

**BA ENGLISH
SIXTH SEMESTER
MODERN LINGUISTICS
BEN-602**

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[PART-A: Objective]

Time: 20 mins

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. 'Register' is a _____.
 - a. Language variety
 - b. Sociolect
 - c. Diglossia
 - d. None of the above
2. A child acquiring two languages at the same time in two different contexts is an example of _____.
 - a. Additive Bilingualism
 - b. Coordinate Bilingualism
 - c. Sequential Bilingualism
 - d. Balanced Bilingualism
3. Lexicography refers to the _____.
 - a. The study of lexemes in a language
 - b. The lexical patterning of a language
 - c. The science of dictionary making
 - d. The overall study of vocabulary
4. 'Narrow Diglossia' refers to _____.
 - a. Existence of two different languages in one speech community
 - b. Existence of two dialects of same language in one speech community
 - c. Multilingualism
 - d. None of the above
5. A sociolinguistic variable is _____.
 - a. Fixed social communication
 - b. A variety of sociolect
 - c. Social variation
 - d. The set of alternative ways of saying the same thing
6. Which of the following is not a language variety?
 - a. Pidgin
 - b. Creole
 - c. Diglossia
 - d. Dialect
7. Who coined the term 'diglossia'?
 - a. Charles Ferguson
 - b. Edward Sapir
 - c. Ferdinand De Saussure
 - d. Panini

8. A Pidgin becomes a creole, when _____.
- a. It becomes a language of education b. It becomes the language of governance
 c. It becomes a mother tongue of the relevant speech community d. It becomes a language of the elite
9. A book on all fields of human knowledge is _____.
- a. Dictionary b. Thesaurus
 c. Encyclopedia d. Glossary
10. When a foreign language is adopted as an official language in a country, it is known as _____.
- a. Sociolect b. Creole
 c. Pidgin d. Lingua Franca
11. The distinction between synchronic and diachronic was given by _____.
- a. Ferdinand de Saussure b. Noam Chomsky
 c. John Lyons d. Karl Marx
12. *Universals of Language* (1963) is written by:
- a. Noam Chomsky b. Ferdinand de Saussure
 c. Joseph H. Greenberg d. Leonard Bloomfield
13. Historical Linguistics is a study _____.
- a. Dead languages b. Living languages
 c. History of language d. Language change
14. Assamese and Bangla are ----- languages.
- a. Mother b. Father
 c. Sister d. Cousin
15. Languages from the same family descend from the same _____.
- a. Sister language b. Proto-language
 c. Cognate language d. none of the above
16. Mundari belongs to _____ language family.
- a. Munda b. Tibeto-Burman
 c. Indo-Aryan d. Dravidian
17. A line on a map marking the linguistic features often used in dialectology is called _____.
- a. Linguistic area b. Isogloss
 c. Relic area d. Focal area
18. The influence exercised by one sound segment upon the articulation of another so that the sounds become identical or similar is known as:
- a. Split b. Merger
 c. Assimilation d. Dissimilation

19. Retroflex sounds are most common in _____ language family in India.
- a. Indo-Aryan
 - b. Tibeto-Burman
 - c. Dravidian
 - d. Austro-Asiatic
20. Formal universals discuss _____
- a. Words
 - b. Rules of grammar
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither A nor B

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs 40. min

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What is Sociolinguistics? Discuss the various language varieties with relevant examples as applicable. 2+8=10
2. Define bilingualism. Elaborately discuss the various types of bilingualism citing real context examples. 2+8=10
3. Write short notes on *any two* of the following:- 5+5=10
 - a) Code switching
 - b) Broad diglossia
 - c) Types of dictionaries
4. Differentiate between pidgin and creole. 5+5=10
5. Discuss syntactic typology with reference to Greenberg's first five language universals 10
6. Elaborate on the language families found in India. 10
7. Define sound change. Discuss the dimensions along which sound changes can be categorized? 2+8=10
8. Make short notes on *any two*: 5+5=10
 - a) Grimm's Law
 - b) Absolute-Statistical Language Universals
 - c) Verner's law

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