DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY
Pune - 411 006
M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – IV
LNG – 402: Contact Linguistics (Backlog)
Term End Examination, November – 2019

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

Section A   **Marks-30**

Answer three questions from Section A.

1. What is grammaticalization? Discuss contact-induced grammaticalization with Examples.
2. Compare bilingual mixed languages with shift-induced varieties.
3. What is code-switching? Discuss Myers-Scotton's model for code-switching.
4. What is convergence area? Discuss how convergence areas are formed with examples.
5. Discuss the Thomason and Kaufman's typology of language contact.

Section B   **Marks-15**

Answer any three short notes from the following:

1. Haugan's classification of lexical borrowing
2. Matter replication and Pattern replication
` 3. Characteristics of pidgins
4. Language Attrition
5. Agentivity

Section C   **Marks-15**

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. 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

3. Long-term co-territorial contact and child bilingualism would lead to _____ and accumulation of grammaticalized categories.
   a) complixification   b) simplification

4.   ''adults who are the borrowing agents do not faithfully reproduce the structural patterns of the system they are borrowing from'' is known as _____ learning, attributed to Labov.
a) post-critical-threshold learning   b) imperfect learning

5.   'Conquering group adopts the language of conquered group' was one of the types of language contact situation was proposed by _____
a) Weinrich   b) Winford   d) Thomason   d) Wackernagal

6.   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

7.   Contact-induced grammaticalization rejects second language acquisition playing a major role in contact-induced changes.
True or False?

8.   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

9.   A German-speaking student while learning English as a second language used *guilty* to mean 'valid' which could be attributed to the German word *gültig* meaning 'valid'. This phenomenon is known as interference or _____.
a) imposition   b) transfer   c) borrowing   d) adaptation

10.   Metatypy is a kind of convergence.
True and False?

11.   'First in, last out' is associated with _____
a) regression hypothesis   b) progression hypothesis   c) convergence

12.   'Composite code-switching could lead to a bilingual mixed language'.
True or False

13.   _____ is the primary mechanism in imposition.
a) Imitation   b) adaptation   c) adoption   d) copying

14.   A contact situation characterized as 'strong cultural pressure' would show fairly extensive word order changes.
True or False?

15.   Beginning of syntactic change like word order change from SOV to SVO and phonemicization of previously allophonic alternations would be characteristic features of _____
a) very strong cultural pressure   b) strong cultural pressure
c) more intense contact   d) casual contact
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DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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Pune - 411 006
M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – IV
LNG 403: Language Teaching
Semester End Examination, May 2019

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

Section A: **Attempt any three questions from the following:**   **30 marks**

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: **Write shorts notes on any three of the following:**   **15 marks**

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: **Attempt all the following questions:**   **15 marks**

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. [Intralanguage, Interlanguage, Interference]
9. _____ refers to measuring or evaluating language ability. [Language evaluation, Language assessment, Language measurement]
10. LSP means _____. [languages for specific principlse, 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]

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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – IV
LNG 404: Language Typology
Semester End Examination, May 2019

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

Section A

                                                               [30 Marks]
Answer three questions from Section A.

1. What are anaphors? Compare lexical anaphors and pronouns from any two languages known to you.
2. Discuss how cross-linguistic structural similarities are captured in semantic typology of languages.
3. What is meant by causatives? Discuss lexical, morphological and periphrastic causatives with suitable examples.
4. What is meant by linguistic convergence? Discuss (a) the various types of linguistic convergence and (b) the constraints on linguistic convergence.

5. What are language universals? Discuss various types of language universals.

Section B

Write short notes on any three of the following: **[15 Marks]**

1. Conjunctive Participle
2. Reduplication
3. Typology of vowel systems
4. Morphological types
5. Spatial typology

Section C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark   **[15 Marks]**

1. <u>State True or False</u>: A subordinate clause may be finite or nonfinite and usually functions within other clauses or phrases.

2. <u>State True or False:</u> In languages with prepositions, the genitive almost always follows the governing noun, while in languages with postpositions it almost always precedes.

3. <u>State True or False:</u> If the nominal object always precedes the verb, then verb forms subordinate to the main verb also precede it.

4. <u>State True or False:</u> In conditional statements, the conditional clause precedes the conclusion as the normal order in all languages.

5. <u>State True or False:</u> No language has a trial number unless it has a dual.

6. A grammatical category related to the notions of completeness or incompleteness of an action is called------------

7. *Necessity* and, *possibility* are------------------------------- modalities.

8. A language universals statement "For all x, if x is a language, X has property P" refers to a/an: -----------------------------------.

9. The approach in which research is conducted first and then a theory is proposed is a/an-------

10. In Typology, universals that apply to every known language and are quite few in number are referred to as----------------------------.

11. A constituent which takes its reference from its antecedent is called---------------------

12. In a compound verb construction the V$_2$ is known as-----------------------------.

13. Partial reduplication of words where an initial consonant or syllable is replaced in the reduplicated word is known as---------------------.

14. In some languages words typically contain a linear sequence of MORPH, and therefore these languages are known as---------------------------------.

15. The linguistic convergence between and among typologically distinct languages is known as-------------------------------.

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M.A. in Linguistics
Semester – IV
LNG 407: Psycholinguistics
Semester End Examination, May 2019

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

Section A

                                                                                            [30 Marks]
Answer <u>three</u> questions from Section A.

1.   Write an essay on scope and nature of psycholinguistics.
2.   What are the factors involved in comprehension of sentences?
3.   What is mental lexicon? What are the models of access to the mental lexicon?
4.   Does cross-linguistic variation have any effect on how linguistic systems/structures like gender and verb morphology are acquired by children?
5.   What are the methods employed to study child language acquisition?

Section B

Write short notes on any three of the following: **[15 Marks]**

1.   Learning strategies and communicative strategies
2.   Importance of order of languages learnt and use of known languages in recovery of language/s after brain injury
3.   The Nativist theory of language acquisition
4.   Child Directed Speech
5.   Phonological features and phonemes as units of perception

Section C

   All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark   **[15 Marks]**

1.   *Two neets wotice* instead of *two weeks notice* is an example of _____ kind of speech error.
        a) substitution   b) anticipation   c) exchange   d) addition

2.   General approaches to learning a language are known as _____
        a) learning strategies   b) learning styles   c) communicative strategies.

3.   Broca's aphasia is also known as _____
       a) receptive aphasia   b) motor aphaisa   c) sensory aphasia   d) global aphasia

4.   Sufficient acoustic cues are variable- they change depending on other sounds and cues.
      True or False?

5.   _____ neurons provide the basis for imitative behaviour in humans especially in
      relation to speech.
       a) sensory   b) mirror   c) all   d) motor

6.   Ape communication system- as compared to human language- lacks consistent and
      arbitrary meanings and the vocalizations and gestures are not composed into utterances
      by a grammar that provide an additional level of meaning. True or False?

7.   Name the two types of features used in the feature model of semantic memory:

8.   'Assume a sentence parse with the minimum number of nodes possible' is known as

      _____.
a) cooperative principle   b) minimal attachment principle   c) minimal distance principle

9.   'People rate syllables as more similar the more features they share' True of False?

10.   _____ is type of aphasia proposed by Roman Jacobson
       a) Global aphasia   b) Contiguity disorder c) motor aphasia   d) sensory aphasia

11.   'Speech is preserved as the sequence of articulatory gestures listeners might make to `
      produce such sounds themselves' is known as _____ of speech perception.
       a) TRACE model   b) Motor theory
       c) Parallel Distributed Processing   d) Cohort model

12.   Give an example of garden path sentence:
13.   The acronym LAD stands for _____

14   . _____ view states that language constraints and facilitates thought. Our language
      determines the order of our experience and the world.
       a) cognition-dominant   b) language-dominant

15.   Human ears are sensitive to voice onset time. True or False?
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