

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

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- 'Register' is a _____.
 - Language variety
 - Sociolect
 - Diglossia
 - None of the above
- A child acquiring two languages at the same time in two different contexts is an example of _____.
 - Additive Bilingualism
 - Coordinate Bilingualism
 - Sequential Bilingualism
 - Balanced Bilingualism
- Lexicography refers to the _____.
 - The study of lexemes in a language
 - The lexical patterning of a language
 - The science of dictionary making
 - The overall study of vocabulary
- 'Narrow Diglossia' refers to _____.
 - Existence of two different languages in one speech community
 - Existence of two dialects of same language in one speech community
 - Multilingualism
 - None of the above
- The notion of mixing words or phrases from another language during a speech event is called _____.
 - Code Mixing
 - Code Switching
 - Code Levelling
 - Codification
- Which of the following is not a language variety?
 - Pidgin
 - Creole
 - Diglossia
 - Dialect
- The term 'Diglossia' was first coined by _____.
 - Charles Ferguson
 - Edward Sapir
 - Ferdinand De Sapir
 - Panini
- Pidgin becomes a creole, when _____.
 - It becomes a language of education
 - It becomes the language of governance
 - It becomes a mother tongue of the relevant speech community.
 - It becomes a language of the elite

9. A book on all fields of human knowledge is _____.
- a. Dictionary
c. Encyclopedia
- b. Thesaurus
d. Glossary
10. When a foreign language is adopted as an official language in a country, it is known as _____.
- a. Sociolect
c. Pidgin
- b. Creole
d. Lingua Franca
11. Comparative method and internal reconstructing are used in reconstructing
- a. Proto phonemes
c. Proto allophones
- b. Proto phones
d. None of the above
12. The reconstruction of the proto-language can be done only for
- a. Any pair of languages
c. Genetically related languages
- b. Related languages
d. Genetically unrelated languages
13. Select the correct sequence moving from a smaller to a larger phenomenon.
- a. dialect-language-idiolect
c. dialect-idiolect-language
- b. idiolect-language-dialect
d. idiolect-dialect-language
14. The notion of language family is based on
- a. Typological
c. Geographical distribution
- b. A real relationship
d. Genealogical relations
15. The term cognate refers to
- a. Linguistic form of genetically related languages
c. Languages of different linguistic families
- b. Linguistic form of typologically related languages
d. None of the above
16. The type of study of the changes in language over a span of time is called?
- a. Synchronic
c. Semiotic
- b. Diachronic
d. Onomatopoeic
17. There are _ vowel sounds in English IPA?
- a. 19
c. 21
- b. 20
d. 22
18. The majority principle and the most natural development principle are the two principles of comparative reconstruction
- a. True
c. Partially true
- b. False
d. Partially false
19. _____ is the system of phonetic notation composed of symbols and letters devised by the International Phonetic Association?
- a. The International Phonetic Script
c. The International Phonemic Script
- b. The International Phonetic Alphabet
d. The Indian Phonetic Alphabet

20... The type of study which focus on the analysis of the systematic interrelation of the elements of a single language at a particular time is called?

- a. Synchronic
- c. Semiotic

- b. Diachronic
- d. Onomatopoeic

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss Code Mixing and Code Switching with appropriate examples. 10
2. What do you mean by the term 'Standard Language'. Elaborately discuss the various criteria a language goes through to attain the status of Standard Language. 4+6=10
3. What do you mean by Diglossia? Discuss the two types of diglossia with relevant real examples. 3+7=10
4. What is Lexicography? Discuss the various types of dictionaries. 3+7=10
5. Discuss the different language families in the India. 4+3+3=10
6. Write a descriptive note on Dialectology. 4+3+3=10
7. What is synchronic and diachronic linguistics? Write your understanding of the basic concepts in historical linguistics. 4+6=10
8. Write the two principles of comparative reconstruction and construct an example using two hypothetical languages. 6+4=10

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