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

M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG– 201: Phonology
Term End Examination, May – 2016

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: 1.   All sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following: **30 marks**

Question 1 in Section A is **COMPULSORY**

1. Read the following data of Turkish language. Notice the alternation between the final consonants of the noun stems.

    (i) Give the underlying representation of each of the noun stems.

    (ii) Write the phonological rule that accounts for the consonant alternations.

    (iii) Justify your solution by giving an alternative account of the data and by showing that the alternative is inferior to your solution.

No.	Gloss	Noun stem	Possessed form	No.	Gloss	Noun stem	Possessed form
1.	'rope'	ip	ipi	9.	'wine'	ʃarap	ʃarabɨ
2.	'louse'	bit	biti	10.	'Ahmed'	ahmet	ahmedi
3.	'reason'	sebep	sebebi	11.	'slipper'	pabuc	pabuju
4.	'wing'	kanat	kanadɨ	12.	'power'	gyc	gycy
5.	'hour'	ʃeref	ʃerefi	13.	'basket'	sepet	sepeti
6.	'rump'	kɨc	kɨcɨ	14.	'worm'	kurt	kurdu
7.	'pilot'	pilot	pilotu	15.	'hair'	sac	sacɨ
8.	'bunch'	demet	demeti	16.	'colour'	reŋk	reŋgi

2. With the help of any suitable examples, compare the account of *assimilation* process in the Classical Generative Phonology (SPE) and in the Autosegmental Theory.

1

3. What is the concept of a Distinctive Feature? Discuss Chomsky and Halle's Distinctive Feature theory.

4. What is Neutralization? Explain the concept of Archiphoneme. Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.

5. With the help of suitable examples, explain the concept of 'strict cyclicity' in Lexical Phonology.

SECTION B

15 marks

Answer any three short notes from the following:

1. Write a note on the *counter-feeding order* of phonological rules.
2. Explain the Metrical Grid with an example.
3. Explain the complementary distribution of speech sounds with examples.
4. Discuss the concept of Stress.
5. Explain the notion of Markedness.

Section C

Answer all of the following questions: **15 marks**

1. A Distinctive Feature that uniquely distinguishes the vowels {u, o, œ, ɒ, ʊ} from other vowels is _____.

2. Which sound in the set {ŋ, r, i, l, s} is NOT [+ continuant]?

3. In Generative Phonology, a morpheme-boundary is indicated by the notation _____ in a phonological rule.

4. In some languages, syllables at the word-boundaries are ignored for stress-assignment. This phenomenon is known as _____.

5. In a light syllable the nucleus consists of _____.

6. A foot in which a strong syllable is followed by a weak syllable is called _____ foot.

7. Which Distinctive Feature distinguishes the sounds [p] and [k] by attributing one of them (+) value and the other (−) value?

8. State True or False: The Optimality Theory is a constraint-based approach to Phonology in which the ranking of constraints is taken to be universal.

9. State True or False: In the Optimality Theory, faithfulness constraints ensure that the phonological representation of a word closely corresponds to the actual pronunciation of that word.

2

10. <u>State True or False</u>: Intonation is a manifestation of Stress in a larger domain, i.e. an utterance.

11. In counting the weight of a syllable, _____ never plays any role.

12. In a language, two phonological rules A and B apply in such a way that A precedes B and A creates more inputs to B. Then the order 'A precedes B' is called _____ order.

13. <u>State True or False</u>: Trubetzkoy and Jakobson argue that a phoneme is an indivisible, contrastive unit of a language.

14. A nucleus of a syllable and a consonant(s) after it are together called _____.

15. <u>State True or False</u>: Languages tend not to prefer either onsets or codas.

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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG– 202: Syntax-1
Term End Examination, May – 2016

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

Note: 1.   All sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following: **30 marks**

Question 1 in Section A is **COMPULSORY**

1.   Explain the ungrammaticality of *any four* of the following sentences:
    (a) * Her to win a lottery would be surprising.
    (b) * Whom does Lily think what Neal received from?
    (c) * Manjusha$_1$ likes her$_1$ a lot.
    (d) * She$_1$ said that Tonia$_1$ would arrive in time.
    (e) * What would Anand make the claim that Rahul read yesterday?

2.   Explain the three levels of adequacy of grammar. With the help of them, distinguish between the structuralist approach to language and the generative approach to language.

3.   What are Wh-in-situ languages? Discuss how the LF-movement accounts for the constituent questions in Wh-in-situ languages.

4.   With the help of examples, discuss the properties of the NP/DP movement.

5.   What is the PRO theorem? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples, how the PRO theorem accounts for the distribution of PRO.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following: **15 marks**

1. Write a note on ECM.
2. Discuss the Projection Principle and the EPP.
3. What is Object Control?
4. Explain the Principle A of Binding Theory.
5. Explain the Theta-Criterion.

Section C

Answer all of the following questions: **15 marks**

1. The categories D, C and I are called _____ categories while N, V, A and P are called _____ categories.

2. Complete the statement: X and Y are subjacent to each other if and only if _____.

3. If X is dominated by Y, and Y & Z are sisters. Then Z _____ X. (dominates / c-commands / governs)

4. The structural Case is not sensitive to _____.

5. State True or False: The I-language stands for the Innate Language that every human child is genetically endowed with.

6. State True or False: In the chain of a Wh-movement, the head of the chain has a theta-role but no Case.

7. The movement of V-to-I is an example of _____ movement.

8. State True or False: If A and B are sisters of each other, neither of them can c-command the other.

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

10. 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 _____.

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

12. A language with an unmarked word order as VSO is an example of _____ language.

13. State True or False: In a language, the subject of a clause always receives Agent theta-role.

14. The category A (Adjective) can assign _____ case.

15. State True or False: According to the Principles and Parameters approach, languages differ from each other on the basis of the setting of the parameters in them.

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

M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG– 203: Sociolinguistics
Term End Examination, May – 2016

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

Note: All sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following: **30 marks**

1. Describe the relationships between *Language* and *Society*.
2. Describe the *Social Network Theory* of *Linguistic Variation*.
3. Describe the *behaviourist* and *mentalist* approach to study Language Attitude.
4. What is *Language Maintenance*? Explain the *Institutional* factors affecting Language Maintenance.
5. Provide a description of some Indian case studies of language contact.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following: **15 marks**

1. Diglossia
2. Real time and Apparent time
3. Pidgin and Creole languages
4. The 'audience design' model
5. Language shift and new language creation

Section C

15 marks

Answer all of the following questions:

1. Intra-sentential shifting between two or more languages is called _____.

2. Identifying the _____ language is the first step of language planning in developing nations.

3. A variety of a language that is a characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers is called a _____.

4. The term _____ is used where a distinction between languages can be made only in terms of pronunciation.

5. The word _____ comes from the Old French word meaning 'chatter of birds'.

6. _____ is a word that originates from the English word 'business'.

7. The linguistic situation where speakers of a social group can effectively communicate in two languages is called _____.

8. A specialized language concerned with a particular subject, culture or profession is called _____.

9. Words that are considered inappropriate or forbidden for use in "polite society" are called _____ words.

10. Jamaican creole derives most of its vocabulary from _____.

11. In the model by Giles et al. (1977) _____ factors constitute the second main category for language shift.

12. The particular speech patterns used by an individual are termed an _____.

13. _____ are secret languages used by various groups to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations.

14. _____ refers to the policies adopted by a government with regard to the language(s) spoken in the nation.

15. According to _____ the three dimensions of paternity, patrimony and phenomenology must be taken into account when thinking of ethnicity.

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

M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG– 204: Applied Linguistics
Term End Examination, May – 2016

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: All sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following: 30 marks

1. Discuss how language functions as a unifying and divisive force in the making of language policies.
2. Explain the relation between the language of mass media and social change.
3. Give a brief account of Aphasia, Agrammatism, Dyslexia and Anomia as language disorders.
4. Write detailed notes on Contrastive and Error analysis.
5. Explain the relation between Theoretical linguistics and Applied linguistics.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following: 15 marks

1. Translation studies
2. Social and cultural settings for language teaching
3. Lexical modernization and Standardization as aspects of language planning.
4. Computer-aided Language Teaching
5. Attitude and Aptitude as variables for learning a second language

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions: **15 marks**

1. A translation that approximates to a word-for-word representation of the original is known as a _____ translation.

2. The main difficulties in learning a new language are caused by interference from the _____ language.

3. _____ data in language acquisition refers to the language that children hear.

4. Stylistic _____ can be observed in the use of different speech sounds, different words or expressions, or different sentence structures.

5. 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 _____ .

6. Expressions of positive or negative feelings which speakers of different languages or language varieties have towards each other's languages or to their own language is known as _____ .

7. In a broad sense, any language learned after one has learnt one's native language is called the _____ language.

8. _____ analysis is the analysis of data from two or more different cultural groups, in order to determine if generalizations made about members of one culture are also true of the members of other cultures.

9. 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 _____ .

10. A test that measures a person's aptitude for second language or foreign language learning and that can be used to identify those learners who are most likely to succeed is called a _____ test.

11. _____ 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.

12. Linguistic rules which try to account for variables in language are referred to as _____ .

13. _____ refers to spoken discourse and the unrehearsed transfer of a spoken message from one language to another.

14. The study and analysis of the errors made by _____ language learners is called Error _____ analysis.

15. Loss of the ability to use and understand language, usually caused by damage to the brain is called _____ .

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

M.A. Linguistics
Semester – II
LX – 202 Intermediate Syntax
Term End Examination, May – 2016

Time: Three Hours

Maximum marks 80

N. B.   1. All Questions Carry equal marks.
         2. Answer Four questions in all, choosing ANY TWO from each group

Group A

1. Explain how structure dependency is a principle of UG.

2. Discuss the mechanism of case assignment in the GB framework.

3. Explain the concept of theta criterion.

4. Draw the tress for the following sentences using X-bar notations and identify head, complements, adjuncts and specifiers:

     a. I hope that John will go to the store.
     b. John gave Mary a book.
     c. The man seems to be very happy with his friends.
     d. John lost his job while his wife won a lottery.
     e. Mary asked if John likes oranges.

Group B

5. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
     a. Feature based syntax
     b. C-command
     c. Control

6. Discuss Empty Category Principle with suitable examples.

1

7. How does generative linguistics overcome the limitations that the earlier syntactic framework faced?

8. Explain the ungrammaticality of the following sentences:

   a. *John is likely that he's a spy.
   b. *Mary gave the book to I.
   c. *What do you think that will call me?
   d. * Who did you mention that my belief that you saw?

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DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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Pune - 411 006

M.A. Linguistics
Semester – II
LX – 203 Intermediate Phonology
Term End Examination, May – 2016

Time: Three Hours   Maximum marks 80

N. B.   1. All Questions Carry equal marks.
                 2. Answer Four questions in all, choosing ANY TWO from each group

Group A

1. Give distinctive feature composition (in matrix frame) of the following segments using SPE conventions:

   t   i   ʔ   ʉ   ʒ   æ   ɓ   G   m   o

2. Discuss Major Class features and source features with suitable examples.

3. A] What are phonological universals? B] What is *markedness*?

4. Short notes:

   • Vowel system

   • Insertion and Deletion

Group B

5. What is Optimality theory? How does it differ from earlier theories in phonology?

6. What are the differences between generative theory and natural generative theory?

7. What is lexical phonology? Give suitable examples.

8. Short notes:

   • Metrical phonology

   • Autosegmental Phonology

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DEEMED UNIVERSITY
Pune - 411 006

M.A. Linguistics
Semester – II
LX – 203 Intermediate Phonology
Term End Examination, May – 2016

Time: Three Hours   Maximum marks 80

N. B.   1.   Attempt ANY FOUR questions in all choosing any two from each group.
          2.   All Questions Carry equal marks.

Group A

1. Give distinctive feature composition (in matrix frame) of the following segments using SPE conventions:

   e   ∫   ð   ŋ   ɔ   p'   h   l   a   r

2. A] Explain the notion of *distinctive features* B] What are the differences between Jakobsonian distinctive features and that formulated in *Sound Patterns of English*?

3. Discuss place and manner features with suitable examples.

4. Short notes:
   - Markedness
   - Natural and unnatural processes

Group B

5. What is Optimality theory? How does it differ from earlier theories in phonology?

6. What are non-linear approaches in phonology? Discuss any one of the non-linear approaches with examples?

7. How does generative phonology differ from classical phonology?

8. Short notes:
   - Natural Generative Phonology
   - Rule ordering

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Pune - 411 006

M.A. Linguistics
Semester – II
LX – 204: Semantics & Lexicography
Term End Examination, May – 2016

Time: Three Hours   Maximum marks 80

N. B.   1.   Attempt ANY FOUR questions in all choosing any two from each group.

2.   All Questions Carry equal marks.

SECTION A

1. Define Sentence, Utterance and Propositions with the help of suitable examples.

2. Write a short notes on:
    a. Prototypes & Stereotypes
    b. Analytic & Synthetic Sentence

3. What is entailment? Discuss the importance of the term in semantic study.

4. Write a detailed note on Antonymy.

SECTION B

5. What are the major types of dictionaries? Discuss.

6. What do you mean by simple and composite units of Lexeme? Explain.

7. Write a short notes on:
    a. Extension of Meaning
    b. Contraction of Meaning

8. "WordNet is a lexical database" justify it with the characteristics of a lexical database.

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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

Marks-30

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

1. Explain the ungrammaticality of *any four* of the following sentences:

    (a) * She$_1$ said that Kate$_1$ would not speak to Rachel.
    (b) * Richa$_1$ admires Bina$_2$'s comments on herself$_1$.
    (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.

2

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

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

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

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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG – 201: Phonology
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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.	[ŋokta]	'dog'	13.	[ŋeljepta]	'tongue'
4.	[tilakse]	'It is cuttable'	14.	[kisiptʃi]	'to follow for'
5.	[kirgit]	'bull'	15.	[kebritameɛt]	'to fall asleep'
6.	[keguur]	'to call'	16.	[keboor]	'to thresh maize'
7.	[iŋgurwet]	'pig'	17.	[punbun]	'soft'
8.	[kagjam]	'We ate'	18.	[kiblaŋat]	Name
9.	[keger]	'to look at'	19.	[kebut]	'to break up'
10.	[kebaakpaak]	'to strip repeatedly'	20.	[ŋeljebwek]	'tongues'

[P.T.O.]

1

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, d͡ʒ, ɓ, 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.

2

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. <u>State True or False</u>: Complementary distribution means that two sounds in a language can never occur in the same environments.

12. <u>State True or False</u>: 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. <u>State True or False</u>: Intonation is a manifestation of Stress in a larger domain, i.e. an utterance.

14. <u>State True or False</u>: In Optimality Theory, violation of constraints leads to ungrammatical forms.

15. <u>State True or False</u>: For all the vowels, the feature [+voiced] is unmarked.

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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG – 203: Sociolinguistics
Term End Examination, May – 2017

Maximum marks 60

Time: Two and half Hours

Marks-30

Section A

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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DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – II
LNG – 204: Applied 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. 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)

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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)

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