

## IDS Linguistics / B.A. Part-III (Semester: V)

### Language and Linguistics

Answer the following questions in one word/phrase/sentence each:

1. What is linguistics?

Ans- The scientific study of language.

2. Who stated seven characteristics of language?

Ans – F. C. Hocket

3. How many speech sounds are there in English?

Ans - 44

4. Why isn't there a perfect definition of language?

Ans – because language is very complex phenomenon.

5. What is mean by language is species-uniform?

Ans – all human eings have the ability to learn language.

6. How many vocal signals are used by dogs?

Ans - 10

7. How do bees communicate with other bees?

Ans – a wiggly dance

8. How does communication system get transmitted in animals?

Ans - genetically

9. Which animals are gifted with the organs of speech?

Ans – human beings, apes

10. How animal communication a closed system?

Ans – animals have fixed number of signals to communicate

11. What is a morpheme?

Ans – The minimal meaningful unit in a grammatical analysis of a language.

12. Define the term 'morphology'?

Ans – Morphology is the scientific study of organization o words.

13. What is a bound morpheme?

Ans – A morpheme that can't stand independently as a word in a phrase or a sentence.

14. What is a free morpheme?

Ans – A morpheme that can be used as a unit in a phrase or a sentence.

15. How many morphemes are there in a word ‘anticorruption’?

Ans – Three morphemes i.e. anti , corrupt, ion.

16. What are the types of affixes?

Ans – Prefixes, Infixes and Suffixes.

17. Give an example of compound word.

Ans – School-teacher, post-office, writing table, mouth wash, good night etc.

18. How many types of inflection suffixes are there?

Ans – There are four types of inflectional suffixes e. g. plural –‘s’, possessive- ‘s’, tense showing suffixes and words in degree [great/greater/greatest]

19. Give two examples of class changing derivational suffixes.

Ans – Class changing derivational suffixes: - ful- and ly-

20. Identify the free and bound morphemes in a word ‘disestablishment’

Ans – ‘establish’ is free morpheme and ‘dis-‘ and ‘ment-‘ are bound morphemes.

21. Give an example of inflectional suffix.

Ans – plural ‘-s’ or ‘-es’ e.g. boy-boys, box-boxes.

22. Give an example of derivational suffix.

Ans – ‘-hood’ as in boyhood, ‘-less’ as in childless etc.

23. What is an allomorph?

Ans – a variant of a morpheme.

24. Add the inflectional suffix to the word ‘teacher’.

Ans – teacher + s = teachers

25. Add a derivational suffix to the word ‘friend’.

Ans – friendly, friendless

26. Give an example of class-maintaining derivational suffix.

Ans – ‘-ship’ as in friendship, ‘-hood’ as knighthood etc.

27. What is a root?

Ans – A stem that cannot be further analysed/ divided.

28. What is a monomorphemic word?

Ans – A word that consists of a single morpheme.

29. How does the sentence begin with and end with?

Ans – The sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop or question mark or an exclamation mark.

30. What is a common noun?

Ans – A name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

31. Give an example of collective noun?

Ans – team, crowd, bunch, staff etc.

32. What is an abstract noun?

Ans – a name of an action, quality or state which has no concrete physical shape, size.

33. What is a pronoun?

Ans – a word used in the place of noun or an NP

34. What are the two types of operator-verbs?

Ans – Primary verbs and modal verbs

35. What is a regular verb?

Ans – The verb that has V-ed and V-en forms identical.

36. What is an interjection?

Ans – the word expressing sudden emotions.

37. Give an example of modal verb?

Ans – can, may, could, shall etc.

38. What is meant by mass nouns?

Ans – Nouns that cannot be counted or divided into singular and plural.

(B) Identify the word classes of the underlined words in the following sentences:

1. The students are waiting or their results. (pronoun)
2. She ran fast but didn't get the prize. (adverb)
3. He presented her a golden necklace. (adjective)
4. Fortunately, she was not injured in the accident. (adverb)
5. He applied for the post of cook in the hotel. (noun)
6. The doctor examined the patient carefully. (verb)
7. Hurray! India won the match. (interjection)
8. She stood first in the university examination. (enumerator)
9. You should take care of your health. (operator-verb)
10. He came late because he missed the bus. (conjunction)

(C) Identify the word formation (morphological) processes in the underlined words in the following sentences:

1. He was appointed as a lab assistant. (clipping)
2. Kit-kat is his favorite chocolate. (Reduplication)
3. AIFUCTO is university and college teachers' organization. (Acronymy)
4. True friendship is very rare. (suffixation)
5. She is always overconfident of her success. (prefixation)
6. I brought a new transistor last month. (Blending)
7. The terrorist was gunned down by the police. (Conversion)
8. RBI is an apex bank in India. (Acronymy)
9. The minister was suffering from flu. (Clipping)
10. She lost her notebook in the library. (Compounding)
11. Fortunately no one was injured in the accident. (Suffixation)
12. Do you read English newspaper every day? (Compounding)
13. Ups and downs are there in everyone's life. (Conversion preposition to noun)
14. She got M.B.B.S. from foreign university. (Acronymy)
15. The children were playing see-saw in the garden. (Reduplication)