

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

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

**LNG – 302: Historical Linguistics
Term End Examination, November – 2018**

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three questions:

Marks-30

1. What is analogical change? Illustrate the types of analogical change with the help of suitable examples.
2. Write an essay on the methods, scope and limitations of Internal Reconstruction.
3. Explain the Neogrammarians' view of sound change.
4. Discuss the notions *pidgin*, *creole* and *koine* by defining each of them and explaining the differences between them.
5. What is linguistic borrowing? Discuss the various effects of linguistic borrowing from the point of view of language change.

SECTION B

Write short notes on any three of the following:

Marks-15

1. Focal area, Transition area and Relic area
2. Basis of semantic change
3. Notion of a language family
4. Mechanisms of syntactic change
5. Grammaticalization

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions:

Marks-15

1. A phonemic change in which two or more distinct sounds lose their distinctiveness resulting in reduction in the phonological inventory of a language is called _____ . (Sound shift / Phonologization / Merger / Neutralization)

2. Identify the language from the set {German, English, Yiddish, Hebrew, Danish, Norwegian} which does not belong to the same language-family as others.
3. Look at the words from Latin and their corresponding words in Spanish.
 Latin: *sko:pa* 'broom', *ami:ka* 'female friend', *nata:re* 'to swim'
 Spanish: *eskoba* 'broom', *amiga* 'female friend', *nadar* 'to swim'
 Which type of consonant change do you observe in this case? (weakening / epenthesis / dissimilation / lengthening)
4. Linguistic forms across genetically related languages which are similar both in their sound shapes and in their meanings are called _____. (Onomatopoeic words / Cognates / Borrowings / Reflexes).
5. In Old English, *wife* meant 'woman' while in Present Day English it means 'spouse'. This change is _____. (Semantic shift / Narrowing / Metaphor / Degeneration)
6. The English word *chortle* is formed from two English words *chuckle* and *snort*. This process is called as _____. (Compounding / Clipping / Acronyms / Blending)
7. A type of language in which addition of affixes to roots does not cause significant changes in the root and affixes can be easily identified and segmented is called _____ language. (Analytic / Poly-synthetic / Isolating / Agglutinative)
8. State True or False: Grimm's Law is an exception to the Verner's Law.
9. State True or False: Analogical change can reverse the effect of a previous sound change.
10. State True or False: The comparative reconstruction method can be applied to any two or more related languages so far as they show significant similarities among themselves.
11. Grassman's Law captures _____ (Dissimilation of voiced aspirates in Sanskrit / Great English vowel shift / Sanskrit retroflexion / Drag chains)
12. State True or False: A sound in the proto-language from which sounds in the descendent languages are derived, is called as an archiphoneme of the descendent sounds.
13. Match the following:

a. Phonological rule reordering	i. Transformational Generative grammar
b. Linguistic area	ii. Neogrammarians
c. Great English Vowel shift	iii. Structuralism
d. Exception-less sound change	iv. Language contact
	v. Chain shifts

14. Internal reconstruction method can be applied to discover the proto-form of a single language. (True or False).

15. While determining the sets of cognates for comparative reconstruction, one should exclude words which are known to be borrowed (True or False).

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

**LNG – 303: Dialectology
Term End Examination, November – 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. Discuss the scope of dialectology.
2. Compare the French dialect survey by Gilliéron to the German dialect survey by Wenker. Discuss the impact of these surveys on data collection methods in dialectology.
3. What is dialect contact? Discuss the results of dialect contact with suitable examples.
4. Discuss the various methods used in perceptual dialectology.
5. Discuss the structuralist and generativist views regarding dialectology.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Dialect and accent
2. Focal area and transition area
3. Social dialectology
4. Dialect atlas
5. Linguistic distance between dialects

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. NORM refers to non-mobile, _____, old, rural, _____.
2. _____ was developed in order to plot the age-wise variation found in a dialect on the map.

- a) Gabmap b) Glottogram c) multivariate analysis
3. In dialect studies a linguistic feature which becomes distinguishing trait of an area/community is known as _____.
- a) Variety b) dialect c) shibboleth d) accent
4. _____ is one of the landmark studies in dialectology which is known for its sampling technique.
- a) Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada
b) Linguistic Atlas of New England
c) Nouvel Atlas Linguistique de la France d) Survey of English Dialects
5. Grammars which incorporate more than one variety are known as _____.
6. Give an example of koiné _____.
7. A line which connects the speakers who speak a particular variant (distinguishing them from the speakers who speak another variant of the same variable is known as _____.
- a) Isogloss b) heterogloss
8. When a dialect identifies itself with the standard/norm variety, this relationship is known as _____.
- a) Autonomous b) Heteronomous
9. An area which shows a presence of an older variant as opposed to the newer variant in a sporadic pattern is known as _____ area.
- a) Focal b) relic c) transitional
10. Any particular kind of language considered to be a single entity is known as _____.
11. Data collected by using a socially stratified sample would give a comprehensive picture of a variety spoken in a specific region. True or False?
12. _____ is used to define dialect areas/regions in dialectometry.
- a) Multivariate analysis b) Cluster analysis
13. Koiné is a mixed language, formed through contact between mutually unintelligible languages. True or False.
14. _____ means 'the measure of dialect'.
15. Socio-psychological image of a geographical or social variety is known as _____.

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LNG – 305: Semantics-II
Term End Examination, November – 2018

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

30 marks

1. Distinguish *lexical aspect* from *grammatical aspect*. Give suitable examples.
2. Discuss Dowty's proposal for *Proto-Agent* in order to resolve the semantic problem of the number and quality of participant roles in a sentence.
3. Explain the terms *evidentiality* and *mirativity*. Discuss how these grammatical distinctions contribute to sentence meaning.
4. Discuss how the tension between the principles of iconicity and economy is resolved in a language known to you in the case of 'double object marking'.
5. Give a cognitive semantic account of the metaphors in (i) She was out of luck.
(ii) Hiren got a promotion out of turn.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Examine the following sentences:
 - i. The bowler caught the ball with his left hand.
 - ii. The ball was caught by the bowler.
 - iii. The ball was caught.

Discuss the three sentences in terms of the relations between participant roles and grammatical relations.

2. What is the Semantic Hierarchy or the Thematic Hierarchy of participant roles?
Illustrate with the help of examples.

3. Provide the conceptual structure underlying each of the following sentences using Ray Jackendoff's proposal for universal semantic categories:
 - i. The cat sat on the mat.
 - ii. Garima has a cold.
 - iii. That car belongs to the boss.
 - iv. The actors are in the green room.
4. Discuss with appropriate examples the uses of present tense marking in a language known to you.
5. Describe the notion of satellite-framed language as proposed by Len Talmy. Give examples.
6. Explain the terms *telicity*, *durativity* and *stativity* with examples.

SECTION C

Answer the following questions (all questions are compulsory):

15 Marks

1. The English translation of the logical notation $\text{Ax}(H(x,j))$ can be _____
 - (a) Everyone hits John.
 - (b) Someone hits John.
 - (c) John hits everyone
2. The correct analysis of the predicate in the sentence *The debate will begin at 4:00 P.M* using inherent verbal features is _____
 - (a) [-STATIVE], [-DURATIVE], [+TELIC] and [-VOLUNTARY]
 - (b) [+STATIVE], [-DURATIVE], [+TELIC] and [-VOLUNTARY]
 - (c) [-STATIVE], [-DURATIVE], [-TELIC] and [-VOLUNTARY]
3. Match the pairs given below:

In the sentence *The brown cow jumped over the moon*,

i.	Figure	a.	The moon
ii.	Ground	b.	Jumped
iii.	Path	c.	Over
iv.	Verb	d.	The brown cow

- (a) i-d; ii-a; iii-c; iv-b
 - (b) i-d; ii-a; iii-b; iv-c
 - (c) i-c; ii-b; iii-a; iv-d
4. Fill in the blanks: The _____ is used when a past event is viewed from the present and the _____ is used when a past event is viewed from the past.

- (a) perfective; imperfective
 - (b) present perfect; simple past
 - (c) simple present; simple past
5. *Smoking is strictly prohibited* is an example of _____.
- (a) Deontic possibility (b) Epistemic possibility (c) Deontic necessity
6. Identify the correct theta-grid for the English verb 'love':
- (a) V: <EXPERIENCER, THEME>
 - (b) V: <STIMULUS, EXPERIENCER>
 - (c) V: <EXPERIENCER, STIMULUS>
7. CAUSE, CHANGE, CONTACT, MOTION are the semantic components of the English verb _____
- (a) smash (b) touch (c) fall
8. Fill in the blank with the correct option: I am reading a book is _____ and I am reading three books is _____ (respectively).
- (a) an activity; an accomplishment
 - (b) an accomplishment; an accomplishment
 - (c) an achievement; an activity
9. The sentence *The boy knocked the door all night* is an example of _____ .
- (a) An inchoative used with an iterative sense
 - (b) A semelfactive used with an iterative sense
 - (c) A resultative used with an iterative sense
10. Fill in the blank with the correct option: _____ is an example of the Vendlerian class 'achievement':
- (a) finish eating all the mangoes in the basket
 - (b) count stars in the sky
 - (c) be at home
11. Habitual, Progressive, Continuous are types of _____
- (a) perfective aspect (b) imperfective aspect (c) perfect
12. Types of signs: Words in a language are _____ and a portrait is _____ respectively.

(a) symbolic; iconic (b) indexical; symbolic (c) symbolic; indexical

13. Match the following pairs:

i.	Looks like it will rain today.	a.	Indicative
ii.	I know that it will rain today.	b.	Direct Sensory Perception
iii.	It is raining.	c.	Irrealis
iv.	If it had rained today, the traffic would have come to a standstill.	d.	Epistemic

- (a) i-d; ii-a; iii-b; iv-c
- (b) i-b; ii-c; iii-a; iv-d
- (c) i-b; ii-d; iii-a; iv-c

14. _____ is a central idea in Katz and Fodor's Semantic Theory:

- (a) semantic relations are recursive
- (b) relationship between a sentence and its meaning is arbitrary
- (c) both (a) and (b)

15. In the example, *Your argument has no foundation*, the metaphor used may be described as _____

- (a) ARGUMENT is BUILDING
- (b) BUILDING is ARGUMENT
- (c) ARGUMENT is PERSON

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**LNG – 306: Computational Linguistics
Term End Examination, November – 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. Explain compilers and interpreter with its advantages and disadvantages.
2. Explain the relationship between computational linguistics with mathematics and philosophy.
3. Write on the techniques for spoken corpus annotation.
4. Write a complete note on Frame Net.
5. Why speech recognition is difficult task than speech synthesis?

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Flowchart
2. Programming languages
3. CIIL Corpus
4. MRD
5. Artificial Intelligence

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. Which electrical/ electronic components was used in fourth generation computer
a) transistor b) VLSI c) IC d) Vaccum tubes

2. ASCII code stands for _____?
3. 0 and 1 is called _____ number in machine language
- a) decimal number b) hexadecimal number c) compiling number d) binary number
4. When did ALPAC report was published ?
5. Who was a linguist in ALPAC?
- a) Alan Perlis b) Charles Hockett c) Noam Chomsky d) Charles Fillmore
6. FrameNet is developed at _____ which electronic resource based on theory of meaning is called Frame Semantics.
7. Who has developed the theory of Frame Semantics?
8. Where the Marathi WordNet is developed
- a) IIIT, Hyderabad b) IIT, Mumbai c) IIT, Madras d) C-DAC, Pune
9. Which of the following is an example of Volatile memory?
- a) Hard-disk b) USB drive c) RAM d) Flash Drive
10. Which of the following is graphical representation of the sequence of operations?
- a) Source code b) Flowchart c) Pseudo code d) Algorithm

Write long form of following.

11. BNC
12. HMM
13. POS
14. URL
15. HPSG
