Code No.	J – 2252

Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2020

CSS

LINGUISTICS

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

Time : 2 Hours **Max. Marks : 100**

To be filled in by the Candidate									
Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

PART – A

(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One** mark **each**.

(60 × 1 = 60 marks)

1. The design feature of a language that there is no intrinsic or logical connection between a sound signal and its meaning is known by the term.

   a) Displacement
   b) Discreteness
   c) Arbitrariness
   d) Semanticity

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2. The design feature of a langue that the language-users can create and understand novel utterances is known by the term.

   a) Traditional transmission
   b) Duality of patterning
   c) Productivity
   d) Prevarication

3. A language which is used to describe language is

   a) Artificial language
   b) Natural language
   c) Meta language
   d) Standard language

4. The distinction between langue and parole was introduced by

a) Hockett
b) Edward Sapir
c) Harris
d) Ferdinand de Saussure

5. The notion ‘The structure of the language one speaks determines how one views and perceives the world’ is known as

a) Franz Boas hypothesis
b) Bloomfieldian hypothesis
c) Saussure hypothesis
d) Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

6. American structuralist whose primary concern was to establish linguistics as a science and who was opposed to mentalistic orientation was

a) Bloomfied
b) Sapir
c) Boas
d) Whorf

7. The theory about the origin of language which said that early words are limitations of the cries of beasts and birds is known as

a) Pooh-pooh theory
b) Bow-bow theory
c) Ding-dong theory
d) Yo-he-ho theory

8. A written character which represents a word or morpheme is known as

a) Syllabary
b) Alphabet
c) Logogram
d) Ideogram

9. Hindi writing system is

a) Pictographic
b) Alphabetic
c) Syllabic
d) Semanto-phonetic

10. In mathematics, computer science, and linguistics a set of strings of symbols that may be constrained by rules that are specific to it is known as

a) Formal language
b) Natural language
c) Symbolic language
d) Universal language

11. The situations in a speech community where two distinctive codes of speech are employed in two different situations i.e. informal and formal situations

a) Bilingualism
b) Multilingualism
c) Diglossia
d) Polyglotism

12. One of many styles or varieties of language determined by social factors

a) Dialect
b) Sociolect
c) Monolect
d) Register

13. An individual's distinctive and unique use of language, including speech is known as

a) Idiolect
b) Speech variety
c) Dialect
d) Sociolect

14. A stable, full-fledged language that originated from a mixture of two or more languages is

a) Pidgin
b) Creole
c) Standard language
d) Non-standard language

15. A person who speaks, writes, or reads a number of languages is a

a) Linguist
b) Polyglot
c) Monolingual
d) Bilingual

16. India is a linguistic area due to

a) Divergence
b) Convergence
c) Language change
d) Family affiliation

17. A language which is systematically used to make communication possible between persons not sharing a native language is

a) Mixed language
b) Universal language
c) Native language
d) Lingua franca

18. Dialect spoken in a geographical area is called

a) Caste dialect
b) Social dialect
c) Class dialect
d) Regional dialect

19. Malayalam belongs to

a) Indo-Aryan family
b) Dravidian family
c) Tibeto-Burman family
d) Austro-Asiatic family

20. Typologically Latin and Sanskrit and Latin belong to the types

a) Inflectional languages
b) Isolating languages
c) Agglutinating languages
d) Polysynthetic

21. Two languages are genetically related if they

a) are at the neighborhood
b) are geographically adjacent
c) descended from a single, common ancestor
d) have common typological features

22. Linguistic typology studies and classifies languages according to their

a) Genealogical relation
b) Areal features
c) Structural and functional features
d) Racial affiliation

23. On the basis of word order Malayalam belongs to

a) SVO type
b) SOV type
c) VSO type
d) OVS type

24. Language which is characterized by words typically containing linear sequence of morphs is termed as

a) Isolating language
b) Agglutinating language
c) Poly synthetic language
d) Synthetic language

25. A term used in linguistics, referring to the quantification of the extent to which languages have diverged from a common source

a) Geographical linguistics
b) Glottochronology
c) Comparative linguistics
d) Contrastive linguistics

26. The branch of linguistics which studies the structural similarities between languages

a) Comparative linguistics
b) Areal linguistics
c) Contrastive linguistics
d) Typological linguistics

27. The study of language by taking into account that language varies in temporal axis

a) Analytic study
b) Contrastive study
c) Diachronic study
d) Synchronic study

28. Members of a phoneme is called

a) Phones
b) Sounds
c) Allophones
d) Phonemes

29. Units which occur in mutually exclusive position are said to be in

a) Complementary distribution
b) Contrastive distribution
c) Opposing distribution
d) Correlative distribution

30. Intonation, stress, pitch and juncture, if contrastive are described as

a) Segmental phonemes
b) Suprasegmental phonemes
c) Marginal phonemes
d) Archaic phonemes

31. Linear arrangement of units is known by the term

a) Syntagmatic
b) Paradigmatic
c) Pragmatic
d) Syntactic

32. The prominent part of syllable or the part which is the domain of stress or pitch is

a) Peak
b) Nucleus
c) Coda
d) Onset

33. A single morph which can be analysed into more than one morpheme is referred as

a) Multiple morph
b) Monomorph
c) Portmanteau morph
d) Polymorph

34. The relative duration of a sounds and syllables when these are linguistically contrastive is referred as

a) Pitch
b) Length
c) Stress
d) Intonation

35. [b] is

a) Voiceless bilabial plosive
b) Voiced bilabial plosive
c) Voiceless alveolar plosive
d) Voice alveolar plosive

36. Voiceless velar plosive is

a) [g]
b) [k]
c) [c]
d) [j]

37. The affixes ‘un’ and ‘in’ the words ‘unimportant’ and ‘intolerable’ are

a) Suffixes
b) Prefixes
c) Infixes
d) Circumfixes

38. Lexical items having the same meaning represent

a) Homonymy
b) Hyponymy
c) Meronymy
d) Polysemy

39. The plural allomorph -*en* and in the words *oxen* and *children* is

a) Phonologically conditioned
b) Phonemically conditioned
c) Morphologically conditioned
d) Morphophonemically conditioned

40. The alternation found between ‘go’ and ‘went’ is known as

a) Irregular alternation
b) Regular alternation
c) Unique alternation
d) Suppletive alternation

41. The alternation in normal sequence of elements as the old English *brid* becoming *bird* is known as

a) Assimilation
b) Dissimilation
c) Metathesis
d) Syncope

42. The dictionary that gives the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history is

a) Encyclopedia
b) Thesaurus
c) Glossary
d) Etymological dictionary

43. The author of ‘The Encyclopedia of Languages and Linguistics’ is

a) Bloomfield
b) J.C. Catford
c) David Crystal
d) R.E. Asher

44. The sequential order of four language skill to be developed is

a) Reading, writing, speaking and listening
b) Writing, reading, speaking and listening
c) Speaking, listening, writing and reading
d) Listening, speaking, reading and writing

45. The scholar who has described sociolinguistics as ‘the study of language in relation to society’, and the sociology of language as ‘the study of society in relation to language’

a) P. Trudgill
b) J. Rubin
c) R.A. Hudson
d) W. Labov

46. The scholar who proposes three principal language functions – ideational, interpersonal and textual is

a) M.A.K. Halliday
b) Noam Chomsky
c) Roman Jakobson
d) Stanley Fish

47. The study of the mental faculties involved in the perception, production, and acquisition of language is

a) Neuro-linguistics
b) Psycho linguistics
c) Language pathology
d) Aphasiology

48. Linguistic approach that seeks to describe the differences and similarities between a pair of languages is referred as

a) Comparative linguistics
b) Contrastive linguistics
c) Correlative linguistics
d) Historical linguistics

49. The conversion of a text from one script to another is known as

a) Translation
b) Transcription
c) Transliteration
d) Transformation

50. A deliberate effort to influence the function, structure or acquisition of languages or language varieties within a speech community is known by the term

a) Language planning
b) Language use
c) Language function
d) Language learning

51. Ashtadhyayi is written by

a) Panini
b) Kerala Panini
c) Tolkappiyar
d) A.R. Raja Raja Varma

52. The linguist who is referred “Father of modern linguistics”

a) Gleason
b) Hockett
c) Noam Chomsky
d) Jakobson

53. The theory of generative grammar developed by

a) Miller
b) Crystal
c) Lehmann
d) Noam Chomsky

54. “Linguistics as a Science” (1930/1970) was written by

a) Bloomfield
b) Edward Sapir
c) Dinnen
d) Asher

55. A 14th century treatise in Sanskrit on Malayalam grammar and poetics is written by

a) Gopikuttan
b) A.R. Raja Raja Varma
c) Ezuttacchan
d) An unknown author

56. Malayalam Designated a “Classical Language in India” in

a) 2012
b) 2013
c) 2011
d) 2010

57. The earliest script used to write Malayalam was the

a) Vatteluttu
b) Kolezhuttu
c) Grantha script
d) Roman script

58. The acquisition of children of their native language is known as

a) Second language acquisition
b) First language acquisition
c) Bilingual acquisition
d) Language learning

59. A learning disorder that involves difficulty reading due to problems identifying speech sounds and learning how they relate to letters and words (decoding)

a) Dysphasia
b) Dyslexia
c) Dyspraxia
d) Dysgraphia

60. Transmit information via physical objects, such as books, comics, magazines, newspapers, or pamphlets is known as

a) Visual media
b) Print media
c) Broadcast media
d) Outdoor media

ANSWER SHEET — PART – A

1	A	B	C	D	E	21	A	B	C	D	E	41	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	22	A	B	C	D	E	42	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	23	A	B	C	D	E	43	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	24	A	B	C	D	E	44	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	25	A	B	C	D	E	45	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	51	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	52	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	53	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	54	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	55	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E	56	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E	57	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E	58	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E	59	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E	60	A	B	C	D	E

LINGUISTICS

PART – B

(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions. **(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)**

1. Distinguish between language, dialect and idiolect.

2. Differentiate genetic and typological classification of languages.

3. Describe India as a Linguistic area.

4. Write short note on dialectology.

5. Differentiate Diachronic linguistics from synchronic linguistics.

6. What is phonology? Discuss briefly about it.

7. Define morphology. How it is different from syntax?

8. Write short note on language planning.

9. Discuss briefly about language planning.

10. Write a note on Chomsky's contribution to linguistics.

11. Discuss briefly about Paniniyan grammatical tradition.

12. Write briefly about psycholinguistics.