

I – M.A., Language and Linguistics

Unit-I LANGUAGE HISTORY AND THE PROCESS OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

Short answers.

1. What is language?

Language is the system of symbols with several levels of organization. Language is the ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication particularly the human ability to do so, and a language is any specific example of such a language.

2. What is linguistic?

Linguistic is a systematic study of language. Phonetics is a branch of linguistic and it is the branch of dealing with the medium of speech. It deals with production, transmission and reception of the sounds of human speech.

3. What is origin of language?

The origin of language in the human species has been the topic of scholarly discussion of several centuries.

4. What are different theories on language origins?

There are four different types of origin of language. they are

Ding Dong theory, Pooh-; pooh theory, Bow-vow theory and Ta- ta theory.

5. Define gestures?

A gesture is a form of non- verbal communication or non- vocal communication in which visible bodily actions communication particular messages.

6. Define signs.

A sign is something that can be interpreted as having a meaning, which is something other than itself, and which is therefore able to communicate information to the one interpreting or decoding the sign.

7. What is human language?

Language is highly elaborated signaling system. We call the aspect that are peculiar to it the design features of language.

8. Define words.

The definition of word is a letter or group of letters that has meaning when spoken or written.

9. Define sounds.

Sound is the vibration that propagates as a typically audible mechanical wave of pressure and displacement through a medium such as air or water.

Paragraph questions.

1. Write about core features of animal and human language.
2. What is the basic idea behind the theory of origin?
3. Write a note on development and importance of gesture.
4. Explain the air-stream mechanism?

Essay

1. Bring out the organs of speech.
The Origins of Language

The origins of human language will perhaps remain forever obscure. By contrast the origin of individual languages has been the subject of very precise study over the past two centuries.

Language are linked to each other by shared words or sounds or grammatical constructions.

The theory is that the members of each language a common ancestor. In many cases that original language.

2. Discuss about language history and the process of language change.

Language and Race

A shared linguistics family does not imply any racial link, though in modern times this distinction has often been blurred. Within the Indo-European family, etc...

The same is true of the Semitic family, including two groups which have played a major part in human history - the Jews and the Arabs.

Unit -II Nature of Language

Short answers

1. Define pure vowels.

Pure vowels also called a monophthong this is a vowel sound whose articulation at both its beginning and end is fixed.

2. Define diphthongs.

A diphthong literally two sounds are two tones, also known as a gliding vowel, is combination of two adjacent vowel sounds within the same syllable.

3. Define consonants.

A consonant is a speech sound that's not a vowel. The sound of a consonant is produced by a partial or complete obstruction of the air stream by a constriction of the speech organs.

4. Write a short note on Dialects.

Dialects can be defined as sub-forms of languages which are, in general mutually comprehensible. English speakers in different countries and regions use a variety of different accents as well as various localized words and grammatical constructions, many different dialects can be identified based on these factors.

5. Write a short note on idiolect

Idiolect is an individual's distinctive and unique use of language including speech. This unique usage encompasses vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

6. What is pidgin?

Pidgin language is a grammatically simplified means of communication that develops between two or more groups that do not have a language in common.

A pidgin differs from a creole, which is the first language of a speech community of native speakers, and thus has a fully developed vocabulary and grammar.

7. What is creole?

A creole language or simply creole is a stable natural language that has developed from a pidgin.

8. Write about language and gender.

Language and gender has long been of interest within sociolinguistics and related disciplines.

9. Write about consonants.

A consonant is a speech sound that's not a vowel. The sound of a consonant is produced by a partial or complete obstruction of the air stream by a constriction of the speech organs

Paragraph Questions

1. Write a note on Consonants
2. Write a note on pure vowels.
3. Write a short note on diphthongs.
4. Discuss the term language and gender.
5. Write a short note on nature of language.

Essay

1. Discuss the nature of language.

Pure Vowels

In the opinion of the phoneticians that the vowel sounds are more difficult to describe precisely than the consonants.

Vowels can be described in terms of three variables. 1. Tongue height 2. Tongue advancement 3. Lip - rounding. Pure vowels are recognized as single sound units.

Diphthongs and Consonants

Diphthongs are also called 'vowel-glides' in which the tongue assumes position for one vowel and then before the articulation is complete moves or glides toward the other vowel.

2. Discuss the term language and disadvantages

Language and Gender

- * The representation of gender in language
- * The conversational Characteristics of men and women.
- * A biological condition construct
- * A sociological condition construct
- * Gender as a grammatical category.

Unit – III -Linguistic Form

Short answers

1. Write a short note on morphology.

morphology is the study of how things are put together, like the make-up of animals and plants, or the branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words.

2. Write a note on grammar.

Grammar is the system of language. People sometimes describe grammar as the "rules" of a language, but in fact no language has rules.

3. What is syntax?

Syntax is the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a given language, specifically word order. The term syntax is also used to refer to the study of such principles and processes.

4. Write a short note on semantics and pragmatic.

Semantics is the study of meaning - in a language, programming languages, formal logics and semiotics. It focuses on the relationship between signifiers - like words, phrases, signs, and symbols - and what they stand for their denotation.

5. Why the division between diachronic and synchrony?

* Synchronic - the study of language at a given point in time.

* diachronic - the study of linguistic development through time.

Paragraphs.

6. Explain the term synchronic and diachronic linguistic.

7. Write about morphology grammar and syntax.

8. Write about semantics and pragmatics.

9. Discuss about the term linguistic form.

10. Write a short note on structure of grammar.

Essay Questions

Discuss about the term linguistic form.

Morphology

The study of the forms of things, how they are formed and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root, words, prefixes and suffixes.

Grammar

The whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, consisting of syntax and morphology- phonology and semantics.

Syntax

The arrangement of words and phrases to create well - formed sentences in a language.
The structure of statements in a computer language.

Semantics

The meaning of word, Phrase or text.

Branch of linguistics and logic concerned with meaning. The two main areas are logical semantics and lexical semantics.

Pragmatics

dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.

Relating to philosophical/political pragmatism.
Linguistics relating to pragmatics.

2. Write an essay on semantics and pragmatics.

Unit-IV

Short answers

1. What is Structural linguistics?

Structural linguistics is an approach to linguistics originating from the work Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure and is part of the overall approach of structuralism.

2. Write a short note on socio linguistic?

Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society.

3. What is psycholinguistics?

Psycholinguistics or psychology of language is the study of the psychological and neurobiological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, comprehend and produce language.

4. Write a short note on Neurolinguistic?

Neurolinguistic is the study of the neural mechanisms in the human brain that control the comprehension, production, and acquisition of language .

5. What is applied linguistics?

Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics that identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language - related real - life problems.

6. Write a short note on social network.

Understanding language in society means that one also has to understand the social networks in which language is embedded. A social network is another way of describing a particular speech community in terms of relations between individual members in a community.

Paragraph Questions

7. Write a short note on structural linguistics.
8. Write a short on socio linguistics.
9. Write a note on psycholinguistics.
10. Write a short on social network.

Essay Questions

11. Discuss about the term branches of linguistics.
Structural Linguistics.

The branch linguistics that deals with language as a system of interrelated structures, the accurate identification of syntactic and lexical form as opposed to meaning and historical development.

Sociolinguistics

The study of language in relation to social factors, including differences of regional, class and occupational dialect, gender differences, and bilingualism.

Psycholinguistics

The study of the relationship between linguistics behavior and psychological processes, including the process of language acquisition.

12. Write an essay on form of linguistics.

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Unit – V- Applied Linguistics

Short answers

1. What do you mean by stylistic analysis?

Stylistic and Discourse analysis, their major domains and then compares both the disciplines in terms of their contributions in analyzing literature. It seems easy to claim that stylistic and discourse analysis are different disciplines but it is not so simple in fact as both the disciplines have got fuzzy boundaries and it's very difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation between them.

2. What is Stylistic?

Stylistic analysis in linguistics refers to the identification of patterns of usage in speech and writing. Stylistic analysis in literary studies is usually made for the purpose of commenting on quality and meaning in a text.

3. What is relationship between language and literature?

Relationship between language and literature can't be separated. To make literature based on the language. Therefore language is very important. Without we understand the language we can't make literature. And to read the English Literature we should understand language.

4. Define style and its kinds.

There are four basic literary styles used in writing. These styles distinguish the work of different authors from one another. Here are four styles of writing.

5. Define Expository and argumentative style.

Expository writing style is a subject-oriented style. The focus of the writer in this type of writing style is to tell the readers about a specific subject or topic and in the end the author leaves out his own opinion about the topic.

6. Define Descriptive style.

In descriptive writing style, the authors focuses on describing an event, a character or place in a detail. Sometimes descriptive writing style is poetic in nature in, where the author specifies an event, an object or a thing rather than merely giving information about an event that has happened.

7. Define Persuasive style.

Persuasive style of writing is a category of writing in which the writer tries to give reasons and justification to make the readers believe his point of view. This persuasive style aims to persuade and convince the readers.

8. Define Narrative style.

Narrative writing style is a type of writing where the writer narrates a story to. It includes short stories, novels, novellas, biographies and poetry.

9. What is poetic discourse?

It is a type of literary conversation which focus on the expression of feelings, ideas, imaginations, events and places through specific rhymes and rhymes. Poetic discourse makes use of common words in appealing way to present feelings and emotions.

Paragraph Questions

10. Write a note on stylistic and discourse analysis.
11. What is Stylistics?
12. Applications of linguistics philosophy in analyzing literature.
13. Write a note on Conversational analysis.
14. Write about the relationship between language and literature.

Essay questions.

15. Write an essay on the criterion in studying poetry.
16. Discuss the term the brain and language dictionary.
17. Write briefly about language disorders.
18. Bring out the salient features of lexicography.

- * Stylistics and Discourse Analysis.
- * Relationship between language and literature.
- * Style and function, Poetic Discourse, Narrative Discourse.
- * Structure and Equivalences.
- * Problems of inter translatability general and special purpose dictionaries...