D 90359 (Pages : 3) Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIFTH SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(CUCBCSS—UG)

English

ENG 5B 02/DMENG 5B 02—LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each question carries 1 *mark.*

1. The theory which is based on the assumption that language originated as a result of the involuntary exclamations of pain, surprise, pleasure or wonder :

   (a) Ding Dong theory. (b) The Bow-vow theory.

   (c) The Pooh-pooh theory. (d) The Gesture theory.

2. Find the odd one out :

   (a) Ferdinand de Saussure. (b) Edward Sapir.

   (c) Leonard Bloomfield. (d) Herman Gundert.

3. Language is never static. It goes on changing. This property of language is called ———

   (a) Dynamic. (b) Recursiveness.

   (c) Displacement. (d) Transference.

4. ——— is the totality of the speech habits of an individual.

   (a) Dialect. (b) Idiolect.

   (c) Register. (d) Slang.

5. Which among the following is not a branch of linguistics ?

   (a) Phonology. (b) Morphology.

   (c) Semantics. (d) Philology.

Turn over

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6. IPA stands for :

(a) International Political Alphabet.

(b) International Phonetic Alphabet.

(c) Indian Phonetic Alphabet.

(d) All the above.

7. ———— are sounds articulated in the glottis.

(a) Glottal. (b) Velar.

(c) Palatal. (d) None of the above.

8. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in W H questions ?

(a) The falling. (b) The rising.

(c) The fall-rise. (d) None of the above.

9. "Swimming is good for health": Identify the category to which "swimming" belongs :

(a) Adjective. (b) Noun.

(c) Gerund. (d) Adverb.

10. Words such as 'phone' and 'photo' are instances of ————.

(a) Compounding. (b) Portmanteau.

(c) Derivation. (d) Clipping.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

Answer at least **seven** *questions.*
Each question carries 3 *marks.*
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 21.

11. Define Language.

12. What are onomatopoeic words ?

13. What is Idiolect ?

14. What is Socio-linguistics ?

15. He must run fast or he will not catch the train. (Change into a simple sentence).

16. What is the position of the vocal cords in the production of voiced sounds ?

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17. What is a syllable ?

18. IPA.

19. Dental.

20. What do you mean by semantics ?

21. What is a Morpheme ?

22. Distinguish between content words and form words.

(7 × 3 = 21 marks)

Section C

Answer at least **three** *questions.*
Each question carries 7 *marks.*
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 21.

23. Standard English.

24. Mark Stress :

(a) About. (b) Depend.

(c) Calculate. (d) Examination.

25. Distinguish between the synchronic and diachronic approach to language study.

26. How are diphthongs in English classified ?

27. Two modes of communication.

28. Descriptive and prescriptive approaches to the study of language.

(3 × 7 = 21 marks)

Section D

Answer any **two** *questions.*

Each question carries 14 *marks.*

29. Write an essay on the theories of origin of language.

30. What are the basic assumptions of modern linguistics.

31. Write an essay on the suprasegmental features of the English Language.

32. Elucidate the different methods of word formation in English.

(2 × 14 = 28 marks)

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Answer Key

FIFTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018

(CUCBCSS-UG) English

ENG 5B 02/DM ENG 502 LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

I

1. (c) The Pooh-pooh theory
2. (d) Herman Gundert
3. (a) Dynamic
4. (b) Idiolect
5. (d) Philology
6. (b) International Phonetic Alphabet
7. (a) Glottal
8. (a) The falling
9. (c) Gerund
10. (d) Clipping

II.

11. Means of communicating thoughts, feelings, emotions, desires, ideas and attitudes making use of voluntarily produced system of arbitrary vocal sounds or written symbols.
12. Words like 'buzz', 'hiss', 'thud', etc. which represent the sounds of their referents are known as onomatopoeic words.
13. No individual speaks alike. Idiolect is the totality of the speech habits of an individual. A collection of similar idiolects make up dialect.
14. Sociolinguistics is a discipline where the methodological perspective of both linguistics and sociology converges in the analysis of the relationship between language and society.
15. He must run fast to catch the train.
16. In the production of voiced sounds, the vocal cords are kept together and they vibrate when the air passes through them.
17. The syllable is a unit of speech which is at a level higher than the speech sound or phoneme. A syllable is the smallest convenient unit of speech.
18. IPA is a system of phonetic notation composed of symbols and letters devised to identify the speech sounds accurately. It was devised by the International Phonetic Association established by a group of European Phoneticians.
19. They are articulated by the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth as / θ / in 'thin' and / ð / in 'this'.
20. The term semantics refers to that branch of linguistics which investigates into realm of meaning. Semantics tries to find out how language is organized in order to be meaningful.
21. A morpheme is the minimal meaningful unit in the grammatical system of a language. The morphemes and words in varying combinations produce phrases, clauses and sentences.
22. Content words are usually nouns, verbs, adjectives, and sometimes adverbs. They carry the maximum information. Form words or function words are grammatical words like Pronouns, determiners, prepositions, and auxiliary verbs. They do not give any meaning.

III.

23. Of the various dialects in England, the south east dialect spoken in and around London came to be accepted as a standard variety. The dialect gained superiority over other dialects and gradually came to be called Standard English.

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24. (a) /ə'bənd/ (b) /di'pend/
(c) /'kæliɡrəfi/ (d) /ɪɡzæmi'neiʃən/

25. Diachronic approach to the language study focuses on the changes in language over a span of time. For example comparing a passage from the fourteenth century English poet Geoffrey Chaucer with modern English. Synchronic approach to the study of language focuses at a particular point of time. Diachronic linguistics studies language change, and synchronic linguistics studies language states without their history.

26. Closing Diphthongs - /ei/, /ɔi/, /ai/, /əu/. Fronting diphthongs - /i/ - /ei/, / ɔi/, /ai/
Retracting diphthongs - /au/, /ɔu/ Centring Diphthongs - / ə / - /i ə/, /e ə /, /uə/
Falling Diphthongs & Rising Diphthongs.

27. Speech and writing - both are equally important. Speech began earlier than writing. Written forms of language always come later than the spoken form. It is the symbol of the spoken form. Traditional grammarians had a general tendency to regard the spoken form as inferior to the written form. But modern linguistic argue that speech is primary and writing is only secondary.

28. The traditional grammarians were prescriptive. The prescriptive grammarians tell the speakers what forms they should use and what they should not. But modern linguists describe how language functions. Both the prescriptive and descriptive linguists use rules. But the prescriptive rules are rigid whereas the rule of descriptive grammar is flexible.

IV.

29. The Bow-Vow Theory - language originated as a result of human instinct to imitate natural sounds such as that of the cry of an animal or that of the wind blowing. Ding Dong Theory - Max Muller – language has originated in the sense of rhythm innate in man. The Pooh-Pooh Theory - the origin of language is to be traced to the involuntary exclamations of pain, surprise, pleasure or wonder. The Gesture Theory - Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget - every human gesture is followed by movements of tongue, the lips and the jaws. The Yo-He-Ho Theory – Noire - language has been formed from the words uttered by groups of people engaged in joint burdensome labour of some sort. The Musical Theory - Otto Jespersen - language originated in the form of songs, as reactions to emotions, especially love and joy.

30. A new approach to the study of language began by Ferdinand de Saussure – father of modern linguistics. He considered language as a self-sufficient system. His lectures translated as *Course in General Linguistics*. Other important contributors - Edward Sapir and Leonard Bloom Field – Bloomfield's *Language* – Saussure's concepts - Synchronic and Diachronic approach to the language study – Introduced an important distinction between langue and parole. Noam Chomsky has substituted with competence and performance. The task of linguists is to describe the way people actually speak or write their language. Their task is not to prescribe the rules governing the use of language. Linguistics is considered as a science. So objectivity is to be maintained in the study.

31. There are certain special features which affect speech sounds such as stress, pitch length or intonation and juncture. They may be called sound attributes or supra segmental phonemes. Stress Word Stress, Sentence Stress, Rhythm, Juncture, Intonation - Rising tone, Falling tone, Fall rise tone. Examples may also be given.

32. Loan words – from other languages. Compounding – eg. Blackboard, flashlight. Blending – eg. Smog, brunch. Derivation – affixes. Back formation – eg. 'Edit' from 'editor'. Clipping or shortening – eg. Photo, phone. Metanalysis –eg. An ick name – a nick name. Conversion – from one part of speech to another. Acronym – eg. UNESCO, BBC. Re duplicatives – eg. See-saw, tip-top

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