

**JNUEE: Question Papers (2010-2012) Rs.10/-**

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**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2012**

M.Phil./Ph.D.

LINGUISTICS

[ Field of Study Code : LINP (134) ]

*Time Allowed* : 3 hours

*Maximum Marks* : 70

PART—A

( Marks : 30 )

Attempt any *two* of the following :

15×2=30

1. Is the dichotomy between 'verb' and 'noun' as a grammatical category very rigid across languages? Discuss it in detail.
2. Discuss the phenomenon of 'contact-induced language change' in detail by giving examples from Indian languages.
3. What morphological features define South Asia as a linguistic area? Give examples.
4. Write an essay on word order typology describing the correlates that hold between logically distinct word order properties.
5. Write an essay on the semantics of relative clauses, with examples of different kinds of relative clause found in the languages of the world.
6. Describe the role of the human body, the day-to-day life of human beings and the intersubjective relations among people in the formation of conceptual and linguistic structures.
7. Write an essay on the main aspects of any *one* of the following theories of phonology :
  - (a) Autosegmental Phonology
  - (b) Optimality Theory
8. To what extent is it reasonable to regard speech as consisting of a sequence of discrete segments? Explain.

9. Discuss Localization and Lateralization hypotheses and Connectivists' theories to explain language and brain relationship.
10. Examine the distinctions between 'Acquisition' and 'Learning' and discuss the relevance of this distinction in second/foreign language teaching.
11. Write an essay on the structure of a sign language and issues of standardization, and language education for the deaf.
12. Distinguish between tense and aspect, discussing these categories with data from Indian languages.

**PART—B**

( Marks : 20 )

13. Discuss any *two* of the following with examples :

10×2=20

- (a) Metaphor and metonymy
- (b) Leipzig glossing rules
- (c) Word formation processes
- (d) Literature as a means to language learning
- (e) Lenneberg's arguments for biological foundations of language
- (f) Acoustic space
- (g) Handedness and lateralization
- (h) Argument structure
- (i) Anaphora
- (j) Lambda abstraction and its uses in semantic theory
- (k) Entailment, implicature and presupposition
- (l) The IPA chart

PART—C

( Marks : 20 )

14. Attempt any *two* of the following questions :

10×2=20

(a) Consider the following two sentences of English :

(i) *I haven't ever been to Chennai.*

(ii) \* *I have ever been to Chennai.*

Formulate a hypothesis about the distribution of *ever* in English, identifying a semantic property of the environment in which it may appear. Does this hypothesis explain the following contrasts?

(1) *No one who has ever been to Chennai regretted it.*

(2) \* *Someone who has ever been to Chennai regretted it.*

(3) *Everyone who has ever been to Chennai loved it.*

(If necessary, modify your initial hypothesis about the distribution of *ever* so that it covers these cases.)

(b) In English as well as crosslinguistically, the word *or* is sometimes interpreted exclusively but sometimes inclusively :

(i) *Either John will come, or Bill.* (interpretation : John or Bill, but not both)

(ii) *If you take the final or write a paper, you will pass.* (→ if you do both you will pass as well)

Is the difference a case of ambiguity? Justify your answer. If your answer is negative, formulate a hypothesis about how and why one of the two interpretations derives from the other.

(c) Give the syntactic derivation for *three* of the following sentences. They may involve head-to-head movement, *do*-insertion, expletive insertion, NP/DP movement and *wh*-movement :

(i) *Have you seen my model airplane collection?*

(ii) *John was bitten by an advertising executive.*

(iii) *Mary is likely to leave Delhi.*

(iv) *Sudha seems to have been mugged.*

(v) *I asked what Rohit bought at the supermarket.*

- (d) What phonological rules are motivated by the following examples, and what order do those rules apply in?

Singular	Plural	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Gloss
klup	klubi	'club'	trup	trupi	'corpse'
dom	domi	'house'	snop	snopi	'sheaf'
žwup	žwobi	'crib'	trut	trudi	'labour'
dzvon	dzvoni	'bell'	kot	koti	'cat'
lut	lodi	'ice'	grus	gruzi	'rubble'
nos	nosi	'nose'	vus	vozi	'cart'
wuk	wugi	'lye'	wuk	wuki	'bow'
sok	soki	'juice'	ruk	rogi	'horn'
bur	bori	'forest'	vuw	vowi	'ox'
sul	solì	'salt'	buy	boyi	'fight'
šum	šumi	'noise'	žur	žuri	'soup'

- (e) State all the features which are changed in the following rules :

- (i) [d] → [z]
- (ii) [k] → [γ]
- (iii) [o] → [w]
- (iv) [i] → [Y]
- (v) [ə] → [ə̃]

- (f) Draw line diagrams to show the difference between F1 and F2 of—

- (i) two vowels in a sequence;
- (ii) a semivowel and a vowel in a sequence;
- (iii) a single vowel;
- (iv) a voiced consonant and a vowel in a sequence.

Or

- (v) F1 and F2 values of four vowels are given below :

	V1	V2	V3	V4
F1 :	500	300	580	1000
F2 :	2100	2300	1500	1800

Put them on a scale—

- (1) from high to low \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) from front to back \_\_\_\_\_

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