

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
M.A., Winter 2017–18 Examination

Semester: 1
Subject Code: 15202132
Subject Name: Study of Language

Date: 18/12/2017
Time: 10:30am to 1:00pm
Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.**(08)****A. Choose correct option for the questions given below.**

1. Which of the following is not the collocation?
 (a) Chair table (b) Bread butter (c) Pen pencil (d) Book ink
2. Which of the following is an example of metonymy?
 (a) The pen is mightier than the sword (b) I had to park on the side of the road. (c) The bookstore has some new titles. (d) None of these
3. The word 'deictic' comes from the.....
 (a) Greek (b) Spanish (c) Latin (d) Hebrew
4. The Greek work 'deixis' means pointing via.....
 (a) Language (b) latex (c) finger (d) speech
5. Someone stands between you and the TV set you're watching, so you decide to say one of the following. Identify which would be not direct speech acts.
 (a) Can we...? (b) Did you...? (c) Are they....? (d) Please would you.....?
6. The discourse is defined as language.....
 (a) beyond the sentence (b) between the sentence (c) between the language
 (d) beyond the language
7. How many maxims of language are there?
 (a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Two
8. The maxims of language are first described by.....
 (a) Paul Grice (b) Dee Paul (c) William Paul (d) William Dee
9. Which of the following belongs to homophone?
 (a) To/two (b) Wind/wind (c) Flower/rose (d) None of these
10. When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described
- (a) Hyponymy (b) Homonym (c) Homophone (d) None of these
11. The idea of "the characteristic instance" of a category is known
- (a) Prototype (b) Hymonym (c) Homophone (d) None of these
12. When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as.....
- (a) Homophones (b) Prototype (c) Protonym (d) None of these
13. What a speaker or writer assumes is true or known by a listener or reader respectively can be described as
- (a) Presupposition (b) Prototype (c) Homonym (d) None of these
14. Find out odd one from the following pairs.
 (a) Vegetables/cabbies (b) Fruit/apple (c) Root/carrot (d) Dog/pig
15. Which of the following does not belong to homophone?
 (a) To/two (b) Write/right (c) Flower/flour (d) Bank/ban
16. Which of the following is not the maxim of language?
 (a) Quality (b) Quantity (c) Manner (d) Respect

B. Explain the terms given below.**(07)**

1. Structural Analysis

2. Recursion

3. Semantics

4. Synonymy

5. Polysemy

6. Metonymy

7. Kinship terms

Q.2 Answer the following questions in brief.

A. Physical adaptation source. (04)

B. Coarticulation effects: assimilation, elision. (04)

C. Explain deixis, inference, anaphora and presupposition with reference to Pragmatics. (04)

OR

C. Ascent, dialectology, isoglosses and pidgin are four important aspects of regional variations of language. Present your understanding of this statement. (04)

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

A. Properties of human language: displacement, arbitrariness, productivity, cultural transmission, Duality. (05)

B. Explain: morphology, morpheme, morphological description, morphs and allomorphs. (05)

C. What is Traditional Grammar? Explain eight Parts of Speech by giving examples. (05)

OR

C. Discuss coherence, speech events, turn taking, hedges and schema with reference to Discourse Analysis (05)

Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail

A. Chimpanzees and language case study of Washoe, Sarah and Lana, Kanzi. (06)

B. Discuss six processes of word formation with examples. (06)

C. Discuss (a) prestige (b) speech accommodation and (c) Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in brief. (06)

OR

C. What do you mean by Language and Social variation? Discuss sociolinguistics, Social marker, Style shifting and jargon in brief. (06)