

## MA Sem.-1 Examination

402

Linguistics

Time : 2-30 Hours]

February-2025

[Max. Marks : 70

Q1)

A. Illustrate the vocal apparatus with a well-labeled diagram and explain the articulation process of vowels. (14 marks)

Or

B. Provide a detailed diagram of the vocal apparatus and discuss how fricative consonants are articulated.

Q2)

A. Define supra-segmental features in language and elaborate on their significance. (14 marks)

Or

B. Explain the articulation process of stop consonants in detail.

Q3)

A. What do you understand by the term 'syllable'? Write a detailed note on open syllables. (14 marks)

Or

B. Discuss the significance of phonetics in linguistic studies.

Q4)

A. Justify the importance of spoken language in linguistic research and studies. (14 marks)

Or

B. List the various branches of phonetics and describe their areas of study.

Q5) MCQ Questions.

(14 marks)

Write any seven MCQs out of the following.

1. What is the primary function of the vocal apparatus in phonetics?
  - a) To analyze the meaning of words
  - b) To facilitate the production of speech sounds
  - c) To enhance written communication
  - d) To study sentence structure
2. Which of the following is NOT a supra-segmental feature?
  - a) Stress
  - b) Intonation
  - c) Voicing
  - d) Rhythm
3. In the articulation of vowels, which part of the vocal tract plays the most crucial role?
  - a) The nasal cavity
  - b) The lips
  - c) The tongue and its position
  - d) The larynx
4. Which of the following best describes the articulation of fricative consonants?
  - a) Airflow is completely blocked and then released

(P.T.O)

- b) Air passes through a narrow constriction, creating turbulence
  - c) Airflow is redirected through the nasal cavity
  - d) The vocal cords vibrate without any obstruction
5. What distinguishes an open syllable from a closed syllable?
- a) Open syllables end with a consonant, while closed syllables end with a vowel
  - b) Open syllables end with a vowel sound, while closed syllables end with a consonant
  - c) Open syllables have diphthongs, while closed syllables do not
  - d) Open syllables are always stressed, while closed syllables are unstressed
6. Why is phonetics considered a fundamental aspect of linguistic studies?
- a) It focuses on the historical development of languages
  - b) It deals with the sounds of speech and their production
  - c) It only examines how words change over time
  - d) It is primarily concerned with written language structures
7. Which branch of phonetics focuses on the physical properties of speech sounds such as frequency and amplitude?
- a) Articulatory phonetics
  - b) Acoustic phonetics
  - c) Auditory phonetics
  - d) Experimental phonetics
8. What is the major distinction between a stop and a fricative sound?
- a) Stops involve complete closure of the vocal tract, while fricatives involve partial closure
  - b) Stops are always voiced, while fricatives are always voiceless
  - c) Stops are only found in certain languages, while fricatives are universal
  - d) Fricatives require nasal airflow, while stops do not
9. In phonetics, what is the primary role of the larynx?
- a) It controls the movement of the tongue
  - b) It regulates airflow through the nasal cavity
  - c) It houses the vocal cords, responsible for phonation
  - d) It determines stress patterns in words
10. Why is the spoken form of language crucial in linguistic studies?
- a) It helps in understanding the influence of writing systems on language
  - b) It provides insight into phonetic variations, pronunciation, and dialectal differences
  - c) It focuses on the evolution of grammatical structures
  - d) It ensures consistency in written communication across languages

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