

MA GARO
THIRD SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
LINGUISTICS-II
MGR – 302

**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

1. Interrelationship between phonetics and phonology is that of
 - a. General and particular
 - b. Congruence
 - c. Equivalence and independence
 - d. Congruence and independence
2. Vowels are
 - a. Voiceless sound
 - b. Voiced sound
 - c. Semi-voiced sound
 - d. Diphthongs
3. The sounds /l/ and /r/ together are called
 - a. Labials
 - b. Syllabic consonants
 - c. Nasal
 - d. Liquids
4. Which among the following is a contribution of Nikolai Trubetzký?
 - a. The concept of Archiphoneme
 - b. The concept of Allophone
 - c. The concept of Phoneme
 - d. None of the above
5. The space between vocal cords is called
 - a. Uvula
 - b. Velum
 - c. Glottis
 - d. Larynx
6. A sound whose articulation involves movement from one vowel position to another called a
 - a. Central vowel
 - b. Laterals
 - c. Semi vowels
 - d. Diphthongs
7. Neutralization refers to _____
 - a. The process of a sound becoming distinctive
 - b. Loss of distinction between two phonemes in a particular environment
 - c. Loss of phoneme in the word final position
 - d. Loss of consonant in the medial position of word
8. Which of the following is a contribution of David Stampe ?
 - a. Generative phonology
 - b. Lexical
 - c. Auto segmental phonology
 - d. Natural phonology
9. Auto segmental Phonology was introduced by
 - a. John Goldsmith
 - b. L. Bloomfield
 - c. Edward Sapir
 - d. John Williams

10. The tip and the blade of the tongue together is called
- Tip
 - Apex
 - Front of the tongue
 - Lamina
11. The word 'semantic' derived from____
- French
 - Germany
 - Latin
 - Greek
12. ____ means "agreement in form of one word with another".
- Substitution
 - Concord
 - Subordination
 - Coordination
13. Which word also known as content words?
- Lexical
 - Syntax
 - Grammatical
 - Semantic
14. ____ do not change part of speech or meaning.
- Diachronic
 - Derivational morpheme
 - Synchronic
 - Inflectional morpheme
15. The word syntax is derived from a Greek word meaning
- Ordering together
 - Systematic arrangement
 - Putting together
 - All of the above
16. They do not need to help other words to occur or to form a word.
- Free morpheme
 - Lexical morpheme
 - Bound morpheme
 - Functional morpheme
17. The word 'teach' is a verb, when '-er' its being added it, it changes to teacher and it becomes to a noun. It is an example of...
- Class maintaining
 - Class changing
 - Code mixing
 - Code switching
18. The word morphology consist of two elements 'morp' which means__ and 'ology' which means__
- Minimal , grammatical
 - Unit , grammar
 - Form , the study of
 - Word , phrase
19. SEMAINO means
- Semantic
 - Sema
 - Sign
 - Signify
20. ____ semantics studies the semantic changes down the ages.
- Anomalies
 - Synchronic
 - Homonyms
 - Diachronic

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. What is Morpheme? Distinguish between inflection and derivational morpheme. 2+8=10
2. Explain the meaning of syntax and describe the syntactic device. 3+7=10
3. What is semantics? Describe lexical and grammatical meaning. 2+8=10
4. What is Phonology? Write the difference between phonetics and phonology. 2+8=10
5. Explain the English vowels. 10
6. Write the definitions and meaning of phonetics. Explain the branch of phonetics. 10
7. Explain The Manner of Articulation. 10
8. Write *any two*: 5+5=10
 - a) Free and Bound morpheme
 - b) lexical and functional morpheme
 - c) Class Maintaining and Class changing

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