

Q.1

(a)

A constituent is a linguistic part of a larger sentence, phrase or clause.

For eg:- all the phrases and words that make up a sentence are the constituents of that sentence. It can include morphemes, words, phrases or clauses.

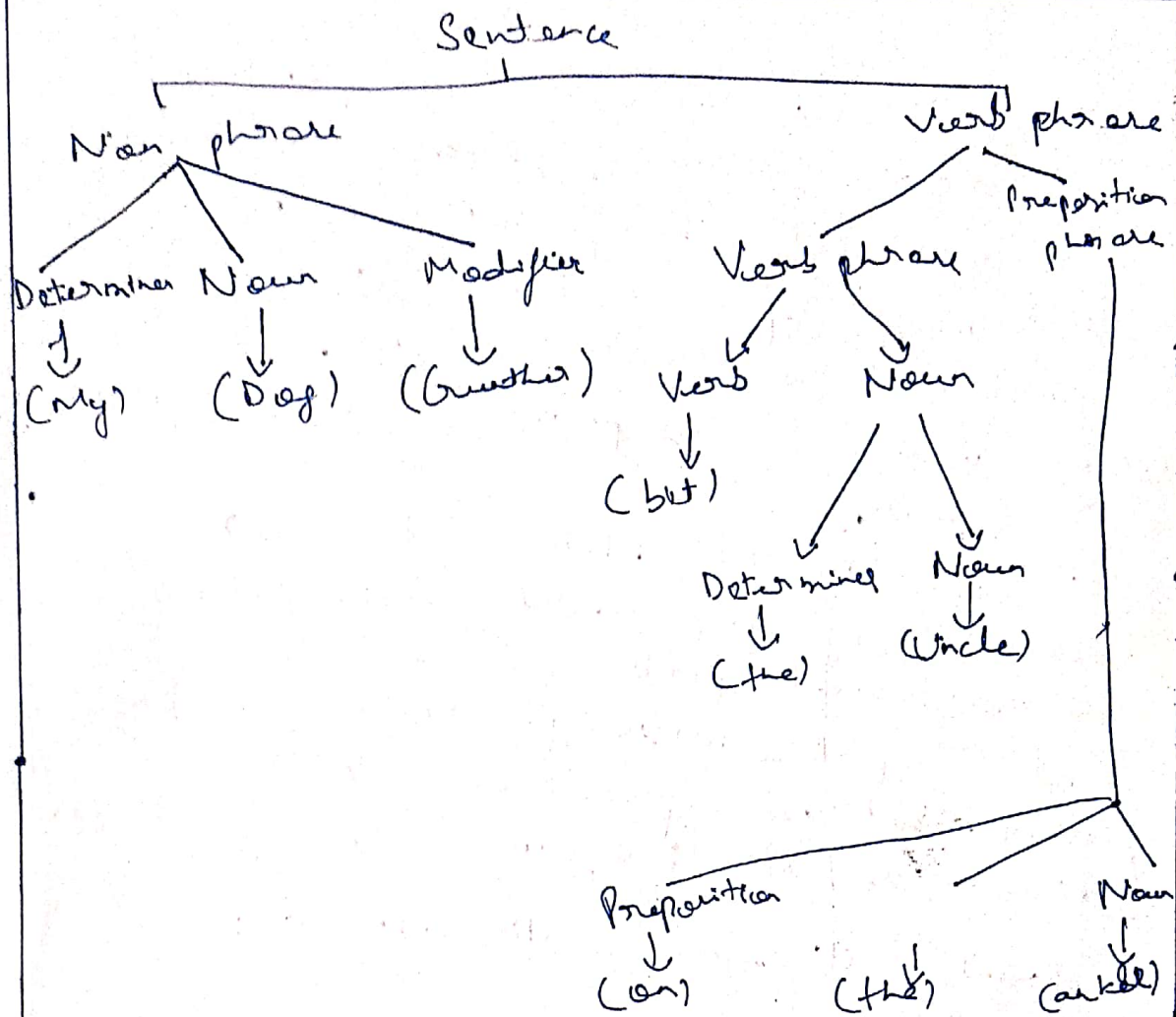
For eg:- In the sentence "My dog 'Grunter' bit my uncle on the ankle," the constituent parts are the subject, made up of noun phrase ("My Dog 'Grunter'") and predicate, a verb phrase ("bit my uncle on the ankle").

Different tests for constituents are:-

(i) IC Analysis:- Immediate constituent analysis involves breaking a sentence down into its parts and ~~representing~~ illustrating it with ~~a~~ bracket or tree diagram. The main purpose here is to understand the way sentences are structured.

Eg:-

P.T.O.



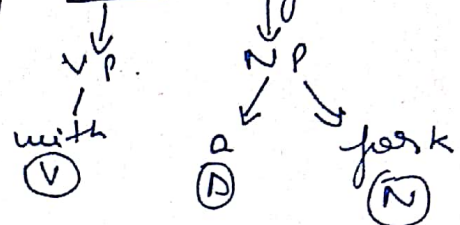
(ii) Substitution Test → "Pro form substitution" helps to identify the underlying structure by replacing a text string in a sentence with a definite pronoun.

Eg:- "My dog Gunther bit my uncle on the ankle" could be reduced to the bit "something" and "something" is the object of the verb so there are two main parts → noun and verb.

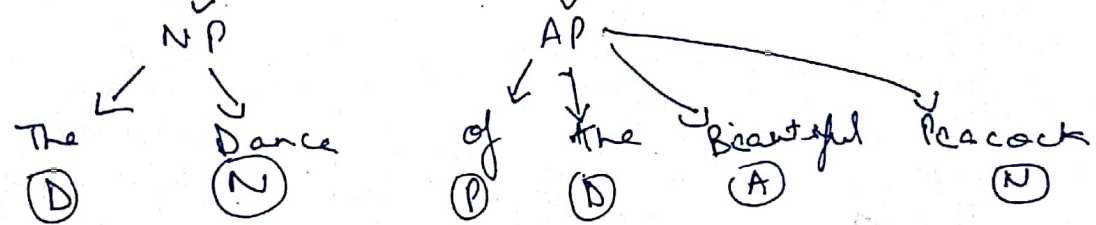
Q.1

(b)

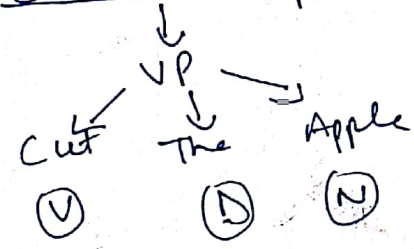
1. Ankit ate a mango with a fork



2. The dance of the beautiful peacock is a sight to behold.



3. Miriam cut the apple



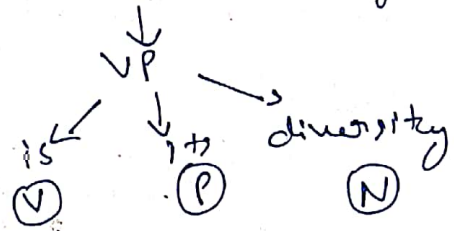
4. It was raining heavily.

Adj.

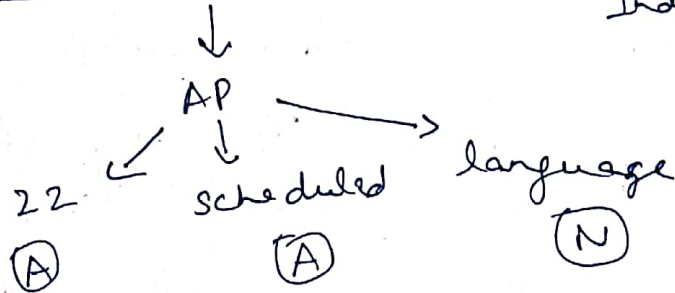
5. Joshua is a clever boy



6. The beauty of India is its diversity.



7. There are 22 scheduled languages in India.



Q.2

5

(a)

Saussure says that a ~~pair~~ linguistic sign is a combination of a concept and a sound image. The concept is what is signified, and the sound-image is the signifier. The combination of the signifier and the signified is arbitrary, i.e., any sound-image can conceivably be used to signify a ~~particular~~ concept.

A sign can be altered by a change in the relationship between the signifier and the signified. According to Saussure, changes in linguistic signs originate in changes in the social activity of speech.

Saussure says that linguistic signs are by nature linear, because they represent a span in a single dimension. Auditory signifiers are linear, because they succeed each other or form a chain. Visual signifiers, in contrast, may be grouped simultaneously in several dimensions.

Relations between linguistic signs can be either: syntagmatic (linear, sequential, or successive), or associative (substitutive, or having indeterminate order).

Unlike symbols, Saussure argues that signs in language are arbitrary.

Q.2

(b)

The term 'applied linguistics' refer to the interdisciplinary field that aims to seek out, identify, and provide solutions to real-life problems that result from language-related causes. This research encompasses a wide variety of fields including language acquisition, language teaching, literacy, literary studies, gender studies, speech therapy, discourse analysis, censorship, professional communication, media studies, translation studies, lexicography, and forensic linguistics.

The study and practice of applied linguistics are specifically geared towards addressing practical issues as opposed to theoretical constructs. Fields in which applied linguistics routinely come into play are education, psychology, cross communication research, anthropology, and sociology. Applied linguistics is a constantly evolving discipline that changes, adapts and presents new solutions to changing problems including linguistic discourse.

Q. 3

(a)

8

(a) - manners of articulation:-

It is the way sounds are produced. The 'how' of making sounds is important when learning a second language, as it doesn't come to us naturally like the first. It is studied and used by linguists, lexicographers, teachers, students, actors, etc. It helps them fine tune their teaching, learning and careers - as well. Six different manners of articulation include

- (i) Nasals
- (ii) Plosives / Stops
- (iii) Sibilance
- (iv) Sibilant Affricates
- (v) Non-sibilant Affricates
- (vi) Sibilant Fricatives.

These are the various ways articulation is done.

(b.) Places of Articulation :-

These constitute the places where the articulation of ~~some~~ sound (language) occurs in the body. "The 'where' of articulation so to say. It is an important aspect of IPA as knowing the correct place in produce a sound, helps in correct pronunciation. These ~~ind~~ include :-

- (i) Labials → Lips
- (ii) Dentals → Teeth
- (iii) Tongue
- (iv) Palate → Roof of the mouth.
- (v) Glottis

These helps to produce ~~some~~ sounds of types:-

- (a) Bilabials
- (b) Labiodentals
- (c) Interdental
- (d) Alveolars
- (e) Palatals
- (f) Velars

Q.3

(b)

(a) Rhoticity:- It broadly refers to the sounds of the "r" family;

Eg:- Rhotic speakers pronounce the /r/ in words like 'large' and 'park' while non-rhotic speakers don't.

(b) Aspiration:- Aspiration is when pronounced with an accompanying forceful expulsion of air. Eg:- pat, top, etc.
There is also a slight /h/ sound that comes with aspirated consonants.

(c) Plosives:- It is a manner of articulation in which we build pressure of air and then release it in while producing sounds.
Eg:-

/p/	/b/	/t/
pig	bag	tall

(d) Retroflex:- It is a consonant sound produced with the tip of the tongue curled back towards the hard palate.
Eg:- sh, zh as in the word 'pleasure'

(8) British aspiration, rule:- According to it, Voiceless stops are aspirated when they occur as the only thing in the onset of a stressed syllable.
Eg:- /p/, /t/, /k/ are aspirated when they occur immediately before a stressed vowel, and there is no /s/ in front of the voiceless stop.

(9) High/Low vowel:-

1. A High vowel is produced with the tongue & arched toward the roof of the mouth. Eg:- 'i' in machine, ~~i~~ 'u' in rule.

2. A Low vowel is produced with the tongue relatively flat and low in the mouth.

Eg:- 'a' in father, as had.

(C) Voicing:-

- (i) Speech sounds are either voiced or voiceless
- (ii) A voiced sound refers to a sound in which the vocal folds vibrate, and is measured by its intensity and duration.

Eg:- If you make the sound 'wvuv' for a moment, ~~for~~ you feel the vibration on your lip (ticklish sensation). That's the difference between /v/ and /f/.

Q.4

- (a) Morphemes are what make up words. It is not always true that morphemes are words. Some single morphemes can be words, while other words have two or more morphemes within them. They aren't syllables. Words like "banana", "apple", etc have ~~two~~ two or more syllables but one morpheme. On the other hand, many words have two morphemes and only one syllable; examples include "cats", "grows" and "barked".

Types of Morphemes include:-

- (i) Free Morpheme:- A morpheme that can stand alone as a word without another morpheme. It does not need anything attached to it to make a word. "Cat" is a free morpheme. There are types of free morphemes.

1- Lexical Morphemes:- These morphemes carry "content" of messages we convey. They have a dictionary meaning. There include words which are nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

2- Functional Morphemes:- These include functional words which belong to the closed class of parts of speech in English. Eg:- conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns and articles. They do not carry a meaning without context.

(ii) Bound Morphemes:- Opposite of free morpheme, they therefore cannot stand alone, they cannot exist independently without being joined or added to another morpheme. Eg:- -ish, -ness, -ation, -tion, etc. They are also known as Affixes. The types of Affixes are:-

1- Prefix:- These come before the base word. Eg:- The 'in' in the word 'inspect' is a prefix.

2- Suffix:- An affix that comes after a base morpheme. The 's' in 'cats' is a suffix.

Q.4

(13)

(b)

- (i) Crypt → Hidden
- (ii) Cycle → Circle. (greek)
- (iii) Demo → People, population.
- (iv) Necro → Relating to death
- (v) Ade → a suffix found in noun denoting action or process or a person acting, appearing in loan words from French.
- (vi) Phil → love or affection
- (vii) Crazy → a form of government, rule, influence.

Q.5

(a)

Sense relation refers to the relation between lexical units within the semantic system of a language. This means it has to be a relation in meaning between lexical units of a language. It does not matter if this relation expresses some kind of identity or non-identity. Sense relation is relation of meanings between words expressed in synonyms, hyponyms and antonyms.

(i) Synonymy :- Same or nearly the same meaning. Eg:- Big - large, small → little.

(ii) Homonymy → Different in meaning but identical in sound or spelling. Eg:- I am of the left bank of Ganga.
I went to save money in bank.

(iii) Polysemy → Same form, multiple meanings.
Bank - financial institution
- riverside

(iv) ~~Hypon~~ Antonymy → Opposite in meaning.
Eg:- Light and Dark

Q.5

(b)

Meanings are the reference parts. There are three types of it:-

- 1- Referential meaning → Object, mentioned or state of being described by a word, phrase or sentence. Eg:- Apples → It means a type/species/type of fruit.
- 2- Social meaning → Information about the identity of the speaker.
- 3- Affective meaning → Speaker's feeling or attitude.
Eg:- Can you help me, please?
is polite in tone.

Restaurant names below:-

- (a) Mustard's Last Stand → It's a play on the idiom 'Custer's last stand' which refers to Colonel George Custer's decisive defeat by Sioux at Battle of Little Bighorn.
- (b) Like no other → It's a play on the idiom 'like no other'.
- (c) Porty Fawc → Play/reference on the idiom 'porty foul'.
- (d) Life of Pi → Reference to the novel/memoir 'Life of Pi'.
- (e) Thanks for the Memories → Play on words 'Thanks for the memories'.

(f) Winner Take All :- Play on the
idiom 'winner take all'!

(g) Dressed to Kill :- Play on the
idiom 'Dressed to Kill'!