

MA GARO
THIRD SEMESTER
LINGUISTIC - II
MGR - 302

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. also studies how sentence structure interacts with other aspects of linguistics information.
 - a. Syntax
 - b. Phonetics
 - c. Semantics
 - d. Phonology
2. It contains two independent clauses and more dependent clause.
 - a. Simple syntax
 - b. Compound syntax
 - c. Complex syntax
 - d. Compound complex syntax.
3. is the reoccurrence of the same elements with derived meaning.
 - a. Recursion
 - b. Simple syntax
 - c. Embedding
 - d. Complex syntax
4. The sounds /b/ and /m/ differ in their.....
 - a. Place of articulation
 - b. Manner of articulation
 - c. Air stream mechanism
 - d. Voicing
5. The space between vocal cords is called.....
 - a. Uvula
 - b. Velum
 - c. Glottis
 - d. Larynx
6. Phonetics correlates of stress a.....
 - a. Loudness, accent, shortening
 - b. Intonation, voicing, aspiration
 - c. Tone, accent, aspiration
 - d. Loudness, pitch change, extra breath force.
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 refers to 'manner of articulations'?
 - a. Labio dental, velar, nasal
 - b. Trill, palatal, affricates
 - c. Trill, affricates, nasal
 - d. Plosive, nasal, retroflex

9.refers to how the meaning of something depends on the situation it is used in
 - a. Contextual meaning
 - b. Lexical meaning
 - c. Grammatical meaning
 - d. Connotation meaning
10. It studies different impression of quality, pitch and loudness of sounds
 - a. Articulatory phonetics
 - b. Auditory phonetics
 - c. Acoustic phonetics
 - d. Phonology
11.produced by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth.
 - a. Labio dental
 - b. Bilabial
 - c. Alveolar
 - d. Dental
12. It produces the audible friction or hissing sounds.
 - a. Affricates
 - b. Tap
 - c. Fricatives
 - d. Trill
13. While producing the back vowels the part of the tongue is.....
 - a. Raised towards soft palate
 - b. Between soft & hard palate
 - c. Raised towards hard palate
 - d. None of the above.
14. Criteria for description of consonants are.....
 - a. Lip rounding
 - b. Noise component
 - c. Manner of articulation
 - d. Position of tongue
15.are attached after the root.
 - a. Prefix
 - b. Infix
 - c. Suffix
 - d. Circumfix
16.is one which can be used as a word by itself.
 - a. Free morpheme
 - b. Lexical morpheme
 - c. Bound morpheme
 - d. Functional morpheme
17. Garo vowels can be describe by using the.....and with the help of
 - a. Parameters , vowel diagram
 - b. Parameters, vocal cords
 - c. Parameters, volume
 - d. A & B
18. Phenomenon of two or more sounds in the same environment without a change in meaning.....
 - a. Parallel distribution
 - b. Minimal pair
 - c. Free variation
 - d. Constructive distribution
19. The sound source for vowel is always at the level of.....
 - a. Nasal
 - b. Hard palate
 - c. Soft palate
 - d. Vocal cord

20. Speech production is the process by which.....
- a. Articulations
 - b. Translated into speech.
 - c. Speech mechanism
 - d. Glottal

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. Define semantics. Explain the types of semantics. | 2+8=10 |
| 2. Explain the production of speech mechanism with the help of diagram. | 10 |
| 3. Explain the place and manner of articulations. | 5+5=10 |
| 4. What is Phonology? Write the difference between phonetics and phonology. Explain some major concepts of phonology. | 2+4+4=10 |
| 5. What is syntax? Write its types. Explain the syntactic processing. | 2+4+4=10 |
| 6. Explain the Garo vowels with the help of diagram | 10 |
| 7. What is phonetics? Elaborate the branches of phonetics. | 4+6=10 |
| 8. Write <i>any two</i> . | 5+5=10 |
| a) Lexical and grammatical meaning | |
| b) Inflectional and derivational morpheme | |
| c) Class Maintaining and Class changing | |

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