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-2019

Time: Two and half Hours   **Maximum marks 60**

Section A

                                                                              Marks -30

Answer <u>three</u> questions from Section A. Question (6) is compulsory.

1. How has the course 'Introduction to linguistics' changed your perception/s, notion/s towards human language? Write in detail.

2. How do we do phonemic analysis of an unknown language? Explain with examples.

3. Language, society and Culture are correlated. Do you agree? Why?

4. Discuss in detail both Jakobsonian and Hallidayan notions with respect to the functions of language.

5. What is generative linguistics? How has it contributed in our understanding of human language? Explain

6. This question is compulsory.

Tojolabal (Mexico). Consider the sounds [t^h] and [t] and determine whether they are allophones of the same phoneme, or represent two different phonemes. (For your information, the sound [t'] is glottalized and therefore different from both [t^h] and [t].) If the sounds are allophones of the same phoneme, determine whether they are in free variation or complementary distribution. If they are in complementary distribution, state rules. In any case, state the evidence that supports your analysis.

a. čitam	pig	b. makton	a patch
c. čatat^h	kind of plant	d. mut^h	chicken
e. potot'	kind of plant	f. nahat^h	long
g. tinan	upside down	h. ʔinat^h	seed

Answer any three. Explain the following Concepts in your own words. Present your answers and corroborate it with data wherever possible and/or required.

1. The relationship between language and race
2. Types of writing system
3. Phonological distribution
4. Sign & Symbol
5. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Section C

Marks-15

Pick-up the right answers from the options given below each question.

1. Who among these wrote the *Ashtadhyayi*?
   a) Patanjali
   b) Panini
   c) Noam Chomsky
   d) Kshetresa Chandra Chattopadhyaya

2. Which of these finds out how certain set of people use a language at a given time?
   a) Diachronic Linguistics
   b) Comparative Linguistics
   c) Synchronic Linguistics
   d) Historical Linguistics

3. Which of these is not a level of language?
   a) Phonology
   b) Grammar
   c) parody
   d) Semantics

4. Which of these terms refers to the study of speech sounds of a given language and their function within the sound system of that language?
   a) Phonetics
   b) Phonology
   c) Syntax
   d) Morphology

5. A relation between two speech sounds such that replacing one by the other makes a difference in the meaning of a word?

a) Phonemic
b) Allophonic
c) Morphophonemic
d) Phonetic

6. Which among the following focuses mainly on the importance of social context, usage, and the communicative function of the grammar. (Functionalism, Structuralism, Generativism)

    a) Psycholinguistics
    b) Neurolinguistics
    c) Functionalism
    d) Structuralism

7. A positional variant, specifically rule-governed and predictable in a particular linguistic environment is called

a) Phone
b) Phoneme
c) Allomorph
d) Allophone

8. Signifier and signified constitute …………………………………… (icon, index, sign)

9. Wernicke's area is associated with language _____. (production, analysis, comprehension)

10. Language teaching and language policies are areas studied under _____linguistics. (Forensic, Anthropological, Applied)

11. As against the animal languages, human languages are transmitted _____. (Arbitrarily, Genetically, Culturally).

12. The realization of a person's potential to speak a language is called _____. (Persistence, Prominence, Performance)

13. _____rules tell you how to speak or write, according to someone's idea of what is correct grammatically. (Prescriptive, Descriptive, Explorative).

14. Languages such as Japanese, Korean, and Mongolian are typologically _____ languages. (VOS, SOV,SVO)

15. _____ emphasizes the importance of social context, usage, and the communicative function of the grammar. (Functionalism, Structuralism, Generativism)

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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – I
LNG – 102: Phonetics
Term End Examination, November-2019

Time: Two and Half Hours   **Maximum Marks: 60**

Section A

Answer <u>three</u> questions. Present your answers and corroborate it with data wherever possible and/or required   **Marks- 30**

1. How is the human speech sound produced? Explain it in detail.

2. Which are the three branches of phonetics. Explain in detail.

3. Describe the organs of speech. Explain with examples how these organs facilitate and help the production of distinct speech sounds?

4. Write a detailed note on the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Give examples from your mother-tongue.

5. What is wave? Describe different kinds of waves.

6. What is Intonation? How does it differ from tone? Explain and present examples.

Section B

Explain/ Elaborate any three from the following. Present your answers and corroborate it with data wherever possible and/or required.   **Marks- 15**

1. Co-articulation
2. Voice onset time
3. Formants
4. Stress
5. Pulmonic Egressive airstream

Section C

For each of the following IPA descriptions, identify the sound and give the appropriate IPA symbol for it. (Part 1) **Marks-15**

a) Bilabial click

b) Voiced velar nasal

c) Low front vowel

d) Voiceless aspirated alveolar stop

e) Back close unrounded vowel

f) Devoiced alveolar trill

g) Voiced alveolar Tap

For each of the following IPA symbols, identify the sound and provide appropriate IPA description for it. (Part 2)

h) [ə]

i) [ʃ]

j) [ŋ]

k) [Pʰ]

l) [?]

Phonetically transcribe the following words:

m) Linguistics

n) Phonology

o) Psychology

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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – I
LNG – 103: Morphology & Syntax
Term End Examination, November – 2019

Time: Two and half Hours   **Maximum marks 60**

                                                              Section A   **Marks-30**

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

1.   Study the following data and find every single morpheme.

Ex 2: Michoacan Aztec: find every single morpheme in the data below.

1. nokali	'my house'	9. mopelomes	'your dogs'
2. nokalimes	'my houses'	10. ipelo	'his dog'
3. mokali	'your house'	11. pelo	'dog'
4. ikali	'his house'	12. nokwahmili	'my cornfield'
5. kali	'house'	13. mokwahmili	'your cornfield'
6. kalimes	'houses'	14. ikwahmili	'his cornfield'
7. nopelo	'my dog'	15. ikwahmilimes	'his cornfields'
8. mopelo	'your dog'	16. kwahmili	'cornfield'

2.   Draw constituency tree of the following sentences:

a) The king of England smokes Cuban cigars
b) John saw a girl with a telescope
c) John gave Mary a book
d) The man put the box in the garage
e) There is a packet of tea in the kitchen

3.   Explain the difference between concord, government and cross-reference with suitable examples.

4.   Discuss and distinguish allomorphy and morphophonemics.

5.   Define coordination and subordination. Explain the differences between them with suitable examples.

Answer any three short notes from the following:
    1.   Morphological types of languages
    2.   Item and arrangement model
    3.   Exocentric and endocentric construction
    4.   Overt and Covert marking
    5.   Concept of cross-reference

Section C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory)   **15 Marks**
1.   What is the type of morphology involve in /knife/ and /knives/?

Answer the following questions (from 2 to 5) on the basis of the given sentence.
     John lost his job while his wife won a lottery.
2.   What type of sentence is this ?
3.   How many independent clauses are there in the sentence ?
4.   What is the category of '**while**' ?
 5.   What is the subject in the sentence ?

 6.   Nida's 2nd principle is about _____ conditioning of allomorph.

7.   Ultimate constituents cannot be a _____ and ultimate construction cannot be a
      _____.

8.   In the sentence "The man in the black jeans met a young lady". The phrase "*in the black jeans*" functions as--------------------.

9.   Give an example of internal Sandhi ----------------------.

10.   *vəkil ʃəkil* is an example of _____.

11.   Make sentence on the basis of following rule :

      Det+N+Aux+V+Pron+N+Prep+Det+adj+N

12.   Make passive of the given sentence : " John made Mary the chairperson".

13.   Two forms with different sounds but with same meaning refer to a term _____.

14.   State the type of language in which multiple morphemes are fused in a single form.

15.   Morphology is concerned with the internal composition of a word. (True / False)

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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – I
LNG – 104: Semantics & Pragmatics
Term End Examination, November-2019

Time: Two and Half Hrs   **Maximum Marks 60**

Section A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following   **Marks 30**

1.   Compare the generation of implicatures in the Relevance theory with that in the Grecian theory .
2.   Write a detailed note on the speech act theory. What are the limitations of the speech act theory?
3.   What is deixis? Discuss the categories of deixis with examples.
4.   What do you understand by 'compositionality of meaning'? What are the advantages of Componential Analysis?
5.   What is 'meaning'? How is meaning studied in semantics and pragmatics?

Section B

Answer any three short notes from the following   **Marks 15**

1.   Presupposition
2.   Neo-Grecian approaches to implicature
3.   Sense and reference
4.   Propositional logic
5.   Types of antonyms with examples

Section C   **Marks 15**

Answer the following objective type questions (All questions are compulsory)

1. Translate the following into the simple notation :
                Shri Lanka is to the south of India.

2. If p and q stand for any proposition, every formula of the form p V q is equivalent to one of the form q V p.   (True / False)

3. The sentence 'Ron and Ginny's mother has children' is _____
   a) Analytic   b) contradiction   c) synthetic

4. If ~ (d COME V g COME) is true, how many people came ?
   a) two   b) none   c) either one

5. Which one of the following is two-place predicate ?
   a) come   b) sleep   c) kill   d) vanish

6. Thing typically referred to writing a particular predicate is known as _____.
   a) stereotype   b) referent   c) prototype

7. 'Ratan tried to kill Sameer' entails *Sameer died*. Is this correct or incorrect?

8. Synonymy is symmetric case of _____.

9. *The stop sign is hidden by the branches* and *The stop sign is concealed by the branches*. The two sentences are _____ of each other.

10. Which of the following pairs is an instance of synonymy ?
    a) hard-difficult   b) woman-girl   c) man-animal   d) poor-rich

11. The following sentence 'I promise to pay the bearer the sum of twenty rupees.' is _____
    a) performative   b) constative

12. 'How about going to a late night show of the movie today?' This sentence is _____ performative.
    a) explicit   b) implicit

13. _____ is 'the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself'.

14. Complaints, interruptions and threats threaten _____.
    a) positive face   b) both positive and negative face   c) negative face.

15. Conventional implicatures are derived from the co-operative principle and its maxims. (True / False)

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