

DECCAN COLLEGE
Post Graduate and Research Institute
Deemed University
Pune 411 006

M.A. EXAMINATION: LINGUISTICS

Semester II

May 2017

LNG 201: Phonology

Time: 2 and 1/2 hours

Max. Marks: 60

NOTE: (i) Attempt **ANY THREE** questions from Section A and **ANY THREE** from Section B.
(ii) Question 1 in Section A is **COMPULSORY**.
(iii) Section C is **COMPULSORY**.

Section A

Q.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 alternants from the underlying consonants.

[10 marks]

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------|-----|---------------|-------------------|
| 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. | [ɪŋgurwet] | ‘pig’ | 17. | [punbun] | ‘soft’ |
| 8. | [kagjam] | ‘We ate’ | 18. | [kɪblaŋat] | Name |
| 9. | [keger] | ‘to look at’ | 19. | [kebut] | ‘to break up’ |
| 10. | [kebaakpaak] | ‘to strip repeatedly’ | 20. | [ɲeljebwek] | ‘tongues’ |

[P.T.O.]

Q.2] Discuss the various notions of *Phoneme*. Discuss also the need to introduce the notion of *features* in phonological theory. **[10 marks]**

Q.3] Write an essay on 'rule ordering' in Generative Phonology approach with an illustration of *feeding* and *bleeding* orders. **[10 marks]**

Q.4] What is the notion of Markedness in Phonology? Explain with the help of suitable examples, how Markedness is accounted for in Optimality Theory. **[10 marks]**

Q.5] With the help of suitable examples, discuss how the Phonology-Morphology interface is handled in the Lexical Phonology. **[10 marks]**

Section B

Q.6] Discuss the Body of the Tongue features as defined in the SPE system of distinctive features. **[5 marks]**

Q.7] Write a note on the Abstractness in Phonological representation. **[5 marks]**

Q.8] What is Neutralization? **[5 marks]**

Q.9] Explain the prosodic hierarchy. **[5 marks]**

Q.10] Discuss the notion of Post-Lexical rules in Lexical Phonology. **[5 marks]**

Section C

Q.11] Attempt ALL of the following questions: **[15 marks]**

1. A set of Distinctive Features that uniquely describes the set of sounds {ɑ, æ, u, ə, ɪ} 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.

[P.T.O.]

6. Which of the following sounds is NOT [- continuant] : { **b**, **d̤**, **b**, **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.
9. IDENT-IO(voice) is a _____ constraint. (Markedness/ Faithfulness/ universally violable)
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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**M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG – 202: Syntax-1(Backlog Paper)
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 1 in the Section A is COMPULSORY

1. Explain the ungrammaticality of any four of the following sentences:
 - a) *What Bob did was like the statue.
 - b) *John is likely that he's a spy.
 - c) *John to leave soon would be an admission of defeat.
 - d) *Mary_i thinks that Bill_j likes herself_i
 - e) *Who does Megha make the claim that irritates Ajay?
2. Discuss Control theory with examples of Subject-control, Object-control, obligatory control and optional control constructions.
3. What is case filter? Discuss the mechanism of case assignment in Government and Binding framework.
4. Show with the help of examples, how the scope of quantifiers such as *every* and *some* are handled at the LF.
5. Explain the nature of the Universal Grammar as proposed in Chomskyan approach.

Section B

Marks-15

Write short notes on any three of the following:

1. Theta roles
2. Raising Constructions
3. Principle A of Binding theory
4. VP-deletion
5. Subjacency Constraint

Section C

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

1. State True or False: Complementary Distribution means that the two categories are subtypes of a larger class.

2. A is the----- of B if A immediately dominates B.
3. Node A ----- node B if and only if both are immediately dominated by the same node, and A appears to the left of B.
4. A special kind of theta role goal, found with verbs of possession is known as-----
5. Theta role associated with subject DPs or CPs is known as-----.
6. Subjects are generated in the specifier of VP is known as----- hypothesis.
7. A particular verb form where the external argument (often the agent or experiencer) is suppressed and the theme appears in subject position is known as-----.
8. The component of grammar where word order is expressed-----
9. The point at which the derivation divides into form (PF) and meaning deriving structures (LF) is known as-----.
10. Words like *some*, or *a*. are called-----, *quantifiers*
11. The Sentence *Jean is reluctant to leave* is an example of-----
12. A kind of DP movement where the subject of an embedded non-finite clause moves to the complement of the verb in the main clause to get accusative Case is known as-----
13. The theory that governs how PRO gets its meaning is called----- theory.
14. The sentence 'They_i told my stories about them_i;' is ungrammatical because it violates:
15. A phrase that contains (dominates) the *wh*-phrase, and that you may not move out of is known as-----.

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M.A. in Linguistics

Semester – II

LNG – 203: Sociolinguistics

Semester End Examination, May 2019

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Marks-30

A] Attempt ANY THREE of the following

30 Marks

1. What is variationist sociolinguistics? Discuss the limitations of the approach.
2. Discuss various methods of collecting data in sociolinguistics
3. Discuss the scope of sociolinguistics.
4. Discuss the terms *language*, *dialect*, *register*, *style* and *variety* with suitable examples.
5. What are the various bilingual education programs?

B] Write short notes on ANY THREE of the following

15 Marks

1. Diglossia
2. Linguistic and sociolinguistic competence
3. Accommodation theory
4. Pidgins and creoles
5. Speech community

C] All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark

15 Marks

1. Community of practice is a specific kind of social network. True or False?
2. Identifying in advance the types of speakers required for the study and obtaining a certain number of each type of speakers is known as _____ sampling.
 - a) random sampling
 - b) stratified random sampling
 - c) judgment sampling

3. Replacement of one language by another as the primary means of communication and socialization within a community is known as _____.

- a) language shift b) language maintenance c) language death

4. Specialized vocabulary used in occupations is known as _____.

- a) slang b) jargon c) style d) register

5. The 'audience design' model was proposed by _____

- a) Allan Bell b) William Labov c) Peter Trudgill d) Lesley Milroy

6) *Tumhe sab pata hai, don't act innocent!* is an example of _____.

- a) code-mixing b) code-switching

7) A loose network based largely on uniplex ties would be more inhibiting to the introduction and transmission of innovations than a dense one with multiplex ties. True or False?

8) Language used as common means of communication among people whose native languages are mutually unintelligible is known as _____.

9) Language change spreading from one age group to another would be an example of language change via _____ channel.

- a) horizontal b) vertical

10. _____ refers to a set of organizing principles behind the language employed by members of social group.

11. Interaction between individuals is defining characteristic of 'social networks'. True or False?

12. The coexisting of two or more languages used by individuals and groups in society is known as _____ bilingualism.

- a) individual b) societal

13. Identify the dependent variable and independent variable based on the information given below:

A Marathi speaker's choice of assigning masculine or neuter gender to the noun *pen* 'pen' could be correlated with a factor like whether the addressee speaks the same or different dialect.

14. Change from below refers to language change led by lower social classes. True or False?

15. Choose the correct matching of terms and their definitions given below:

Column A

i) A linguistic variable to which
social significance is attached.

ii) A linguistic variable to which
little or no social import is attached.

iii) A popular and conscious characterization
of the speech of a particular group.

Column B

x) stereotype

y) marker

z) indicator

a) i-x, ii-z, iii-y

b) i-y, ii-z, iii-x

c) i-z, ii-y, iii-x

d) i-x, ii-y, iii-z

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M.A. in Linguistics

Semester – IV

LNG 204: Applied Linguistics

Semester End Examination, May 2019

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

SECTION A

[30 Marks]

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. Design a flowchart for speech recognition and speech synthesis with explanation of design.
2. Discuss the types of Language Planning.
3. Give a brief account of the role of 'native speaker' in language teaching.
4. Write an essay on the language of News media.
5. How to use linguistics in diagnosis and prognosis of language disorder. Discuss with case studies.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Motivation as learner variables.
2. Translation and Applied Linguistics
3. Error analysis
4. Artificial Intelligence
5. Cross-Cultural sensitization

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (All are compulsory)

Marks 15

2. When the first printed newspapers were published weekly in Germany?
3. Who credited as the inventor of Radio.

- a) Karl Ferdinand Braun b) Guglielmo Marconi
c) James Clerk Maxwell d) Heinrich Rudoly Hertz

3. _____ Society organized around speaking with no system of writing available.

- a) Oral b) Literate c) written d) intellectual

4. Who has defined the Applied Linguistics as “Applied Linguistics is utilization of the knowledge about the nature of language achieved by linguistics research for the improvement of the efficiency of the some practical task in which language is a central component”

5. When the British Association for Applied Linguistics (BAAL) was established?

- a) 1976 b) 1982 c) 1967 d) 1984

6. When Japan Association of Applied Linguistics (JAAL) was established

- a) 1976 b) 1982 c) 1967 d) 1984

7. Cognitive theory of language learning considers teaching based on external manifestation. (True/False)

8. Behaviriourists considers teaching based on external manifestation. (True/False)

9. Who formulated the contrastive analysis hypothesis?

10. Who established the Error analysis in 1960s?

11. An American manufacturer of Golf balls packaging balls in packs of ____ and failed to successfully operate in Japan, where the number ____ holds the meaning of death.

12. Visiting other cultures, speaking loud especially across a crowded area and pointing might be consider ____ and ____.

13. Seven Language planning goals have been recognized by Nahir in 2003. (True/False)

14. What is the babbling stage in the normal development of language according to ASHA.

- a) 1- 1.5 years b) 6-9 Months c) 9-12 months d) 3-6 months

15. _____ and _____ are primary skills.