

MA KHASI
THIRD SEMESTER
LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS
MKH – 301

**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. Who define Language as "speech is the representation of the experience of the mind"
 - a. Bloomfield
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. N. Chomsky
 - d. Henry Sweet
2. The linguistics branch that deals with the scientific study of meaning is :
 - a. Phonology
 - b. Syntax
 - c. Semantics
 - d. Phonetics
3. Who defines language as a system of signs?
 - a. Benjamin Whorf
 - b. Roman Jakobson
 - c. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - d. Bloomfield
4. What is a sign?
 - a. A combination of signifier and signified
 - b. A combination of words and phrase
 - c. A naming process to words
 - d. A word formation technique
5. The minimal meaningful unit is
 - a. Syntax
 - b. Morpheme
 - c. Syllable
 - d. Sound
6. A polyglot is :
 - a. An illiterate
 - b. One who knows several languages
 - c. One who know only one language
 - d. A lexical disability situation
7. Synchronic and diachronic approaches were introduced by
 - a. Chomsky
 - b. Bloomfield
 - c. Saussure
 - d. Sapir
8. A regional variety of a language is
 - a. Pidgin
 - b. Register
 - c. Diglossia
 - d. Dialect

9. According to Saussure the rules or the system that form a language is :
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. Performance | b. Langue |
| c. Parole | d. Synchronicity |
10. If a phoneme variation does not bring meaning change, it is called:
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Allophone | b. Homophone |
| c. Homonym | d. Allomorph |
11. The word with one syllable is called:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. Monophthong | b. Monometer |
| c. Monosyllable | d. Disyllable |
12. What is a free morpheme?
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. Smallest sound unit | b. A morpheme that cannot stand alone |
| c. A morpheme that can stand on its own | d. It is a kind of affixation |
13. Identify the word formation technique in which new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. Clipping | b. Acronym |
| c. Compounding | d. Back-formation |
14. The word smog is an example for
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. Conversion | b. Abbreviation |
| c. Blending | d. Clipping |
15. Words such as Phone and Photo are instances of
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. Compounding | b. Derivation |
| c. Clipping | d. Portmanteau |
16. Human beings talk about their present, past and future. This property of language is called:
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. Duality | b. Productivity |
| c. Displacement | d. Arbitrariness |
17. Which among the following is not a branch of linguistics?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. Phonology | b. Syntax |
| c. Philology | d. Morphology |
18. The study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language is called?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Phonology | b. Syntax |
| c. Morphology | d. Pragmatics |
19. An affix that is attached at the beginning of a root word is called :
- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| a. Prefix | b. Infix |
| c. Suffix | d. Bound morpheme |

20. Who is the father of morpho-phonology?
- a. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - b. Bloomfield
 - c. Nikolai Trubetzkoy
 - d. N. Chomsky

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Write the concepts of Ferdinand de Saussure about Structuralism. 3+7=10
2. Explain in details the difference properties of human language? Write short notes on Khasi Language and its varieties. 5+5=10
3. Define Linguistics. What is the Scope of Linguistic? 3+7=10
4. What is Phonology? Differentiate between phonology and phonetics? 4+6=10
5. What is Morphology? Distinguish between Inflectional and Derivational morphology with examples in khasi. 3+7=10
6. What is Word-formation process? Write its differences. 2+8=10
7. Give the difference definition with examples about Phoneme, Phone and Allophone 4+3+3=10
8. What is Language? Write the differences between Language and Communication. 3+7=10

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