Питання на екзамен

1. In Western linguistic tradition it is still fashionable to single out the morpheme as the minimal unit of communication. What is the problematic aspect underlying this methodology?
2. How can you prove that «washing machine» is a word? Supple some other similar cases of a two-unit word.
3. What is a difference between a word and a sentence?
4. What are the peculiarities of common literary and common colloquial words?
5. Do you think there are any situations when slang words would be suitable in the speech of an academic?
6. What definition of slang do you consider the most exhaustive? In what way does slang differ from colloquial words?
7. What are the spheres of application and usage of archaic, obsolete and poetic words? Can a word be simultaneously archaic and poetic?
8. Why is officialese so hard to read, understand and perceive for a foreign language learner?
9. What is the difference between slang, jargon and vulgar words? Can these terms be treated as synonyms?
10. Name the major landmarks of borrowings into English. What types of words were borrowed during these periods?
11. What are the formal signs of words borrowed from Latin, Greek, French, Scandinavian, Spanish, etc.?
12. What are the major types of assimilation? What do we call words that are completely non-assimilated? In what context are they predominately used? How would you characterize a person who uses such words?
13. Specify the reasons for borrowing words.
14. What spheres of life do international words tend to describe?
15. What is the smallest meaningful indivisible unit in language? In what way can the status of this unit vary?
16. Name the types of productive patterns in English.
17. What do the terms «aphaeresis», «syncope» and «apocope» refer to? Give examples.
18. Why does one and the same suffix or prefix can lend different meanings to the stem? What does it depend on?
19. Why is conversation so typical of English? What part of speech seems to be most prone to conversation?
20. What is the difference between semi-affixes and combining forms? Which type of morpheme is more productive in modern English and why?
21. What is blending? Specify the structural and semantic types of blends. Name all the possible reasons for their usage.
22. What are criteria for synonymy and what are the major types of synonyms?
23. Why are synonyms not always interchangeable in the context?
24. What part of speech is more prone to having synonyms?
25. What is the dominant synonym?
26. What are antonyms? What groups of antonyms can there be distinguished?
27. Define the term «paronym» and give examples of paronyms.
28. In what way does a phraseological unit differ from a word, a free word-combination, a sentence?
29. What is the relationship between phraseological units and proverbs?
30. What are the sources of phraseological units? How do they originate?