

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY**

Pune - 411 006

M.A. in Linguistics

Semester – IV

LNG – 407: Psycholinguistics

Term End Examination, May – 2017

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks

1. Write about stages a child goes through during language acquisition period. Discuss the role of 'child directed speech' in language acquisition,
2. What are the models of language comprehension? Discuss any one of the models in detail.
3. What are the ways by which psycholinguists understand language processing? Explain an experimental setting which studies access to semantic memory/nature of semantic memory/syntactic processing.
4. Write an essay on second language acquisition.
5. Discuss the role of features, phonemes, and syllables in comprehension of spoken language.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Feature Model
2. Semantic Bootstrapping and Syntactic bootstrapping
3. Parallel Distributed Processing
4. Stages involved in children learning to read
5. Cohort Model

Attempt ALL of the following questions:

SECTION C

Marks-15

1. Kinesthetic learning is a learning _____.
2. 'God rest re merry gentlemen' instead of 'God rest ye merry gentlemen' is case of _____.
a) substitution b) addition c) anticipation d) perseveration
3. True or False? - The assumption of innate components necessary to learn a language is restricted to general cognitive features like pattern finding is associated with linguistic-nativist approaches to language acquisition.
4. _____ listening suggests a left-hemisphere specialization for phonetic perception.
5. True or False? - One can teach or change a person's learning style.
6. Metacognitive is a _____ strategy.
a) communicative b) teaching c) learning
7. 'It's an extremely way to look things up' instead of 'It's an extremely interesting way to look things up' is case of _____.
8. True or False? - During simultaneous bilingual acquisition domain-specific usage of two languages is common.
9. In studies of child language acquisition the following are the common language measures:
a) the onset of the vocabulary spurt b) Mean Length of Utterance c) first word
d) only a) and b) e) a), b) and c)
10. Conceptual notions that speakers/writers want to convey is referred to as _____.
11. Reading by using and modifying the connections between the input-printed word and output-the sounds is called _____.
a) Single route b) Dual route
12. True or False? - The Logogen Model brought in context of utterance to account for access to semantic memory.
13. Process of understanding a spoken or written sentence is known as _____.
14. LAD refers to _____ in language acquisition research.
15. In the interference paradigm the distracters _____ targets.

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

M.A. in Linguistics
Semester IV
LNG – 421 : Language and Media
Term End Examination, May – 2018

Time : Two and half Hours

Maximum Marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. Write an essay on language use in newspaper.
2. Write an essay on Television and language of television advertisement.
3. What are the views of Alan Durant on Media trouble?
4. What is Media Genres? What are different Genres in Media?
5. Present Dell Hymes (1972) SPEAKING grid for analyzing genres.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Dialect, Register and style.
2. Film Cinema as median of Mass communication
3. Media language and social change
4. Media fiction and fact
5. Schema theory

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. Someone from the southern counties of England will likely pronounce bath as /..../.
a) /bæθ/ b) /baθ/ c) /ba:θ/ d) /bath/
2. Someone from the northern counties of England will likely pronounce bath as /...../.

- a) /bæθ/ b) /baθ/ c) /ba:θ/ d) /bath/

3. The _____ at a newspaper makes all the major decisions about the editorial direction that the paper will take.

- a) editor-in-chief b) publisher c) managing editor d) associate editor

4. _____ means turning something that is a process or set of relationship into something fixed, a product or thing.

- a) interactivity b) reification c) style d) role-reversibility

5. Todorov (1981) identifies two types of verisimilitude

- a) Schemas & Genre b) theme & topic
c) drama & plot d) generic & social or cultural

6. *The language of News Media* by Alan Bell published in _____.

- a) 1960 b) 1989 c) 1991 d) 2006

7. *The language of Newspapers* by D. Read published in _____.

- a) 1972 b) 2002 c) 1989 d) 2010

8. NEGATIVITY is not a condition of Newsworthiness. True or False?

9. Truth-claims means reports facts or gives information and invites you to believe what is said or shown. True or False?

10. An opposition view, speech is a dialogue and writing is a _____.

11. Contribution of particular accent in news anchoring is called _____.

- a) Register b) reference c) schema d) style

12. use of different variety of language in different setting is called _____.

- a) Register b) reference c) schema d) style

13. What is the term to describe a speaker's backgrounding, in their utterance, of various kinds of assumptions that are nevertheless retrievable from that utterance?

- a) incongruity b) presupposition c) nominalization d) modality

14. media narrative often presents ideological viewpoints. What Michael Toolan calls it _____.

- a) slant b) narrative c) political orientation d) intertextuality

15. 'if men are wise they socialize with Appletise' what is the term to define this headline?

- a) alliteration b) assonance c) rhyme d) tune

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY**

Pune - 411 006

M.A. in Linguistics

Semester – IV

LNG – 414: Cognitive Linguistics

Term End Examination, May – 2017

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Marks-30

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. How does cognitive linguistics as an approach to language differ from formal approaches to language?
2. Discuss the Dynamic Construal Approach to polysemy.
3. How is the cognitive approach to lexical categorization different from the classical approach?
4. Discuss attention/salience as a construal operation.
5. How does Langacker's Cognitive Grammar account for word classes in terms of temporal and atemporal predications?

Section B

Marks-15

Answer any three from the following:

1. What is the symbolic thesis in cognitive linguistics?
2. What is an *image schema*? Identify the image schema in (i) *The boy ran out of the school.* and in (ii) *Devika lives across the bridge.*
3. Give a brief account of the metaphor in the following advertising campaign for a brand of cars within the Blending Theory: *Unleash the Jaguar.*
4. Use the notion of 'profiling' to give a cognitive account of the following sentences:
 - (i) Geeta opened the door with a key.
 - (ii) Geeta opened the door.
 - (iii) The door opened.

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY
Pune - 411 006
M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – IV
LNG – 402: Contact Linguistics
Term End Examination, May – 2017**

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Marks-30

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. Write a note on processes involved in language contact.
2. What is grammaticalization? Discuss contact-induced grammaticalization with examples.
3. Discuss the agentivity-based model proposed by van Coetsem for contact-induced language change.
4. Discuss the role of bilingualism in language contact situations
5. Discuss the Thomason and Kaufman's typology of language contact.

Section B

Marks-15

Answer any three short notes from the following:

1. Code-switching
2. Characteristics of creoles
3. Haugan's classification of lexical borrowing
4. Matter replication and Pattern replication
5. Convergence

Section C

Marks-15

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

1. The process by which RL sounds or morphemes are substituted for those in SL is known as _____.
a) Importation b) borrowing c) importation d) adoption
2. 'Conquering group adopts the language of conquered group' was one of the types of language contact situation was proposed by _____.
a) Weinrich b) Winford c) Thomason d) Wackernagel
3. A language showing formal syntactic arrangements that are modeled on an external source would be called _____.
a) pattern replication b) matter replication c) grammatical replication

5. According to Matras Morphosyntax from one language mixing with lexicon of another language is also known as _____

a) code-switching b) intertwining

6. Content morpheme and _____ morpheme are two of the types of morpheme in 4-M model.

a) function b) system c) lexical d) grammatical

7. Bilingual mixed languages are categorized under _____ situation.

a) New language creation b) language shift c) language maintenance

8. Nagamese is an example of _____
a) mixed language b) shift-induced language variety c) pidgin d) creole

9. Mednyi Aleut is an example of _____

a) bilingual mixed language b) creole
c) shift-induced language variety d) pidgin

10. Irish English is an example of
a) creole b) bilingual mixed language d) pidgin e) shift-induced language
variety

11. In lexical diffusion the basic unit of change is _____.
a) sound b) lexical item c) individual speaker

12. Borrowing of words denoting new objects, concepts is defined as _____ by Myers-Scotton.

a) core borrowing b) borrowing of basic vocabulary c) cultural borrowing
d) semantic borrowing

13. 'Last acquired first lost' is a characterization of _____ hypothesis
a) regression b) progression

14. Language death happens due to

a) sudden or gradual loss of speakers b) reduction in usage/no usage at all

c) no or less transmission to the next generation d) all of the above

15. Speakers identify a structure playing a pivotal role in the model construction and match it with a structure in the replica language is known as _____ in pattern replication.

COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY
Pune - 411 006
M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – IV
LNG – 403: Language Teaching
Term End Examination, May – 2017

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Marks-30

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. Discuss the cognitive approaches vs. empirical approaches to the SLA.
2. What are the basic differences between Audio-lingual method and Communicative Language Teaching?
3. Discuss the following types of syllabuses: grammatical, situational and notional-functional.
4. Explain the design, construction and validation of language tests.
5. Role of instructional materials in Communicative Language Teaching.

Section B

Marks-15

Write shorts notes on any three of the following:

1. Grammar-Translation Method
2. The Direct Method
3. Lesson-plan
4. The role of syllabus
5. Teaching of Indian languages for specific purposes

Section C

Marks-15

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

1. _____ method is an approach to language teaching emphasizing the spoken language.
[Audiolingual, Phonic, Direct]
2. _____ linguistics is a method of exploring structural similarities and differences between languages, important in historical linguistics and formerly influential in language teaching. [Functional, Contrastive, Cognitive]

3. _____ analysis is a procedure typically used in conjunction with contrastive analysis to determine the extent of transfer from the first to the target language. [Interference, Error, Transference]
4. ESP means _____. [Extra Sensory Perception, English for Specific Purposes, English for Special Purposes]
5. _____ is the use of a language form either in other parts of the system (a noun used as subject) or more generally in situations. [Structure, Function, Signifier]
6. _____ linguistics is a linguistic theory taking account of verbal interaction and therefore less abstract than formal linguistics. [Structural, Functional, Generative]
7. _____ is the arranging of teaching material according to some predetermined order, for example of difficulty. [Staging, Grading, Stacking]
8. _____ is intermediate states or interim grammars of learner language as it moves toward the target L2. [Intralinguage, Interlanguage, Interference]
9. _____ refers to measuring or evaluating language ability. [Language evaluation, Language assessment, Language measurement]
10. LSP means _____. [languages for specific principle, languages for special purposes, languages for specific purposes]
11. _____ means a component of a course, degree or diploma. [Model, Module, Mode]
12. _____ method is the method of teaching reading by sounding out each letter. [Audiolingual, Phonic, Direct]
13. _____ refers to ability to use a language. [Competence, Performance, Proficiency]
14. _____ Method is an approach to language teaching that emphasizes repetition and habit formation. [Audiolingual, Phonic, Direct]
15. A linguistic framework that emphasizes the information content of utterances and considers language primarily as a system of communication and has its roots in the Prague School of Eastern Europe is called _____. [Structuralism, Functionalism, Formalism]

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY**

Pune - 411 006

M.A. in Linguistics

Semester – IV

LNG – 404: Translation Studies

Term End Examination, May – 2017

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Marks-30

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. Discuss the Role of translation in nation-building and language planning.
2. Write a brief note on role of translator/interpreter.
3. Discuss the issues of Equivalence with appropriate examples.
4. Discuss the issues in Machine-Aided Translation (MAT) and Fully Automatic Machine Translation (FAMT).
5. Discuss briefly what are the issues faced by a translator in translating an Indian language text into English. Provide examples.

Marks-15

Section B

Write shorts notes on any three of the following:

1. Types of Translation
2. Jakobson's model of translation
3. Loss and gain in translation
4. Faithfulness and Untranslatability
5. Problem of technical terms

Marks-15

Section C

Attempt all the following questions:

1. Intralingual translation, or _____ is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language. [transmutation, translation proper, rewording]
2. Interlingual translation or _____ is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. [transmutation, translation proper, rewording]
3. Intersemiotic translation or _____ is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems. [transmutation, translation proper, rewording]

4. Semiotic transformations (Ts) are the replacements of the signs encoding a message by signs of another code, preserving _____ information with respect to a given system of reference. [variant, invariant, covariant]
5. According to Levy, the translator had the responsibility of finding a solution to the most daunting of problems, and the *functional* view must be adopted with regard not only to meaning but also to style and form. [structural, functional, cognitive]
6. _____ equivalence, where there is homogeneity on the lexical level of both SL and TL texts, i.e. word for word translation. [Linguistic, Paradigmatic, Stylistic]
7. _____ equivalence, where there is equivalence of the elements of an expressive axis, i.e. elements of grammar, which is a higher category than lexical equivalence. [Linguistic, Paradigmatic, Textual]
8. _____ equivalence, where there is functional equivalence of elements in both original and translation aiming at an expressive identity with an invariant of identical meaning. [Linguistic, Paradigmatic, Stylistic]
9. _____ equivalence, where there is equivalence of the syntagmatic structuring of a text, i.e. equivalence of form and shape. [Linguistic, Paradigmatic, Textual]
10. According to Nida, _____ equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. [formal, dynamic, functional]
11. According to Nida, _____ equivalence a 'gloss translation'. [formal, dynamic, functional]
12. According to Nida, _____ equivalence is based on the principle of equivalent effect, i.e. that the relationship between receiver and message should aim at being the same as that between the original receivers and the SL message. [formal, dynamic, functional]
13. Neubert postulates that from the point of view of a theory of texts, translation equivalence must be considered a semiotic category, comprising a syntactic, semantic and _____ component. [lexical, pragmatic, phonetic]
14. _____ distinguishes two types of untranslatability, which he terms linguistic and cultural. [Levy, Mounin, Catford]
15. On the _____ level, untranslatability occurs when there is no lexical or syntactical substitute in the TL for an SL item. [social, linguistic, cultural]

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Marks-30

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. What is comparative reconstruction? How does it differ from internal reconstruction?
2. Write an essay on the development of writing systems in India.
3. "The Home of most of the languages of this country lies outside the Indian subcontinent". Discuss.
4. Write an essay on India as a Linguistic Area.
5. Differentiate between diachronic and synchronic approaches to language. What is the importance of written records in reconstructing language history?

Section B

Marks-15

Write short notes on any three of the following:

1. Place names as a source for the pre-history
2. Indo-Aryan influence on Dravidian
3. Linguistic borrowing
4. Assimilation
5. Language isolates

Marks-15

Section C

Attempt all the following questions:

1. The term 'cognate' refers to-----
 - a) Linguistic form of genetically related languages
 - b) Linguistic form of typologically related languages
 - c) Languages of different Linguistic families
 - d) None of the above.

2. Identify the correct sequence of the phonetic laws:

- a) Verner, Grassman, Grimm
- b) Grimm, Grassman, Verner
- c) Verner, Grimm, Grassman
- d) Grimm, Verner, Grassman

3. Internal reconstruction takes the data from—

- a) a number of related languages
- b) a number of unrelated languages
- c) a number of related and unrelated languages
- d) a single language

4. We can say something about the direction of language change, but

- a) it is equally easy to know why changes take place
- b) it is difficult to know why changes take place
- c) it is not easy to say what change has taken place
- d) it is difficult to give any explanation of change

5. The re-construction of the proto-language can be done only for

- a) any pair of two languages
- b) related languages
- c) genetically related languages
- d) genetically un-related languages

6. Languages which have one to one correspondence between words and morphemes are known as -----.

7. *Brahui* belongs to----- family.

8. A writing system displaying varying degree of iconicity is known as-----.

9. The Sanskrit word *part* 'leaf' becomes *patta* in Hindi. It is the case of-----

-10. Infixes are found in the languages belonging to the----- language family.

11. The unmarked word order found in Dravidian and Indo- Aryan languages is-----

13. The process of segmental deletion in word final position is known as-----

14. Any Indo-European language in which velar stops did not become fricatives or affricates is known as-----.

15. The tribal languages spoken in South India belongs to-----family.

DEEMED UNIVERSITY
Pune - 411 006
M.A. in Linguistics
Semester - IV
LNG - 403: Language Teaching

Term End Examination, May 2018

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. ✓ Discuss the following types of syllabuses: grammatical, situational and notional-functional.
2. Discuss briefly mimicry-memorization method, the practice method and the phonetic method.
3. ✓ Discuss briefly the purpose of language tests.
4. Role of instructional materials in Communicative Language Teaching.
5. ✓ Discuss the three-language formula and its implementation in various states of India.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. ✓ Audio-lingual Method
2. ✓ Lesson-plan
3. Selection and grading of teaching material
4. ✓ Norm-referenced and Criterion-referenced tests
5. Teaching of Indian languages for specific purposes

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. _____ is intermediate states or interim grammars of learner language as it moves toward the target L2. [Intralinguage, Interlanguage, Interference]
2. _____ refers to measuring or evaluating language ability. [Language evaluation, Language assessment, Language measurement]

3. LSP means _____. [languages for specific principles, languages for special purposes, languages for specific purposes]
4. _____ means a component of a course, degree or diploma. [Model, Module, Model]
5. _____ method is the method of teaching reading by sounding out each letter. [Audiolingual, Phonic, Direct]
6. _____ refers to ability to use a language. [Competence, Performance, Proficiency]
7. _____ Method is an approach to language teaching that emphasizes repetition and habit formation. [Audiolingual, Phonic, Direct]
8. A linguistic framework that emphasizes the information content of utterances and considers language primarily as a system of communication and has its roots in the Prague School of Eastern Europe is called _____. [Structuralism, Functionalism, Formalism]
9. Inappropriate influence of an L1 structure or rule on L2 use is called _____. [Interference, Error, Transference]
10. _____ is the term used by Chomsky for a "component of the human mind" that accounts for children's innate knowledge of language. [Competence, UG, Language faculty]
11. An approach that puts emphasis on the innate capacity of the language learner rather than on external factors of language learning is called _____. [Empiricism, Formalism, Mentalism]
12. _____ refers to the compound state of a mind with two [or more] grammars. [Communicative competence, Multilingual competence, Linguistic competence]
13. The language that is the aim or goal of learning is called _____ language. [source, target, end]
14. The argument that because language input to children is impoverished and they still acquire L1, there must be an innate capacity for L1 acquisition is known as _____. [Property-of-the-stimulus, Poverty-of-the-stimulation, Poverty-of-the-stimulus]
15. _____ are limited options in realization of universal principles which account for grammatical variation between languages of the world. Part of Chomsky's theory of Universal Grammar. [Perimeters, Parameters, Particulars]

M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – IV
LNG – 404: Language Typology
Term End Examination, May – 2018

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks-30

1. Discuss how language typology and language universal studies complement each other.
2. Discuss morphological, lexical and periphrastic causatives with suitable examples.
3. What is a *conjunctive participle*? Discuss the functions of the conjunctive participle in South Asian languages with suitable examples.
4. Define *reduplication*. Illustrate the various types of reduplicative structures with suitable examples.
5. Discuss the constraints on linguistic changes in language contact situations.

Section B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 Marks

1. Typology of consonant systems;
2. Semantics of kinship and colour terms;
3. Anaphors;
4. Relative-correlative constructions;
5. Drift and language typology;

Section C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

15 Marks

1. Which of the following are instances of functional categories?
a) Adverb b) Subject c) Adjective
2. Mon-Khmer and Munda are two principal groups of-----.
3. In some languages words typically contain a linear sequence of MORPH, and therefore these languages are known as-----.

4. In the sentence 'John was invited' the verb 'invite' combines with past tense morpheme. True/ False.
5. Languages with Ergative - Absolutive System of case may have object verb agreement. True/ False.
6. If a language places the verb at the end of the sentence i.e. verb final language, it may have the correlational values as-----.
7. A linguistic theory that refers to the systematic grammatical variation permitted by the human language faculty is known as-----variation.
8. In the sentence "Shahid took the book from Rakesh", the word 'from' indicates-----
----case.
9. In the sentence "The boy in blue jeans met an young lady", the phrase "in blue jeans" functions as-----.
10. Infixes are found in the languages belonging to the _____ language family.
11. In a compound verb construction the V₂ is known as-----.
12. It is believed that retroflexion developed in IndoAryan spontaneously in the environment of /r/ and retroflex vowels, and went through rapid diffusion as a result of contact with Dravidian languages. True/ False
13. The categories of 'mood' and 'tense' may intersect in various ways. True/ False
14. The SOV languages are structurally different from the SVO and VSO languages taken together. True/ False
15. Dravidian languages are known for their reduced relative clause or participial constructions True/ False

POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY
Pune - 411 006
M.A. in Linguistics
Semester - IV
LNG - 403: Language Teaching
Term End Examination, May 2018

Time: Two and a half Hours

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

Maximum marks 60

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. Discuss the following types of syllabuses: grammatical, situational and notional-functional.
2. Discuss briefly mimicry-memorization method, the practice method and the phonetic method.
3. Discuss briefly the purpose of language tests.
4. Role of instructional materials in Communicative Language Teaching.
5. Discuss the three-language formula and its implementation in various states of India.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Audio-lingual Method
2. Lesson-plan
3. Selection and grading of teaching material
4. Norm-referenced and Criterion-referenced tests
5. Teaching of Indian languages for specific purposes

SECTION C

Marks 15

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

1. _____ is intermediate states or interim grammars of learner language as it moves toward the target L2. [Intralinguage, Interlanguage, Interference]
2. _____ refers to measuring or evaluating language ability. [Language evaluation, Language assessment, Language measurement]

- _____ means _____. [languages for specific principles, languages for special purposes, languages for specific purposes]
4. _____ means a component of a course, degree or diploma. [Model, Module, Mode]
 5. _____ method is the method of teaching reading by sounding out each letter. [Audiolingual, Phonic, Direct]
 6. _____ refers to ability to use a language. [Competence, Performance, Proficiency]
 7. _____ Method is an approach to language teaching that emphasizes repetition and habit formation. [Audiolingual, Phonic, Direct]
 8. A linguistic framework that emphasizes the information content of utterances and considers language primarily as a system of communication and has its roots in the Prague School of Eastern Europe is called _____. [Structuralism, Functionalism, Formalism]
 9. Inappropriate influence of an L1 structure or rule on L2 use is called _____. [Interference, Error, Transference]
 10. _____ is the term used by Chomsky for a "component of the human mind" that accounts for children's innate knowledge of language. [Competence, UG, Language faculty]
 11. An approach that puts emphasis on the innate capacity of the language learner rather than on external factors of language learning is called _____. [Empiricism, Formalism, Mentalism]
 12. _____ refers to the compound state of a mind with two [or more] grammars. [Communicative competence, Multilingual competence, Linguistic competence]
 13. The language that is the aim or goal of learning is called _____ language. [source, target, end]
 14. The argument that because language input to children is impoverished and they still acquire L1, there must be an innate capacity for L1 acquisition is known as _____. [Property-of-the-stimulus, Poverty-of-the-simulation, Poverty-of-the-stimulus]
 15. _____ are limited options in realization of universal principles which account for grammatical variation between languages of the world. Part of Chomsky's theory of Universal Grammar. [Perimeters, Parameters, Particulars]

DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY
Pune - 411 006
M.A. in Linguistics
Semester - IV
LNG - 402: Contact Linguistics
Term End Examination, May - 2018

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Section A

Marks-30

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. Discuss the typology of language contact situations proposed by Winford.
2. Compare shift-induced varieties with pidgins and creoles.
3. What is convergence area? Discuss how convergence areas are formed with examples.
4. What is code-switching? Discuss Myers-Scotton's model for code-switching.
5. Discuss the approach to language contact developed by Matras.

Section B

Marks-15

Answer any three short notes from the following:

1. Substratum and superstratum
2. Bilingual mixed languages
3. Agentivity
4. Importation and substitution
5. Metatypy

Marks-15

Section C

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

1. Any kind of cross-linguistic influence is defined as _____ by van Coetsem
a) transfer b) interference c) borrowing d) replication
2. 'Intense pressure on a minority group' and 'intra-community multilingualism' both may result into _____ in a language contact situation.
a) Heavy lexical and/or structural diffusion b) heavy structural diffusion
c) Moderate structural diffusion d) only lexical diffusion

3. Long-term co-territorial contact and child bilingualism would lead to _____ and accumulation of grammaticalized categories.
a) complexification b) simplification
4. "adults who are the borrowing agents do not faithfully reproduce the structural pattern of the system they are borrowing from" is known as _____ learning, attributed to Labov.
a) post-critical-threshold learning b) imperfect learning
5. A contact situation characterized as 'strong cultural pressure' would show fairly extensive word order changes.
True or False?
6. Beginning of syntactic change like word order change from SOV to SVO and phonemicization of previously allophonic alternations would be characteristic feature _____
a) very strong cultural pressure b) strong cultural pressure
c) more intense contact d) casual contact
7. Choose the correct implicational scale from the following:
i) 'and' > 'but' > 'or' ii) 'but' > 'and' > 'or'
iii) content word > function word > fusional suffix > agglutinating suffix
iv) content word > function word > agglutinating suffix > fusional suffix
8. Contact-induced grammaticalization rejects second language acquisition playing a major role in contact-induced changes.
True or False?
9. Borrowing and code-switching could be distinguished on the basis of :
a) Frequency of use by monolinguals b) morphophonemic integration
c) Native synonym displacement d) a), b), c) together
10. 'Language dominance' in van Coetsem's model is of _____ nature
a) social b) psycholinguistic

11-15. Match the pairs (5 marks)

Column A

- a) Direct Diffusion
- b) substratum influence
- c) Transfer of mainly lexical items
- d) Transfer of mainly structural patterns
- e) Indirect Diffusion

Column B

- i) imposition
- ii) borrowing of forms
- iii) borrowing of patterns
- iv) borrowing
- v) interference
