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0502E1479

Candidate's Seat No : _____

MA Sem.-1 Examination

404

Linguistics

February-2025

[Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2-30 Hours]

Q1)

A. Define the term Morpheme and explain how it relates to the concept of Morph in linguistic analysis.

(14 marks)

Or

B. Discuss the concept of Morpheme with relevant examples to illustrate its usage and classification.

Q2)

A. Describe Nida's principles for identifying morphemes and their significance in morphological analysis.

(14 marks)

Or

B. Provide an in-depth explanation of Verbs, highlighting their morphological structure and role in sentence formation.

Q3)

A. Elaborate on various word formation processes found in languages, supporting your discussion with examples.

(14 marks)

Or

B. Discuss the importance of Morphology in the field of Linguistics and its impact on language structure.

Q4)

A. Explain different types of nouns with appropriate illustrations, covering their classification and usage.

(14 marks)

Or

B. Provide a detailed explanation of Morphemes with examples drawn from different languages to highlight their diversity.

Q5)

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

(14 marks)

Attempt any seven MCQs from the given options.

1. What is a morpheme in linguistic studies?
 - a) The smallest grammatical unit that carries meaning
 - b) A complete word with multiple meanings
 - c) A type of sentence structure
 - d) The study of sounds in a language
2. How does a morph differ from a morpheme?
 - a) A morph is a variant form of a morpheme

(P.T.O)

- b) A morph is the same as a phoneme
 - c) A morph is a type of syntax
 - d) There is no difference between a morph and a morpheme
3. According to Nida's principles, how are morphemes identified?
- a) Based on their frequency in speech
 - b) Through the discovery of recurring phonological or grammatical forms
 - c) By analyzing their semantic variations
 - d) By looking at how they are used in written texts only
4. Which of the following is an example of a bound morpheme?
- a) "Happy"
 - b) "-ing" in "running"
 - c) "House"
 - d) "Write"
5. In word formation, which process involves combining two or more words into a new word?
- a) Inflection
 - b) Compounding
 - c) Reduplication
 - d) Borrowing
6. Which of the following word-formation processes results in the creation of acronyms?
- a) Affixation
 - b) Blending
 - c) Clipping
 - d) Compounding
7. Which type of noun refers to an intangible concept, idea, or emotion?
- a) Proper noun
 - b) Abstract noun
 - c) Common noun
 - d) Collective noun
8. How does derivational morphology differ from inflectional morphology?
- a) Inflectional morphology changes grammatical features but not word class, while derivational morphology creates new words
 - b) Derivational morphology only applies to verbs
 - c) Inflectional morphology changes the meaning of the word completely
 - d) Both terms mean the same thing
9. What type of morpheme is the plural marker "-s" in English?
- a) Free morpheme
 - b) Inflectional morpheme
 - c) Derivational morpheme
 - d) Compound morpheme
10. Which linguistic field focuses primarily on the study of word structure and morphemic composition?
- a) Syntax
 - b) Phonetics
 - c) Morphology
 - d) Semantics