

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2014

M.Phil./Ph.D.

LINGUISTICS

[ Field of Study Code : LINP (134) ]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks for the questions

There are two Parts of the Question Paper, Part—A and Part—B.

Candidates have to write **four** questions from Part—A,  
and **three** questions from Part—B

## PART—A

Answer *any four* questions

1. What are the main aspects of post-structuralist philosophy? How do they address questions of cultural and ethnic closures, identity, hegemony and the incessant internal variation of languages and discourses? 10
2. Just as X-bar theory was considered to be a deeper understanding than the phrase structure rules of the preceding years, can similar arguments be advanced to in favour of merge as the combinatorial operation of CHL? What may those be? 10
3. "All languages are created equal." Elaborate this statement in the context of sign language which is the language of the deaf community. 10
4. Show with examples how structural phonology is different from generative phonology as enunciated in *Sound Pattern of English* (1968). 10
5. What are distinctive features? With suitable examples, highlight their major functions in phonology. 10

6. Write any ten features of verb-final or non-verb final languages and explain these features with regard to word-order and its correlations. Give proper glossing for the data. 10
  
7. *Rgvedic* statement that '*language cuts forms in the ocean of reality*' (1-164-45) serves as the basis for the claim that 'human mind's responses to the categorization of human language is amazingly similar'. Examine the hypothesis in the light of the research work in the field of language typology and explain any five Greenberg's universals of language that justify the claim. 10
  
8. "Sound change is regular and causes irregularity, whereas analogy is irregular and causes regularity." Critically examine the observation of Sturtevant with suitable examples. 10
  
9. "When two languages are in contact, they generally influence each other." Give examples to support this statement. 10
  
10. What are the typological correlations that can be drawn from different case markings on the noun phrases (nominative-accusative vs. ergative-absolutive) and the agreement system of your mother tongue? 10
  
11. Discuss Acquisition vs. Learning, Information Processing vs. Input Processing in the context of First Language, Second Language and Foreign Language learning/teaching in a multilingual context. 10
  
12. What are the ethical issues and concerns in different tools and practices used in linguistics and cognitive profiling of the cases of Autism, Dyslexia, Stroke, Dementia? Discuss any two in detail to highlight the ethical consideration in neurocognitive linguistics research. 10
  
13. Explain language and brain relationship with the help of (a) theories, (b) case studies, (c) imaging techniques and (d) technology/EEG technology/eye tracking or any other studies. 10

PART—B

Answer *any three* questions

14. Write illustrative notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) The social and the cognitive dimensions of language
  - (b) The colonial context of 'modern' linguistics
  - (c) Diverse ways in which languages are politically conditioned
  - (d) Linguistic diversity and cultural unity
15. Write illustrative notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Language and law
  - (b) Language and literature
  - (c) Language and history
  - (d) Language and psychoanalysis
16. Write illustrative notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Conjunctive participle
  - (b) Grammaticalization
  - (c) Head-marking vs. Dependent-marking
  - (d) Grammatical vs. Logical subject
17. Write illustrative notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) The binding theory
  - (b) Agree
  - (c) Locality
  - (d) Merge

18. Write illustrative notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Natural class
  - (b) Feeding rule
  - (c) Neutralization
  - (d) Archiphoneme
19. Write illustrative notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Field data collection and collation
  - (b) Swadesh list
  - (c) Leipzig glossing rules
  - (d) Ethics in data collection
20. Write illustrative notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Spectrum and spectrogram
  - (b) Fundamental tone and overtone
  - (c) Phonation profess
  - (d) ± Compact, ± Diffuse
21. Write illustrative notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Pidgin and creole
  - (b) Inter- and intra-language mixing
  - (c) Language maintenance and language shift
  - (d) Dialect continuum

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