2/11 **0605N342** Candidate's Seat No :_____

M.A. Sem.-2 Examination

411

Linguistics

Time : 2-30 Hours] **May-2025** **[Max. Marks : 70**

Q1) A- Define Corpus Linguistics and discuss its applications in linguistic research. (14)

Or

B- How is a corpus designed and utilized in computational linguistics?

Q2) A- What is Natural Language Processing (NLP)? Discuss its significance and challenges. (14)

Or

B- Explain the major components and applications of NLP.

Q3) A- Describe the concept and importance of Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging and Morphological Analyzers. (14)

Or

B- How does automatic tagging work? Discuss common issues faced in tagging.

Q4) A- What is Machine Translation? Discuss its types and limitations. (14)

Or

B- Explain Rule-Based and Statistical Machine Translation approaches with examples.

Q5) MCQ Questions. (14)

Write any seven MCQs out of the following:

1. A corpus in linguistics refers to:

   a) A set of grammar rules

   b) A structured set of texts for linguistic study

   c) A theory of communication

   d) A language dictionary

2. Which of the following is NOT a type of corpus?

   a) Learner corpus

   b) Monolingual corpus

   c) Synthetic corpus

   d) Parallel corpus

(P.T.O)

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3. NLP primarily aims to:

   a) Translate books into other languages manually

   b) Enable computers to understand and process human language

   c) Improve phonological skills

   d) Create new languages

4. Which one is NOT a typical application of NLP?

   a) Speech recognition

   b) Machine translation

   c) Lexical borrowing

   d) Sentiment analysis

5. Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging involves:

   a) Finding grammatical errors

   b) Labeling words with their corresponding parts of speech

   c) Correcting spelling mistakes

   d) Improving pronunciation

6. Morphological Analyzers are used to:

   a) Create new languages

   b) Analyze the internal structure of words

   c) Simplify grammatical rules

   d) Translate texts manually

7. A major challenge in POS tagging is:

   a) Phonetic transcription

   b) Word sense disambiguation

   c) Lexical borrowing

   d) Dialect preservation

8. Rule-Based Machine Translation depends on:

   a) Statistical probabilities

   b) Predefined linguistic rules

   c) Deep learning models

   d) Random selection

9. Statistical Machine Translation relies heavily on:

a) Grammar rules

b) Large bilingual corpora and probability calculations

c) Human intuition

d) Manual translation

10. Machine Translation quality improves with:

a) Decreasing the size of the corpus

b) Increasing training data and improving algorithms

c) Reducing language pairs

d) Ignoring context

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