

BA ENGLISH
SIXTH SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
MODERN LINGUISTICS
BEN- 602

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- '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 | 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. Comparative method and internal reconstructing are used in reconstructing _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Proto phonemes | b. Proto phones |
| c. Proto allophones | d. None of the above |
12. The reconstruction of the proto-language can be done only for _____.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Any pair of languages | b. Related languages |
| c. Genetically related languages | d. Genetically unrelated languages |
13. Select the correct sequence moving from a smaller to a larger phenomenon.
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. dialect-language-idiolect | b. idiolect-language-dialect |
| c. dialect-idiolect-language | d. idiolect-dialect-language |
14. The notion of language family is based on _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Typological | b. A real relationship |
| c. Geographical distribution | d. Genealogical relations |
15. The term cognate refers to _____.
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Linguistic form of genetically related languages | b. Linguistic form of typologically related languages |
| c. Languages of different linguistic families | d. None of the above |
16. The type of study of the changes in language over a span of time is called?
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. Synchronic | b. Diachronic |
| c. Semiotic | d. Onomatopoeic |
17. There are _____ vowel sounds in English IPA?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 19 | b. 20 |
| c. 21 | d. 22 |
18. The majority principle and the most natural development principle are the two principles of comparative reconstruction _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. True | b. False |
| c. Partially true | 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 | b. The International Phonetic Alphabet |
| c. The International Phonemic Script | 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
 - b. Diachronic
 - c. Semiotic
 - 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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