

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

**Semester – I  
LNG -101: Introduction to Linguistics  
Term End Examination, November – 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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**SECTION A**

**Answer three questions from Section A. Question 6<sup>th</sup> is compulsory. Present your answers and corroborate it with data wherever possible and/or required: Marks 3x10=30**

1. The relationship between language and society is indispensable (crucial). Do you agree? Why?
2. Language is a system of systems. Explain
3. Explain how brain plays a significant role in providing us with the linguistic capability.
4. How is the human language different from other means of communication? Explain with examples from your mother-tongue (L1).
5. How are the dichotomies given by the French linguist Saussure vital in understanding and analyzing the human language?
6. This question is compulsory.

Consider the following data from Sindhi, an Indo-European language of Pakistan and India (somewhat simplified). Determine whether [p,p<sup>h</sup>,b] are separate phonemes or allophones of the same phoneme. Following that, determine whether you can extend your analysis to the alveolar and velar stops given the data here.

WORD	GLOSS	WORD	GLOSS
pənu	leaf	təru	bottom
vəḍ̄ʒu	opportunity	k <sup>h</sup> əto	sour
ʃəki	suspicious	bəḍ̄ʒu	run
gədo	dull	bənu	forest
dəru	door	bət̪ʃu	be safe
p <sup>h</sup> ənu	hood of snake	ḍ̄ʒəḍ̄ʒu	judge

## SECTION B

**Answer any three. Explain the following Concepts in your own words. Present your answers and corroborate it with data wherever possible and/or required:** **3x5= 15**

1. Language and Parole
2. Explain language are Structured
3. Lateralization
4. Phone and Phoneme
5. Alphabetic writing system
6. Grammar
7. Language as an arbitrary system
8. Universal Grammar

## SECTION C

**Fill in the blanks. Choose the answer from the brackets:** **Marks- 10x1.5=15**

1. Phonology means .....
2. Hindi is the ..... language of India.
3. .... came up with the notions of language and parole
4. .... came up with the notions of competence and performance.
5. 'p' and '.....' differ only in terms of voicing.
6. Languages could be studied mainly from structural and ..... aspects.
7. Motel is an example of .....
8. Signifier and ..... constitute symbol.
9. The study of correlation between language and society is known as .....
10. Linguistics is ..... study of language.

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**M.A. in Linguistics  
Semester – I**

**LNG – 102: Phonetics  
Term End Examination, November – 2018**

**Time: 2.5 Hrs**

**Maximum Marks: 60**

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**SECTION A**

**Answer three questions from Section ‘A’. Present your answers and corroborate it with data wherever possible and/or required** **3x10= 30**  
**Marks**

1. Describe the four processes of speech production.
2. Both Phonology and Phonetics complement Each other. Explain
3. Describe consonants with a detailed of the processes involved in their production.
4. How technology can help in the study of speech sounds. Elaborate
5. What do you mean by suprasegmental features? Elaborate with examples.
6. What are vowel sounds? How are they different from consonants? Elaborate

**SECTION B**

**Explain/ Elaborate any three from the Followings. Present your answers and corroborate with data wherever possible and/or required** **3x5= 15 Marks**

1. Pitch
2. Intonation
3. Phonation
4. Articulatory Phonetics
5. Speech v/s Noise
6. Tense and Lax Vowels

**SECTION C**

**Choose the correct answer from the bracket:**

**10x1.5= 15Marks**

**Part 1**

1. .... are made with a stricture involving contact of relatively large areas of both active and passive articulators. (**vowels, diphthongs, consonants**)
2. The distinctive quality of sound of ..... results from the general shape given to the oral cavity during its production. (**plosive, bilabial, vowel**)
3. We need more than ..... parameters for adequate description of a vowel. (**2,3,4**)
4. A ..... vowel is a fixed and unchanging reference point, established within the total range of vowel quality, to which any other vowel sound can be directly related. (**triphthong, back vowel, cardinal**)
5. English is a ..... language. (**stress-times, tonal, syllable-timed**)

**Part 2**

Phonetically transcribe the following Words.

6. Psychology
7. Know
8. Care
9. Education
10. Car

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**Semester – I  
LNG -103: Morphology and Syntax  
Term End Examination, November – 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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Note: All sections are compulsory

**SECTION A**

**Answer three questions from Section A. Question 6<sup>th</sup> is compulsory:**

**Marks 3x10=30**

1. Draw constituency trees of the following sentences.
  - a. John saw a girl with a telescope.
  - b. John was in Mary's bedroom last night.
  - c. I realize that John was in Mary's bedroom.
  - d. There is a packet of tea in the kitchen
  - e. The boy scraped his leg and hurt himself.
2. What are the last two principles of Nida? What is the role of these principles in language analysis?
3. Discuss the properties of subject, predicate and adjunct with suitable examples.
4. Do you feel that inflectional morphology is a unit of grammatical analysis? If yes, How?
5. Explain following concepts; assimilation, dissimilation, metathesis and epenthesis.

**SECTION B**

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

**15 Marks**

1. Derivational Morphology
2. Reduplication and echo-formation
3. Concept of cross-reference
4. Notion of 'Parts of Speech'
5. Overt and Covert marking.

## SECTION C

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

**15 Marks**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the actual use of language in real situations.
2. Chomsky proposes that \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary object of linguistic inquiry.
  - a) Performance, rather than competence
  - b) competence, rather than performance
  - c) parole, rather than performance
  - d) use, rather than system
3. Make passive of the following sentence.  
“Yesterday I cut the bread in the sink”
4. Morphology is a study of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If a language has discontinuous affixes, it always has either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ or both.
6. Nida’s Course book \_\_\_\_\_ was first published in 1949.
7. What is the definition of Morpheme?
8. What is the type of Morphology involve in /knife/ and /knives/?
9. In German Mas.Sing. is /den/, Fem.Sing. is /die/ and Neut.Sing. is /das/ but /die/ is for all plurals.  
What process involve in plural formation.
10. If identifiable morphemes are arranged in linear sequence for the formation of the words these types of languages are typologically \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer below question on the basis of given sentence:**

*Joe realized that the train was late while he waited at the train station.*

11. What type of sentence is this?
12. How many independent clauses are there in the sentence?
13. What type of phrase is “at the train station?”

14. What is category of 'while?'

15. What is subject in the sentence?

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**Semester – I  
LNG -104: Semantics and Pragmatics  
Term End Examination, November – 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

**SECTION A**

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

**Marks 30**

1. What is conversational implicature? Write on the relevance theory explaining conversational implicature with suitable examples.
2. What is meaning? How meaning is studied in linguistics?
3. Write a critique on the speech act theory.
4. Write on pragmatic approaches to presupposition.
5. What do you understand by compositionality of meaning? Illustrate your answer with examples.

**SECTION B**

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

**Marks 15**

1. Predicate and Argument
2. Types of Antonyms
3. Deixis
4. Truth tables
5. Grice's Maxims

**SECTION C**

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

**Marks 15**

**I] Match the pairs**

**Marks 3**

**Column A**

**Column B**

- |                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Analytic sentence  | a) Rakesh's own brother is his father |
| 2. Contradiction      | b) Cats are animals                   |
| 3. Synthetic sentence | c) Geeta is from Delhi.               |



**II] Identify a presupposition of the following constructions**

**Marks 4**

4. Rekha forgot to feed the dogs.
5. Jeevan has started smoking again.
6. Naveen pretended that he was an estate agent.
7. If Medha hadn't missed the bus she could have died.

**III] Answer the following objective type questions.**

**Marks 8**

8. State which predicate is a hyponym of which in the following pair of statements:
  - i) Nitin slapped Rakesh
  - ii) Nitin hit Rakesh
9. The following is a pair of synonymous adjectives. Try to find a collocation for one adjective that is impossible for the other.  
*expensive/dear*
10. The expressions below refer to 'things we can do with words'. Which ones focus on the hearer's reaction (as against speaker's action):
  - a) Offend            b) mock
11. A speech act performed through the performance of another speech act is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The following illocution *I promise that the sun will come up tomorrow* is infelicitous because of the \_\_\_\_\_ felicity condition.
  - a) Content condition    b) preparatory condition
13. Identify the type of speech act in Mother's utterance below:  
Ritesh: The hall is a mess.  
Mother: Clean it up!
14. The utterance *I am getting disturbed by the noise level in the room* can be uttered to say 'be quiet'. This would be example of indirect speech act. True or False?
15. Identify the speech act in the following sentence: *I'll be back in one hour.*

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