

**QP Code : 50050**

**Duration: 3 Hours**

**Total Marks: 100**

**Section- I**

**Marks : (1 x 40 = 40)**

Q.1. The sound which is produced by velaric ingressive airstream mechanism is:

- a] **ɖ**                      b] **ʘ**                      c] **ɸ**                      d] **β**

Q.2. The I.P.A. symbol for retroflex voiceless fricative is :

- a] **ʃ**                      b] **ɸ**                      c] **ʂ**                      d] **ʒ**

Q.3. Back open-mid rounded vowel is transcribed as:

- a] **ʊ**                      b] **ʌ**                      c] **ɔ**                      d] **o**

Q.4. The I.P.A. symbol for uvular nasal is :

- a] **ɲ**                      b] **ɴ**                      c] **ŋ**                      d] **ɳ**

Q.5. Which word contains a centring diphthong?

- a] home                      b] scarce                      c] face                      d] nice

Q.6. The sonorant sounds are:

- a] Oral plosives                      b] fricatives                      c] affricates                      d] vowels

Q.7. The word which contains a dental voiceless fricative is :

- a] june                      b] thin                      c] sheep                      d] van

Q.8. Which word shows the process of total suppletion ?

- a] cut                      b] brought                      c] went                      d] ran

**[TURN OVER**

**PE-Con. 433-16.**

- Q.9. Insertion of vowels between the consonants to facilitate pronunciation of articulatorily difficult consonant clusters is called :
- a] syncope                      b] prothesis                      c] epenthesis                      d] epithesis
- Q.10. Loss of a syllable in a sequence of identical or nearly identical syllables is termed as :
- a] aphasis                      b] haplology                      c] paragoge                      d] apocope
- Q.11. What are the two words called if they are spelled the same but pronounced differently and have different meanings?
- a] Homographs                      b] Heteronyms                      c] Homonyms                      d] Metonyms
- Q.12. The words that sound different but have the same or nearly the same meaning, are called:
- a] Hyponyms                      b] Antonyms                      c] Homonyms                      d] Synonyms
- Q.13. How many languages are specified in the eighth schedule to the Indian constitution?
- a] 22                      b] 24                      c] 26                      d] 28
- Q.14. Which language does not belong to the Indo-Aryan Family of languages?
- a] Bhili                      b] Santali                      c] Maithili                      d] Urdu
- Q.15. Languages like, Angami, Bodo, Garo, Sherpa, Tripuri, Lepcha, belong to the Family called:
- a] Indo-Aryan                      b] Austro-Asiatic                      c] Tibeto-Burmese                      d] Hamito-Semitic
- Q.16. Who was the founder of Copenhagen School of Linguistics?
- a] L. Bloomfield                      b] Andre Martinet                      c] E. Sapir                      d] L. Hjelmslev
- Q.17. Who has suggested four basic maxims of conversation or general principles underlying the efficient co-operative use of language ?
- a] P.F. Strawson                      b] H.P. Grice                      c] S.C. Levinson                      d] John Searle
- Q.18. Who has put forward the distinction between *constative* and *performative* utterances ?
- a] L. Wittgenstein                      b] John Lyons                      c] J.L. Austin                      d] J.R. Firth

**[TURN OVER**

- Q.19. Who has introduced the term 'intertextuality' to designate the complex ways in which a given text is related to other texts?
- a] Jacques Derrida    b] Jacques Lacan    c] Julia Kristeva    d] Roland Barthes
- Q.20. Who has proposed the notion : *semiotic square*?
- a] Umberto Eco    b] A.J. Greimas    c] Roland Barthes    d] Thomas Sebeok
- Q.21. The loss of one or more phonological distinctions in some specifiable phonetic environment is termed as :
- a] complete merger    b] partial merger    c] primary split    d] none of these
- Q.22. The process whereby a sound acquires some features of a preceding sound in a word, is termed as:
- a] progressive assimilation    b] regressive assimilation    c] dissimilation  
d] metathesis
- Q.23. The term, used by Jakobson to designate the function of a communicational exchange when it is oriented or directed toward the *message*, is
- a] poetic function    b] referential function    c] conative function    d] phatic function
- Q.24. Which word contains an inflectional morpheme?
- a] player    b] longer    c] enjoyable    d] slowly
- Q.25. Which word contains a derivational morpheme?
- a] houses    b] played    c] graceful    d] shortest
- Q.26. To which syntactical construction type, according to Hockett, does the construction "Professor Jones" belong?
- a] additive    b] appositive    c] directive    d] connective
- Q.27. The use of *crown* for *king* is an example of
- a] Hyponym    b] Acronym    c] Metonym    d] Retronym

**[TURN OVER**



- Q.37. The attempted method of reconstruction of earlier stages of a language on the evidence of that language alone, is known as:
- a] Comparative reconstruction method      b] Internal reconstruction method  
c] Glottochronological method                d] None of these
- Q.38. The translation which involves an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign systems, is labeled as :
- a] Intersemiotic translation    b] Intralingual translation    c] Interlingual Translation  
d] Rewording
- Q.39. Who has developed the “skopos theory” that breaks with the equivalence paradigm by giving priority to the target-side purpose to be fulfilled by the translation?
- a] Mary Snell-Hornby      b] K. Reiss      c] Hans Vermeer      d] W. Quine
- Q.40. The sound law in Indo-European by which an aspirated stopt becomes unaspirated when it is followed by another aspirated stop in the following syllable, is known as
- A] Verner’s Law      B] Grimm’s Law      C] Grassman’s Law      D] Kurylowicz’s Law

### Section- II

- Q.1 Write short notes on **any three** of the following : Marks : (3 x 10 = 30)
- A] Processes of Pidginization and Creolization  
B] Gricean Maxims  
C] Rhetorical Tropes  
D] Major Types of Bilingualism  
E] Primary Cardinal Vowels

**[TURN OVER**

Section- III

Marks : (2 x 15 = 30)

Answer **any two** of the following questions:

- Q.1. Explain briefly the principles and criteria which you would use to identify the morphemes and their variants in a language..
  - Q.2. Discuss the relationship between language, culture and thought by critically evaluating the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
  - Q.3. Write a critical essay on the 'minimalist programme'.
  - Q.4. What are the fundamental assumptions of comparative reconstruction method? Explain its basic procedure with appropriate illustrations.
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