marx, a revolution may be violent or peaceful in its method. Differing from Marx, Lenin was volatile in his approach to revolution stating that a revolution must essentially be violent as it actually had been with regard to the French Revolution, Russian Revolution and the Chinese Revolution, all of which were marked by violence and bloodshed.

In the third place, Lenin was a great organiser and he gave all emphasis on the communist to act as the vanguard of communism. Marx appeared to be rather loose in his organisational side. He wanted that the mass people and the working class will lead the communist state.

In the fourth place, Lenin gave prominence to the peasantry of Russia in the national mainstream. But Marx relied on the working class alone for the working and success of communism. Lenin, on the other hand, was convinced that no revolution was possible without the support of the Russian peasantry.

His slogan was "Land to the peasants". Lenin wanted to strengthen the communist base in Russia instead of spreading it outside. That Russia did not collapse in the capitalist surrounding was a personal achievement of Lenin.

