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0105N125

Candidate's Seat No : _____

M.A. Sem.-2 Examination

407

Linguistics

May-2025

[Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2-30 Hours]

Q1) A- Discuss the study of meaning and describe different types of meaning in detail. (14)

Or

B- What are the various dimensions of meaning? Explain with examples.

Q2) A- Explain the major theories and principles of meaning in linguistics. (14)

Or

B- Write a critical note on Referential Theory and the Theory of meaning.

Q3) A- Discuss the relationship between meaning and linguistic structure with suitable examples. (14)

Or

B- How does sentence structure affect meaning? Illustrate with examples.

Q4) A- Define Pragmatics and Discourse. How do they contribute to the study of meaning? (14)

Or

B- Explain the role of context in Pragmatics and its importance in Discourse Analysis.

Q5) MCQ Questions. (14)

Write any seven MCQs out of the following:

1. Which of the following best defines 'Conceptual Meaning'?
 - a) Emotional meaning
 - b) Literal, dictionary meaning
 - c) Socially constructed meaning
 - d) Historical meaning
2. Which type of meaning relates to the emotional associations attached to a word?
 - a) Conceptual meaning
 - b) Connotative meaning
 - c) Thematic meaning
 - d) Stylistic meaning

(P.T.O)

3. The Referential Theory of meaning suggests that:
 - a) Words have meaning through their usage only
 - b) Words point to objects or concepts in the real world
 - c) Meaning arises from cultural context
 - d) Words are arbitrary symbols
4. According to the Use Theory of meaning, meaning is based on:
 - a) The history of a word
 - b) Its grammatical function
 - c) Its use in practical language situations
 - d) Its phonetic structure
5. Structural semantics focuses mainly on:
 - a) Meaning through word order and arrangement
 - b) Historical development of words
 - c) Emotional impact of words
 - d) Morphological forms
6. Which of the following affects the structure of meaning in a sentence?
 - a) Word choice and grammatical arrangement
 - b) Only the dictionary definitions
 - c) Cultural background of the reader
 - d) Phonetic pronunciation
7. Pragmatics deals mainly with:
 - a) Phonological structures
 - b) Contextual meaning
 - c) Morphological rules
 - d) Lexical innovations
8. In discourse analysis, cohesion refers to:
 - a) The emotional appeal of language
 - b) Logical flow and connection between sentences
 - c) Physical arrangement of text
 - d) Sound patterns
9. An example of pragmatic meaning would be:

M/25-3

- a) Literal interpretation of a statement
 - b) Intended meaning depending on context
 - c) Historical evolution of a term
 - d) Dictionary meaning of a word
10. Discourse analysis mainly studies:
- a) Word formations
 - b) Contextual and social use of language across texts
 - c) Sound shifts
 - d) Etymology
