

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
DEEMED UNIVERSITY  
Pune - 411 006**

**M.A. in Linguistics  
Semester – I  
LNG – 101: Introduction to Linguistics  
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

**Time: Two and half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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**Section A**

**Marks-30**

**Answer three questions from Section A. Question (1) is compulsory.**

1. Consider the sounds [t, s, z] and [č, š, ž] in the following data from Southern Kongo, and answer the questions (a) – (c) below.
- |          |                  |            |             |
|----------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| [tobola] | ‘to bore a hole’ | [nselele]  | ‘termite’   |
| [čina ]  | ‘to cut’         | [lolonži]  | ‘to wash’   |
| [kesoka] | ‘to be cut’      | [zevo]     | ‘then’      |
| [nkoši]  | ‘lion’           | [ažimola]  | ‘alms’      |
| [zenga]  | ‘to cut’         | [nzwetu]   | ‘our house’ |
| [žima]   | ‘to stretch’     | [kunezulu] | ‘to heaven’ |
| [kasu]   | ‘emaciation’     | [tanu]     | ‘five’      |
| [čiba]   | ‘banaba’         |            |             |
- (a) Determine whether the sounds [t, s, z] and [č, š, ž] are allophones of a phoneme or represent different phonemes.
- (b) If phonemes - state the contrast.
- (c) If allophones - state the complementary distribution and the rules to derive the surface variants from the basic phonemes proposed.
2. Write a note on the acquisition of language by children.
3. Define the following concepts, citing examples for each:  
(i) Idiolect (ii) Regional Dialect (iii) Lingua Franca (iv) Slang (v) Standard
4. Explain Saussure's concept of ‘Language’ and his dichotomies, with the use of appropriate examples.
5. Discuss the design features of human languages given by Charles Hockett.

**Section B**

**Marks-15**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

1. Bilingualism and Multilingualism
2. Relation between speech and writing
3. Critical period hypothesis
4. Morphology based language typology of languages
5. Functions of human language according to Jakobson

**Section C**

**Marks-15**

**Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answers from the options provided.  
All questions are compulsory.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a biologically oriented area of studying language.  
(Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Neurolinguistics)
2. The unconscious knowledge about language that a speaker has about his/her language is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Performance, Information, Competence)
3. Linguistics is interested in providing \_\_\_\_\_ grammar of languages.  
(Prescriptive, Descriptive, General)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ Function of language, as given by Roman Jakobson, engages the Addressee directly and is best illustrated by vocatives and imperatives. (Phatic, Conative, Poetic)
5. Wernicke's area is associated with language \_\_\_\_\_. (production, analysis, comprehension)
6. Of the various forms of language, \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to hold more prestige.  
(Writing, Speaking, Signing)
7. In complex societies that use writing, the needs of communication encourage moves toward a single written norm, codified by governmental, educational, and literary institutions. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (Simplification, Standardization, Codification)
8. In linguistics, \_\_\_\_\_ is especially associated with the Prague school of linguists prominent since the 1930s. (Structuralism, Generativism, Functionalism)
9. As against the animal languages, human languages are transmitted \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Genetically, Culturally, Arbitrarily)
10. The physical realization of a distinct unit of sound is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Phoneme, Grapheme, Phone)
11. Code-mixing is a sociolinguistic phenomenon that functions at the level of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(morphemes, words, sentences)
12. Structural linguistics is an approach to linguistics originating from the work of the Swiss linguist \_\_\_\_\_. (Leonard Bloomfield, Ferdinand de Saussure, Roman Jakobson)
13. The *Aṣṭādhyāyī* by Pāṇini consists of 3,959 sutras or "rules" of Sanskrit morphology, syntax and semantics, distributed among \_\_\_\_\_ chapters. (Eight, Eighty, Hundred)
14. Languages such as Russian, Mandarin, and English are typologically \_\_\_\_\_ languages.  
(SOV, VOS, SVO)
15. Broca's area in the brain is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ of speech.  
(production, analysis, comprehension)

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**M.A. in Linguistics  
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**Section A**

**Marks-30**

**Answer three questions from Section A.**

**Question (1) is compulsory.**

1. Provide a description of the Cardinal vowels and illustrate your answer with appropriate examples.
2. Give an articulatory account of the Manners of Articulation and provide examples wherever possible.
3. What is Secondary articulation? Discuss Labialization, Palatalization, Velarization, and Pharyngalization in terms of Secondary articulation.
4. Explain the arrangement of the speech organs in the vocal tract and their use in the process of speech production.
5. Give an articulatory account of the various Places of Articulation, and illustrate your answer.

**Section B**

**Marks-15**

**Write short notes on any three of the following and illustrate your answers with examples wherever possible:**

1. Vocal tract
2. Co-articulation
3. Consonant and Vowel length
4. Sources of airstream
5. Fundamental frequency and Harmonics

**Section C**

**Marks-15**

**Based on their three-term definitions given below, identify the consonant and vowel sounds and provide their appropriate IPA symbols:**

1. Voiced      Alveolar      Tap
2. Voiced      Bilabial      Plosive

|    |           |               |             |
|----|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 3  | Voiceless | Velar         | Plosive     |
| 4  | Voiced    | Bilabial      | Nasal       |
| 5  | Voiced    | Velar         | Nasal       |
| 6  | Voiceless | Labiodental   | Fricative   |
| 7  | Voiced    | Dental        | Fricative   |
| 8  | Voiced    | Alveolar      | Fricative   |
| 9  | Voiced    | Post-Alveolar | Fricative   |
| 10 | Voiceless | Glottal       | Fricative   |
| 11 | Voiced    | Palatal       | Approximant |
| 12 | Voiced    | Palatal       | Fricative   |
| 13 | Front     | Mid-Open      | Unrounded   |
| 14 | Back      | Closed        | Rounded     |
| 15 | Back      | Mid-Open      | Rounded     |

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Term End Examination, November – 2016**

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**Section A**

**Marks-30**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following. Question no.1 is compulsory.**

**1.** Study the Turkish data and prepare a position class chart.

|       |            |                       |        |            |                       |
|-------|------------|-----------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------|
| i.    | el         | ‘The hand’            | xiv.   | evimiz     | ‘our house’           |
| ii.   | eller      | ‘hands’               | xv.    | evde       | ‘in the house’        |
| iii.  | elim       | ‘my hand’             | xvi.   | elimde     | ‘in my hand’          |
| iv.   | ev         | ‘the house’           | xvii.  | evlerimiz  | ‘our houses’          |
| v.    | eve        | ‘to the house’        | xviii. | evlerimden | ‘from my houses’      |
| vi.   | ellerimiz  | ‘our hands’           | xix.   | evleriniz  | ‘your(pl.) houses’    |
| vii.  | ellerimde  | ‘in my hands’         | xx.    | evim       | ‘my house’            |
| viii. | evlerde    | ‘in the houses’       | xxi.   | ellerimden | ‘from my hands’       |
| ix.   | evden      | ‘from the house’      | xxii.  | evler      | ‘houses’              |
| x.    | ellerim    | ‘my hands’            | xxiii. | eline      | ‘to your (sg.) hand’  |
| xi.   | ellerinize | ‘to your (pl.) hands’ | xxiv.  | ellerin    | ‘you (sg.) hands’     |
| xii.  | evlerim    | ‘my houses’           | xxv.   | elimden    | ‘from my hand’        |
| xiii. | elin       | ‘your (sg.) hand’     | xxvi.  | evine      | ‘to your (sg.) house’ |

2. Explain different kinds of grammar with suitable examples.

3. Write detail note on grammatical categories in Indian Tradition with suitable example.

4. Discuss construction, constituents, immediate and ultimate constituents with suitable tree diagram.

5. Make bracketing of following sentences.

- a. John has resigned today.
- b. I enjoyed playing.
- c. The boy scraped his leg and hurt himself.
- d. The boys may start smoking.

**Section B**

**15 Marks**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

1. Note on Nida's 3<sup>rd</sup> Principle with example
2. Insertion and omission
3. Exocentric and endocentric construction
4. Epenthesis
5. Syncretism

**Section C**

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory)**

**15 Marks**

1. No language has a trial number unless it has a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If a language has the category of Gender, it always has the category of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer below 2 questions on the basis of following statements.

/-iz/ after sibilants and affricats (s, z, ʃ, ʒ, dʒ, tʃ)

/-s/ after other voiceless consonants

/-z/ in all other cases. i.e. after all other voiced consonants.

3. What is the distribution of allomorph?
4. What is the allomorphic conditioning employed in the statements.
5. If forms which sound the same but differ in their meaning. What is the term use for these forms?
6. If forms which sound differ but same in their meaning. What is the term use for these forms?
7. If multiple morphemes are fused in a single form. These type of languages are called \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
8. What is the grammatical category of 'with' in below sentence.

John saw a girl with a telescope.

9. Which one is unacceptable sentences below? Why?

- a) the waiter made many requests.
- b) the waiter made a request
- c) the waiter made much request
- d) the waiter asked a question.

10. What is the basic feature of Endocentric construction.

11. How many morphemes are there in the word 'cut' in below sentence?

Last week, I cut the grass.

12. Give an example of internal sandhi.

13. Nida's 2nd principle is about \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning of allomorph.

14. Ultimate constituents cannot be a \_\_\_\_\_ and ultimate construction cannot be a \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Which branch of Linguistics studies word order.

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**Section A**

**Marks-30**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following**

1. What is semantics? Discuss the scope and importance of semantics study.
2. What do you understand by sense relations? Explain each of them with the help of suitable examples.
3. Define sentence, utterance and propositions with the help of suitable examples.
4. Write an essay on Relevance theory.
5. Discuss the Speech Act theory in detail.

**Section B**

**15 Marks**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

1. What is Deixis?
2. What is Implicature? Illustrate with the suitable examples.
3. Discuss the advantage of Componential Analysis in semantics.
4. Differentiate between Pragmatics and Semantics with scope of study.
5. Write a note on Ambiguity.

**Section C**

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory)**

**15 Marks**

1. The semantic relationship that exist between pairs of expressions such as : chair-furniture; dog-animal is known as :
  - a. Hyponymy
  - b. Synonymy
  - c. Antonymy
  - d. Homonymy
2. If and only if whenever a sentence S1 is true, the relation between S1 and S2 is also true, the relation between S1 and S2 is said to be of :
  - a. Presupposition
  - b. Complementarity
  - c. Meronymy
  - d. Entailment



3. In English 'buy' and 'sell' and 'buyer' and 'seller' are such pairs of words in the sense that if A buys good from B then one can B sells goods to A. The pairs of words are
  - a. Converse
  - b. Reverse
  - c. Directives
  - d. None of the above
  
4. "One knows word by the company that it keeps" (J.R. Firth). "The meaning of word is its use in the language" (L. Wittgenstein). These statements largely refer to....
  - a. The context of a word determines its meaning
  - b. The word determines its meaning
  - c. Reference of da word determines its meaning
  - d. No one knows who determines meaning of a word
  
5. The result or effects that are produced by means of saying constitute
  - a. Locutionary
  - b. Prelocutionary act
  - c. Illocutionary act
  - d. Speech act
  
6. In the sentence '*I saw a man with binoculars*'
  - a. There is no ambiguity
  - b. There is lexical ambiguity
  - c. There is structural ambiguity
  - d. There is phonological ambiguity
  
7. In the sentence: john Regrets that he could not go there, the verb regret
  - a. Asserts that the statement is correct
  - b. Presuppose the truth of the complement
  - c. Does not presupposes the truth of the complement
  - d. Does not assert that the statement is correct
  
8. The given pair of words is an example of: 'lend : borrow'
  - a. Reverse antonym
  - b. Gradable antonym
  - c. Converse antonym
  - d. None of the above
  
9. Identify the non-diectic expression among the following :
  - a. That book
  - b. Come here
  - c. The book
  - d. I am smart
  
10. Deixis :
  - a. Can be spatial and temporal reference
  - b. Can be tense and pronouns
  - c. Can be adverbs here-there; now-then, etc
  - d. All of the above
  
11. **Assertion-A:** The present king of India is bald.  
**Assertion-B:** The prime minister of India is a Sikh.
  - a. Only A has sense
  - b. Both A and B have reference and sense
  - c. Only A has both reference and sense

- d. Only B has both reference and sense
12. Identify an explicit performative speech act from the following:
- a. Rohan is a smart student
  - b. I promise to come early
  - c. Close the window
  - d. Smita is never on time
13. The English word 'through' and 'threw' are example of
- a. Homonyms
  - b. Homophone
  - c. Polysemy
  - d. None of the above
14. **Assertion-A:** A word is a hypernym of another if its semantic meaning is more general.  
**Assertion-B:** Hyponymy is a set of hierarchical relationships among words that stand in a superordinate - subordinate relationship.
- a. A is False, B is True.
  - b. Both A and B is False.
  - c. A is True, B is False
  - d. Both A and B are True.
15. 'Avoid ambiguity and obscurity' is
- a. Maxim of manner
  - b. Maxim of relation
  - c. Maxim of quantity
  - d. Maxim of quality

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