

M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG – 202: Syntax-1
Term End Examination, May – 2017

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Answer three questions from Section A. Question (1) is compulsory. Marks-30

1. Explain the ungrammaticality of any four of the following sentences:
 - (a) * She₁ said that Kate₁ would not speak to Rachel.
 - (b) * Richa₁ admires Bina₂'s comments on herself₁.
 - (c) * Him to close the factory would be unlikely.
 - (d) * It was believed Andrea to have got the job.
 - (e) * What did Meenal believe the fact that Neha liked?
2. Explain the three levels of adequacies of grammar. Also discuss the aims of linguistic theory in the light of these adequacies.
3. With the help of suitable examples, discuss the properties of NP-movement and the NP-trace.
4. Illustrate how the interpretation of quantifiers is accounted for at the LF.
5. With the help of suitable examples, discuss the types of PRO.

Section B

Marks-15

Answer any three short notes from the following:

1. Explain the Principle B of Binding Theory.
2. Discuss the notions of I-language and E-language.
3. What are the Projection Principle and the EPP?

4. Write notes on Ross's Complex NP-constraint and Wh-Island constraint.
5. Explain the Case Filter.

Section C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory)

Marks-15

- 1) The Nominative Case to a DP is assigned by _____.
- 2) The sentence "*Asha persuaded Ramesh to invite Kirti to the party*" is a _____ construction. (Subject-control / Object-control / Raising / ECM).
- 3) If X is dominated by Y, and Y & Z are sisters. Then Z _____ X. (dominates / c-commands / governs)
- 4) Complete the statement: X and Y are subjacent to each other if and only if _____.
- 5) Complete the statement: The PRO theorem states that _____.
- 6) If X and Y are governors such that, X c-commands Z and Y also c-commands Z but Y does not c-command X. Then, Z is governed by _____.
- 7) The movement of V-to-I is an example of _____ movement.
- 8) The fact that the languages in the world can either be head-initial or head-final is captured by _____.
- 9) State True or False: The structural Case depends only on the structural position of the NP/DPs.
- 10) State True or False: According to the Innateness Hypothesis, every human child is born with the capacity to acquire any human language.
- 11) State True or False: The chain formed by a Wh-movement receives a theta-role and a case in the base (DS) position.
- 12) State True or False: According to the Theta Criterion, every NP/DP must have one and only one case.

13) State True or False: In case of scrambling, if an argument NP/DP is moved, then it is called NP/DP movement.

14) State True or False: As against the traditional view-point, the Government and Binding approach argues that all languages have morphological case.

15) State True or False: The DP, IP and CP are lexical phrasal projections.

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**M.A. in Linguistics
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Term End Examination, May – 2017**

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Marks-30

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

1. Read the following data from Kipsigir language, spoken in Kenya.
- i) Determine the distribution of the velar and bilabial oral stops from the data.
 - ii) Which of the four consonants under consideration can be taken as underlying consonants? And,
 - iv) State the rule that derives the surface alternant from the underlying consonants.

1.	[kuur]	‘Call!’	11.	[put]	‘Break up!’
2.	[ker]	‘Look at!’	12.	[poor]	‘Thresh maize!’
3.	[ɲokta]	‘dog’	13.	[ɲeljepta]	‘tongue’
4.	[tilakse]	‘It is cuttable’	14.	[kisiptʃi]	‘to follow for’
5.	[kirgit]	‘bull’	15.	[kebritameet]	‘to fall asleep’
6.	[keguur]	‘to call’	16.	[keboor]	‘to thresh maize’
7.	[ingurwet]	‘pig’	17.	[punbun]	‘soft’
8.	[kagjam]	‘We ate’	18.	[kɪblanət]	Name
9.	[keger]	‘to look at’	19.	[kebut]	‘to break up’
10.	[kebaakpaak]	‘to strip repeatedly’	20.	[ɲeljebwek]	‘tongues’

[P.T.O.]

2. Discuss the various notions of *Phoneme*. Discuss also the need to introduce the notion of *features* in phonological theory.
3. Write an essay on 'rule ordering' in Generative Phonology approach with an illustration of *feeding* and *bleeding* orders.
4. What is the notion of Markedness in Phonology? Explain with the help of suitable examples, how Markedness is accounted for in Optimality Theory.
5. With the help of suitable examples, discuss how the Phonology-Morphology interface is handled in the Lexical Phonology.

Section B

Marks-15

Answer any three short notes from the following:

1. Discuss the Body of the Tongue features as defined in the SPE system of distinctive features.
2. Write a note on the Abstractness in Phonological representation.
3. What is Neutralization?
4. Explain the prosodic hierarchy.
5. Discuss the notion of Post-Lexical rules in Lexical Phonology.

Section C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory)

Marks-15

1. A set of Distinctive Features that uniquely describes the set of sounds {**ɑ**, **æ**, **u**, **ə**, **ŋ**} is _____.
2. In Generative Phonology, a word boundary is indicated by _____.
3. In a Metrical Grid, an asterisk sign is applied to _____ in each foot.
4. In some languages, a syllable at the word-boundary is ignored for stress-assignment. This phenomenon is known as _____.
5. The syllable type _____ is called as a universal syllable.
6. Which of the following sounds is NOT [- continuant] : { **b**, **d̥**, **β**, **β** }
7. In Autosegmental Phonology, after associating the tones to vowels from left to right in one-to-one fashion, if some tones remain unassociated, they are linked to the last vowel to the right. This is called as _____.
8. A foot in which a weak syllable is followed by a strong syllable is called _____ foot.

- universally violable) constraint. (Markedness/ Faithfulness/
10. Which Distinctive Feature distinguishes the sounds [e] and [ø] by attributing one of them (+) value and the other (-) value?
 11. State True or False: Complementary distribution means that two sounds in a language can never occur in the same environments.
 12. State True or False: In Optimality Theory, the function of faithfulness constraints is to ensure that the form which is maximally faithful to the actual pronunciation of a word wins.
 13. State True or False: Intonation is a manifestation of Stress in a larger domain, i.e. an utterance.
 14. State True or False: In Optimality Theory, violation of constraints leads to ungrammatical forms.
 15. State True or False: For all the vowels, the feature [+voiced] is unmarked.

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Section A

Marks-30

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. Write a detailed note on Linguistic Variation in terms of class and style stratification.
2. Describe the concept of Diglossia given by Ferguson, by explaining all its aspects.
3. Provide a detailed note on the various case studies in variationism.
4. What is Language Maintenance? Explain the influence of demographic factors on Language Maintenance.
5. Describe the *Social Network Theory of Linguistic Variation*.

Section B

Marks-15

Write short notes on any Three of the following:

1. Diglossia
2. Social networks and language variation
3. Bilingualism
4. Register and style
5. Lingua Franca

Section C

Marks-15

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answers from the options provided:

1. The objectivist and subjectivist approaches to define ethnicity were given by ____.
(Ross, Labov, Sapir)

2. A group that is sufficiently distinct from other groups in terms of culture and descent is called an ____ group. (linguistic, elite, ethnic)
3. A specialized language concerned with a particular subject, culture or profession is called _____. (jargon, lingua franca, register)
4. A ____ dialect is a speech variety for public performance that is supported by institutions. (subordinate, superordinate, standard)
5. A variety of a language that is a characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers is called a _____. (dialect, creole, sociolect)
6. _____ are secret languages used by various groups to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations. (Jargons, Taboos, Argots)
7. According to _____ the three dimensions of paternity, patrimony and phenomenology must be taken into account when thinking of ethnicity. (Fishman, Labov, Ross)
8. A dialect that is associated with a particular social class can be termed a _____. (ideolect, pidgin, sociolect)
9. _____ is shifting from one language to another language in the context of a single conversation. (Code-mixing, Code-switching, Diglossia)
10. _____ is a term that comes from the Spanish word meaning 'native'. (Creole, Register, Ideolect)
11. Despite having a complete vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, a _____ dialect is not the beneficiary of institutional support. (standard, non-standard, social)
12. Identifying the _____ language is the first step of language planning in developing nations. (Native, National, Natural)
13. In the model by Giles et al. (1977) _____ factors constitute the second main category for language shift. (Status, Institutional support, Demographic)
14. Intra-sentential shifting between two or more languages is called _____. (Code-shifting, Code-mixing, Code-switching)
15. Jamaican creole derives most of its vocabulary from _____. (English, French, Swahili)

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Time: Two and half Hours

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Section A

Marks-30

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. Give a detailed account of the scope of Applied Linguistics.
2. Explain the role of technology in language teaching and learning.
3. Explain the relation between the language of mass media and social change.
4. Elucidate the use of linguistics in diagnosis and prognosis of language disorders.
5. Write detailed notes on Contrastive and Error analysis.

Section B

Marks-15

Answer any three short notes from the following:

1. Standardization and purification as aspects of language planning
2. Aphasia
3. Various types of language use in Advertising and Internet
4. Social and cultural settings for language teaching
5. Machine Translation

Section C

Marks-15

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answers from the options provided:

1. Stylistic ___ can be observed in the use of different speech sounds, different words or expressions, or different sentence structures. (variation, erosion, addition)
2. The study and analysis of the errors made by ___ language learners is called Error analysis. (First, Standard, Second)

3. ___ is a general term used to describe any continuing problem in learning to read, such as difficulty in distinguishing letter shapes and words. (Aphasia, Dyslexia, Anomia)
4. In a broad sense, any language learned after one has learnt one's native language is called the ___ language. (First, Standard, Second)
5. Loss of the ability to use and understand language, usually caused by damage to the brain is called ___. (amnesia, aphasia, dyslexia)
6. The study of variation in language which is dependent on the situation in which the language is used and also on the effect the writer or speaker wishes to create on the reader or hearer is called ___. (stylistics, lexicography, discourse analysis)
7. ___ refers to a particular way of speaking which tells the listener about the speaker's background, in terms of the region and social class they come from. (Tone, Accent, Jargon)
8. ___ refers to spoken discourse and the unrehearsed transfer of a spoken message from one language to another. (Interrogation, Interlanguage, Interpretation)
9. Agrammatism is a language disorder involving a difficulty in using ___ words like prepositions, articles, etc. (grammatical, lexical, formal)
10. The language into which a translation is made is called the ___ language. (translator's, target, native)
11. A person who studies lexemes of a language, including their meanings and relations and changes in their form and meaning through time is called a ___. (Lexicographer, Lexicologist, Morphologist)
12. A style ___ is a change in style during a verbal or written communication. (shift, conversion, change)
13. ___ data in language acquisition refers to the language that children hear. (Tertiary, Secondary, Primary)
14. ___ language lexicography involves the development of dictionaries for language learners. (First, Native, Foreign)
15. Linguistic rules which try to account for variables in language are referred to as ___ (Varied accounts, Variable rules, Variable analysis)
