

features as tone, intonation, other than separate sound segments.

10. We make language manifest through pronunciation and spelling, that is to say, through spoken and written

II. Short answer questions. (50 points)

1. Explain what are *design features* of languages.
2. Define the Halliday's term *language as social semiotic*.
3. How does *langue* differ from *parole*, as defined by Saussure?
4. What is Saussure's synchrony-diachrony distinction of language studies?
5. Explain the concept of *type* and *token*.
6. Provide two examples of alveolar-fricative consonants, two alveolar-liquids, and one labial stop.
7. Explain and exemplify the concept of *allophone*.
8. In what is *derivation* different from *inflection* in morphology?
9. Illustrate the ambiguity of the expression "old men and women".
10. Explain briefly *cooperative principle* as described in pragmatics.

III. Essay questions. (80 points)

1. Discuss Chomsky's competence and performance distinction. (20 points)
2. Discuss and exemplify the paradigmatic relation of the English lexical system – hyponymy. (20 points)
3. Morphology and syntax together constitute the study of grammar. Discuss how these two components of grammar work together to make the complete language system. (20 points)
4. "The teacher might not be happy about it". Discuss the sentence in terms of reference, force and effect. (20 points)