

(8 pages)

APRIL 2019

71213/BRB4A

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

1. Every language is a system of _____.
(a) Unique
(b) Systems
(c) Creation
(d) Assimilation
2. Phonology is a _____ phonetics of a particular language.
(a) Functional
(b) Structural
(c) Active
(d) Rational
3. _____ is the only object available for direct observation to the linguist.
(a) Langue
(b) Parole
(c) Dialect
(d) Accent

4. According to whom, Langue is a storehouse, the sum of word images in the minds of Individuals.
(a) Ferdinand Saussure
(b) Noam Chomsky
(c) William Smith
(d) Steven Pinker
5. All English sounds are produced with _____
egressive all stream:
(a) Voiced
(b) Voiceless
(c) Pulmonic
(d) Respiratory
6. Vowels are divided into two categories they are _____ and _____.
(a) Long and short
(b) Voiced and Voiceless
(c) Open and closed
(d) Unrounded and rounded
7. The syllable on which there is a pitch change is said to have _____ accent.
(a) Secondary
(b) Primary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Functional

8. _____ is defined as the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending.

- (a) Etymology
- (b) Coinage
- (c) Clipping
- (d) Borrowing

9. When three or more consonants sounds come together, the consonant cluster is sometimes simplified by omitting.

- (a) First consonant
- (b) Last consonant
- (c) Middle consonant
- (d) Any consonant the speaker chooses

10. When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as

- (a) Lexical relations
- (b) Hyponymy
- (c) Synonymy
- (d) Prototypes

11. A _____ grammar defines the syntactic structures of a language.

- (a) Generative
- (b) Traditional
- (c) Modern
- (d) Functional

12. The rules of the grammar will also need the crucial property of _____.

- (a) Inclusion
- (b) Recursion
- (c) Semantic structures
- (d) Conceptual meaning

13. _____ morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word.

- (a) Derivational
- (b) Functional
- (c) Structural
- (d) Inflectional

14. The term "piano" is borrowed from which language?

- (a) French
- (b) Dutch
- (c) German
- (d) Italian

II BA(Eg) - Introduction to the Study² of Language and Linguistics

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15. Immediate Constituent Analysis is one of the strong methods of analysing a sentence _____.
- (a) Structural
 - (b) Typically
 - (c) Concept
 - (d) Linguistically

16. _____ is a minimum grammatical unit.

- (a) Morphemes
- (b) Phonemes
- (c) Allomorphs
- (d) Syllables

17. _____ is a method of sentence analysis, first mentioned by Bloomfield.

- (a) Immediate Constituent
- (b) Structural Analysis
- (c) Functional Analysis
- (d) Traditional Analysis

18. The word syntax is derived from _____.

- (a) German
- (b) Spanish
- (c) Scottish
- (d) Greek

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19. Noam chomsky is a/an _____ Linguist.

- (a) Britain
- (b) American
- (c) Scandinavian
- (d) Swiss

20. According to Saussure, Langue includes _____ different concepts.

- (a) one
- (b) five
- (c) three
- (d) four

SECTION B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Write paragraph answer on any FIVE of the following in 200 words.

- 21. Define Grammar.
- 22. Describe the role of speech organs in the articulation of sounds.
- 23. Transcribe and mark syllable of the following:
 - (a) Information
 - (b) Significant
 - (c) Education

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30. How far do you agree that structural analysis is one of the major descriptive approach?

31. Explain Morphemes and its types in detail.

32. What are the three approaches of grammar and effects in Teaching methodology?

24. What are the major kinds of Grammar?

25. Briefly explain about the generative Grammar?

26. What is meant by Morphs and Allomorphs?

27. Elucidate about the Articulatory system?

SECTION C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE of the following in about 300 words each.

28. Explain in detail about the consonant clusters in English.

29. Describe the classification and description of speech Sounds.