

BITS PILANI, DUBAI CAMPUS
Dubai International Academic City, U.A.E.
Year II - Semester II 2012-2013
COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATIONS (CLOSED BOOK)

Course No: HUM C371/HSS F222

Course Title: Linguistics

Date: 30.05.13

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum Marks: 40

Weightage: 40

Note: Answer all questions.

- I. (a) What is an allomorph? Explain the different types of allomorphs.
(b) Give the morphological description of the following sentence by identifying the various types of elements in the sentence.
i. The manager's disabled motor vehicle was taken to the garage by the biggest recovery truck.
(2 ½ + 2 ½ marks)
- II. (a) Differentiate by giving examples-
i. Prescriptive and Descriptive grammar
ii. Structural and immediate constituent analysis
(b) Draw tree diagrams for the following sentences.
i. The old man told the young man in the car that he was driving carelessly.
(6 marks)
- III. (a) Explain 'hyponymy', 'prototype' and 'collocation' with examples.
(1 ½ marks)
(b) Identify the semantic role of the highlighted entities in the sentences below.
i. Jamie cut the ribbon **with a pair of scissors**.
ii. He gave **the gun** to the police officer.
iii. The caravan continued **toward the distant oasis**.
iv. She walked **away from him**.
v. The falling rocks crushed **the car**.
vi. The boy washed **himself**.
(1 ½ marks)
(c) Which of the following opposites are gradable, non-gradable, or reversible?
i. Wet/dry
ii. Young/old
iii. North/south
iv. Before/after
v. Arrive/depart
vi. Up/down
(1 ½ marks)
(d) What are the anaphoric expressions in this sentence?
i. Susan told Henry to go home after he told her about his headaches and she advised him to rest there until the pain went away.
(1 mark)
(e) What kind of inference is involved in interpreting each of these utterances?
i. Student: You can borrow my Shakespeare.
ii. Waiter: The diet menu left without paying.

- iii. Doctor: The notavirus in room 5 wants to go for check up now.
 - iv. Teacher: My two-forty canceled so I left early.
- (1 mark)

(f) Define politeness with reference to linguistics. Discuss negative and positive face. (2 ½ marks)

IV Explain briefly- (13 marks)

- a) Difference between acquisition and learning (1 mark)
- b) Any two stages of first language acquisition (2 marks)
- c) Any two methods of language learning (2 marks)
- d) Various components of communicative competence (3 marks)
- e) Creolization and decreolization (2 marks)
- f) Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis (3 marks)

V Using what you have learned about comparative reconstruction, try to recreate the most likely proto-forms for these cognates. (4 marks)

Languages			Protoforms
1	2	3	
prire	prir	frir	_____ ('stream')
cane	can	chan	_____ ('grass')
piete	piede	pied	_____ ('foot')
enugu	enuku	enuk	_____ ('diamond')

VI What is a dialect? Is it same as diglossia or different? Justify your answer. (3 marks)

ANSERING SCHEME/MARKING SCHEME

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Course No: HUM C371/HSS F222 Course Title: Linguistics
Date: 30.05.13 Time: 3 hrs Maximum Marks: 40 Weightage: 40
Note: Answer all questions.

- I. (a) What is an allomorph? Explain the different types of allomorphs.

ANS:

When we find a group of different morphs, all versions of one morpheme, we can use the prefix 'allo-' (= one of a closely related set) and describe them as allomorphs of that morpheme. (give examples) $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

Types of allomorphs

1. Additive Allomorphs
2. Zero Allomorphs
3. Suppletive Allomorphs
4. Replacive Allomorphs

(Student should explain these allomorphs)

2 marks

- (b) Give the morphological description of the following sentence by identifying the various types of elements in the sentence.
- i. The manager's disabled motor vehicle was taken to the garage by the biggest recovery truck.

The	manage	-er	-s	dis-	
<i>Functional</i>	<i>lexical</i>	<i>derivational</i>	<i>inflectional</i>	<i>derivational</i>	
able	-ed	motor	vehicle	was	take
<i>Lexical</i>	<i>inflectional</i>	<i>lexical</i>	<i>lexical</i>	<i>functional</i>	<i>lexical</i>
-en	to	the	garage	by	the
<i>derivational</i>	<i>functional</i>	<i>functional</i>	<i>lexical</i>	<i>functional</i>	<i>functional</i>
big	-est	recover	-y	truck	
<i>lexical</i>	<i>inflectional</i>	<i>lexical</i>	<i>derivational</i>	<i>lexical</i>	
					<i>(2 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks)</i>

- II. (a) Differentiate by giving examples-
- i. Prescriptive and Descriptive grammar

(Refer to the TB for the answer. 2 marks)

- ii. Structural and immediate constituent analysis

(Refer to the TB for the answer. 2 marks)

(b) Draw tree diagrams for the following sentence.

i. The old man told the young man in the car that he was driving carelessly.

(2 marks)

($\frac{1}{4}$ mark will be deducted for each error.)

- III. (a) Explain 'hyponymy', 'prototype' and 'collocation' with examples.

(Refer to the TB for the answer. ½ mark each)

- (b) Identify the semantic role of the highlighted entities in the sentences below.

ANS:

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| i. | with a pair of scissors - | <i>INSTRUMENT</i> |
| ii. | the gun - | <i>THEME.</i> |
| iii. | toward the distant oasis - | <i>GOAL</i> |
| iv. | away from him- | <i>SOURCE</i> |
| v. | the car - | <i>THEME</i> |
| vi. | himself - | <i>THEME</i> |

(Each correct answer carries ¼ mark.)

- (c) Which of the following opposites are gradable, non-gradable, or reversive?

ANS:

- | | |
|------|--------------|
| i. | gradable |
| ii. | gradable |
| iii. | non gradable |
| iv. | non gradable |
| v. | reversive |
| vi. | reversive |

(Each correct answer carries ¼ mark.)

- (d) What are the anaphoric expressions in this sentence?

- i. Susan told Henry to go home after he told her about his headaches and she advised him to rest there until the pain went away.

ANS:

Anaphoric expressions: He, her, his, she, him, there, the pain
(¼ mark will be deducted for each error.)

- (e) What kind of inference is involved in interpreting each of these utterances?

- | | |
|------|---|
| i. | Student: You can borrow my Shakespeare. |
| ii. | Waiter: The diet menu left without paying. |
| iii. | Doctor: The notavirus in room 5 wants to go for check up now. |
| iv. | Teacher: My two-forty canceled so I left early. |
- (1 mark)

ANS:

- | | |
|------|---|
| i. | if X is the name of a writer of a book, then X can be used to identify a copy of a book by that writer (in an educational setting) |
| ii. | if X is the name of a menu, then X can be used to refer to the person who opts for the menu (in a restaurant setting) |
| iii. | if X is the name of a medical condition, then X can be used to refer to the person with that medical condition (in a medical setting) |
| iv. | if X is the time of an appointment/class, X can be used to refer to that appointment/class (in an educational setting) |

- (f) Define politeness with reference to linguistics. Discuss negative and positive face.
(2 ½ marks)

(Refer to the TB for the answer. ½ mark each for politeness, negative face, positive face.)

IV Explain briefly- (13 marks)

- a) Difference between acquisition and learning (1 mark)
- b) Any two stages of first language acquisition (2 marks)
- c) Any two methods of language learning (2 marks)
- d) Various components of communicative competence (3 marks)
- e) Creolization and decreolization (2 marks)
- f) Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis (3 marks)

(Refer to the TB for the answers.)

V Using what you have learned about comparative reconstruction, try to recreate the most likely proto-forms for these cognates. (4 marks)

Languages			Protoforms
1	2	3	
prire	prir	frir	_____ ('stream')
cane	can	chan	_____ ('grass')
piete	piede	pied	_____ ('foot')
enugu	enuku	enuk	_____ ('diamond')

ANS:

PROTO FORMS

prire

cane

piete

enuku

(Each correct answer carries 1 mark.)

VI What is a dialect? Is it same as diglossia or different? Justify your answer. (3 marks)

(Refer to the TB for the answers.)

BITS PILANI, DUBAI CAMPUS

Dubai International Academic City, U.A.E.

Year II - Semester II 2012-2013

TEST II (OPEN BOOK)

Course No: HUM C371/HSS F222

Course Title: LINGUISTICS

Date: 24.04.2013

Time: 50 minutes

Maximum Marks: 20

Weightage: 20

I. Transcribe the following words by using the IPA symbols.

(7 marks)

1. Punctual
2. languages
3. awkward
4. cumbersome
5. unpolished
6. ideologically
7. contaminate

II. Identify the different word-formation processes involved in producing each of the underlined words in these sentences?

(4 marks)

1. Where is your jeep?
2. Robotics is a very interesting discipline.
3. Ann is creating a photo collage for the school magazine.
4. It's true that any company in a cutthroat business needs to keep a tight lid on product rollout schedules.
5. He always uses smiley emoticon at the end of his message.
6. Varsity match at lord's was a splendid occasion.
7. I have a granny who is very affectionate.
8. Boil the jam until it begins to jell.

III. Identify the syllabic structure of the following words in terms of consonants and vowels.

(4 marks)

1. Courageousness
2. Yacht
3. Cruising
4. Neighbor

IV. Identify the elements in the following words in terms of prefixes, suffixes and stems.

(3 marks)

1. Horizontally
2. Dissatisfaction
3. Earthquake

V. Correct the following sentences if there is any error or write no error.

(2 marks)

1. He nearly drove the car for six hours a day.
2. Steve decided to quickly remove Amy's cats.

ANSWERING SCHEME/MARKING SCHEME

BITS PILANI, DUBAI CAMPUS
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TEST II (OPEN BOOK)

Course No: HUM C371/HSS F222

Course Title: LINGUISTICS

Date: 24.04.2013

Time: 50 minutes

Maximum Marks: 20

Weightage: 20

- I. Transcribe the following words by using the IPA symbols.

(7 marks)

ANS:

1. Punctual - /pʌŋktʃʊəl/
2. languages - /læŋ gwɪdʒɪz/
3. awkward - /ɔkwərd/
4. cumbersome - /kʌmbərsəm/
5. unpolished - /ənpaɪlɪʃt/
6. ideologically - /aj dɪ ələdʒɪkəli, aj dɪ-/
7. contaminate - /kəntæmənaɪt/

(Each correct answer carries 1 mark.)

- II. Identify the different word-formation processes involved in producing each of the underlined words in these sentences?

(4 marks)

ANS:

1. Where is your jeep? **Coinage**
2. Robotics is a very interesting discipline. **Coinage**
3. Ann is creating a photo collage for the school magazine. **Borrowing**
4. It's true that any company in a cutthroat business needs to keep a tight lid on product rollout schedules. **Compounding**
5. He always uses smiley emoticon at the end of his message. **Blending**
6. Varsity match at lord's was a splendid occasion. **Clipping**
7. I have a granny who is very affectionate. **Hypocorism**
8. Boil the jam until it begins to jell. **Backformation**

(Each correct answer carries ½ mark.)

III. Identify the syllabic structure of the following words in terms of consonants and vowels.
(4 marks)

ANS:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|---|------------|
| 1. Courageousness | - | /kəˈrɪdʒəsnes/ | - | CVCVCVCCVC |
| 2. Yacht | - | /jæt/ | - | CVC |
| 3. Cruising | - | /kruzɪŋ/ | - | CCVC |
| 4. Neighbor | - | /neɪbər/ | - | CVC |

(Each correct answer carries 1 mark.)

IV. Identify the elements in the following words in terms of prefixes, suffixes and stems.
(3 marks)

ANS:

- | | | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Stem</u> | <u>Suffix</u> |
|--------------------|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Horizontally | - | - | horizon | -al, -ly |
| 2. Dissatisfaction | - | dis- | satisfy | -tion |
| 3. Earthquake | - | - | earth, quake | - |

(Each correct answer carries 1 mark.)

V. Correct the following sentences if there is any error or write no error.

(2 marks)

ANS:

- He nearly drove the car for six hours a day.
He drove the car for nearly six hours a day.
- Steve decided *to quickly remove* Amy's cats.
Steve decided quickly to remove Amy's cats.

(Each correct answer carries 1 mark.)



BITS PILANI, DUBAI CAMPUS
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Year II - Semester II 2012-2013
TEST I (CLOSED BOOK)

Course No: HSS F222/ HUM C371

Course Title: LINGUISTICS

Date: 06.03.2013

Time: 50 minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

Weightage: 25

- I. What is the divine theory concerning the origin of the first language? What experiments were devised to verify this theory? Do you agree or disagree with this theory?

(5 marks)

- II. Are the communication systems used by other creatures at all like human language? Explain.

(5 ½ marks)

- III. Explain briefly the basic difference between a logographic writing system and an alphabetic writing system. How are these two different from the process known as rebus writing?

(4 ½ marks)

- IV. How are consonants classified on the basis of manner of articulation? Discuss briefly.

(6 marks)

- V. What is a speech sound? Discuss briefly the various stages of speech mechanism.

(4 marks)

MARKING SCHEME/ANSWERING SCHEME

BITS PILANI, DUBAI CAMPUS
Dubai International Academic City, U.A.E.
Year II - Semester II 2012-2013
TEST I (CLOSED BOOK)

Course No: HSS F222/ HUM C371

Course Title: LINGUISTICS

Date: 06.03.2013

Time: 50 minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

Weightage: 25

- I. What is the divine theory concerning the origin of the first language? What experiments were devised to verify this theory? Do you agree or disagree with this theory?

(5 marks)

ANS:

- In most religions, there appears to be a divine source who provides humans with language. The basic hypothesis – if human infants were allowed to grow up without hearing any language around them, then they would spontaneously begin using *the original God-given language*. **2 marks**
- In an attempt to rediscover this original divine language, a few experiments have been carried out, with rather conflicting results. Student should write about any 2 experiments. **2 marks**
- Your view – **1 mark**

- II. Are the communication systems used by other creatures at all like human language? Explain.

(5 ½ marks)

ANS:

- No. **½ mark**
- Student will explain the 5 unique properties of human language.
 - Displacement
 - Arbitrariness
 - Productivity
 - Cultural transmission
 - Duality**(Each point carries 1 mark.)**

- III. Explain briefly the basic difference between a logographic writing system and an alphabetic writing system. How are these two different from the process known as rebus writing?

(4 ½ marks)

ANS:

- In a logographic system, the symbols represent morphemes or words. Here grapheme is a concept. Should give examples. **1 ½ marks**

- In an alphabetic system, the symbols represent sounds. *1 ½ marks*
- In rebus writing, the symbol for one entity comes to be used as the symbol for the sound of the spoken word used to refer to that entity. That symbol is then used whenever that sound occurs in any words. It reduces the number of symbols needed in a writing system. Examples. *1 ½ marks*

IV. How are consonants classified on the basis of manner of articulation? Discuss briefly.
(6 marks)

ANS:

- Stops
- Nasals
- Fricatives
- Affricates
- Liquids
- Glides

(Each category carries 1 mark.)

V. What is a speech sound? Discuss briefly the various stages of speech mechanism.
(4 marks)

ANS:

- A speech sound is the smallest unit of speech produced in the form of air stream. It is an individual sound unit of speech without concern as to whether or not it is a phoneme of some language. *1 mark*
- 3 stages of speech mechanism
 - Initiation
 - Phonation
 - Articulation

(Each stage carries 1 mark.)

Name: _____ ID No: _____


BITS PILANI, DUBAI CAMPUS
Dubai International Academic City, U.A.E.
Year II - Semester II 2012-2013
QUIZ I (CLOSED BOOK)

Course No: HUM C371/HSS F222 Course Title: LINGUISTICS
Date: 19.03.2013 Time: 25 minutes Maximum Marks: 15 Weightage: 15

VERSION A

Fill in the blanks:

1. The experiment conducted by King James the Fourth of _____ identified _____ as the divine language.
2. The words echoing natural sounds are called _____.
3. Language is a system of _____ vocal symbols.
4. _____ is the study of meaning.
5. The interjections are usually produced with _____.
6. The linguists who proposed the ta-ta hypothesis were influenced by _____.
7. Signals used intentionally to communicate something are called _____.
8. Animal communication consists of a fixed and limited set of _____.
9. _____ were trained to associate shapes with objects or actions.
10. In _____ Viki produced poorly articulated versions of *mama*, *papa*, and *cup*.
11. In _____, there are two levels producing distinct sounds and distinct meaning.
12. The property of human language to produce infinite number of expressions is called _____.
13. Animal communicative signals are produced _____.

14. An ancient script that has a more obvious connection to writing systems in use today can be identified in inscriptions dated around _____.
15. In Egyptian _____, the symbol  was used to refer to a house.
16. The earliest writing for which we have clear evidence is referred to as _____ marked on _____.
17. In the early nineteenth century, a _____ living in North Carolina invented a syllabic writing system.
18. The _____ alphabet is the basis of the writing system used in Russia today.
19. _____ is the study of the way people perceive speech sounds.
20. The back part of the tongue is called _____.
21. _____ is indirectly involved in the production of speech sounds.
22. The mobile organs of speech are classified as _____.
23. In the production of a speech sound at least 1 _____ and 1 _____ are involved.
24. Mention the phonetic features of the following sounds:
- a. [ʒ] _____
 - b. [tʃ] _____
 - c. [ŋ] _____
 - d. [θ] _____
25. In the production of glottal stops the vocal cords are _____.
26. _____ is the articulator used in the production of [θ].
27. Write the voiced counterpart of the sound [f] _____.


ANSWERING/MARKING SCHEME

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QUIZ I (CLOSED BOOK)

Course No: HUM C371/HSS F222 Course Title: LINGUISTICS
Date: 19.03.2013 Time: 25 minutes Maximum Marks: 15 Weightage: 15

VERSION A

Fill in the blanks:

1. The experiment conducted by King James the Fourth of Scotland identified Hebrew as the divine language.
2. The words echoing natural sounds are called onomatopoeia.
3. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols.
4. Semantics is the study of meaning.
5. The interjections are usually produced with sudden intakes of breath.
6. The linguists who proposed the ta-ta hypothesis were influenced by Darwin.
7. Signals used intentionally to communicate something are called Communicative signals.
8. Animal communication consists of a fixed and limited set of vocal forms.
9. Sarah and Lana were trained to associate shapes with objects or actions.
10. In 1940s Viki produced poorly articulated versions of *mama*, *papa*, and *cup*.
11. In double articulation, there are two levels producing distinct sounds and distinct meaning.
12. The property of human language to produce infinite number of expressions is called productivity/creativity/open-endedness.
13. Animal communicative signals are produced instinctively.
14. An ancient script that has a more obvious connection to writing systems in use today can be identified in inscriptions dated around 3,000.
15. In Egyptian hieroglyphics, the symbol  was used to refer to a house.

16. The earliest writing for which we have clear evidence is referred to as cuneiform marked on clay tablets.
17. In the early nineteenth century, a Cherokee living in North Carolina invented a syllabic writing system.
18. The Cyrillic alphabet is the basis of the writing system used in Russia today.
19. Auditory phonetics is the study of the way people perceive speech sounds.
20. The back part of the tongue is called dorsum.
21. Nasal cavity is indirectly involved in the production of speech sounds
22. The mobile organs of speech are classified as articulators.
23. In the production of a speech sound at least 1 articulator and 1 point of articulation are involved.
24. Mention the phonetic features of the following sounds:
- a. [ʒ] palatal, fricative, voiced
 - b. [tʃ] palatal, affricate, voiceless
 - c. [ŋ] nasal, stop, voiced
 - d. [θ] mid, central, voiceless
25. In the production of glottal stops the vocal cords are fully shut.
26. Tongue tip is the articulator used in the production of [θ].
27. Write the voiced counterpart of the sound [f] [v].