

MA Sem.-1 Examination

403

Linguistics

February-2025

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Q1)

A. Provide a detailed explanation of the concept of a phoneme.

(14 marks)

Or

B. Discuss the characteristics and articulation of fricative consonants in the English language.

Q2)

A. Explain the features and articulation of stop consonants in the English language.

(14 marks)

Or

B. Elaborate on Pike's premises regarding the tendency of phones in a language.

Q3)

A. Describe the diphthongs found in the English language, highlighting their phonetic characteristics.

(14 marks)

Or

B. Explain the articulation and features of nasal consonants in the Gujarati language.

Q4)

A. Discuss the syllable structure in the Gujarati language.

(14 marks)

Or

B. Analyze the syllable structure in the English language.

Q5)

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

(14 marks)

Write any seven MCQs out of the following.

1. What is a phoneme in the context of phonology?
 - a) The smallest unit of meaning in language
 - b) The smallest unit of sound that can distinguish meaning
 - c) A written symbol representing a sound
 - d) A complete word in a language
2. Which of the following is a characteristic of fricative consonants in English?
 - a) Complete blockage of airflow
 - b) Vibration of the vocal cords without obstruction
 - c) Airflow passes through a narrow constriction causing turbulence
 - d) Air escapes through the nasal cavity
3. What differentiates stop consonants from other consonant sounds?
 - a) They involve partial closure of the vocal tract
 - b) They are always voiced

(P.T.O)

- c) They involve a complete closure followed by a sudden release of air
d) They are produced without any vocal cord vibration
4. Which of the following is NOT a diphthong in English?
a) /aɪ/ as in "kite"
b) /ɔɪ/ as in "boy"
c) /ʌ/ as in "cup"
d) /eɪ/ as in "day"
5. Nasal consonants in Gujarati are characterized by:
a) Airflow completely blocked in the mouth
b) Air passing through the nasal cavity
c) Vibration of vocal cords without any obstruction
d) Airflow passing through a narrow constriction
6. The syllable structure in English typically follows which pattern?
a) Consonant-Vowel-Consonant (CVC)
b) Vowel-Consonant-Vowel (VCV)
c) Consonant-Consonant-Vowel (CCV)
d) Vowel only (V)
7. According to Pike, phones in a language tend to:
a) Be unique to each language
b) Follow predictable patterns of usage
c) Change meaning independently of context
d) Remain constant across dialects
8. Which of the following is an example of a fricative consonant in English?
a) /p/ as in "pat"
b) /s/ as in "see"
c) /m/ as in "man"
d) /g/ as in "go"
9. In phonology, what is the primary role of the syllable in a language?
a) To create new vocabulary
b) To provide rhythm and structure in speech
c) To distinguish between verbs and nouns
d) To indicate tense and aspect
10. Which nasal consonant is common in both English and Gujarati languages?
a) /m/
b) /t/
c) /v/
d) /k/
