

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT
TEST -2 EXAMINATION- 2024

B.Tech-VIII Semester (CSE/IT/ECE/CE)

COURSE CODE(CREDITS): 23B1WHS831

MAX. MARKS: 25

COURSE NAME: Introduction to Science of Language

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Dr. Atul Kumar Singh

MAX. TIME: 1.5 Hour

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) Marks are indicated against each question in square brackets.

(c) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems

Q1. Discuss the different types of distribution of phonemes in a language? How do you think sounds of [p] and [p^h] (i.e., प and फ) distributed differently in English and Hindi? [5] [CO2]

OR

During the production of a speech sound, we use different components of our chest cavity, vocal cords, oral tract, and nasal tract. A sound can differ based on how the air passes through different chambers or what kind of articulators do we use while producing the sound, etc. What are three processes that can effectively determine the classification or identification of a consonant? Discuss each process with one example. [5] [CO2]

Q2. Syllable is a unit of pronunciation as we actually make the speech. Divide these words into their syllables. [1*5= 5] [CO2]

- Preposterous
- Bandwidth
- Eucalyptus
- Aim
- Pony

Q3. Explain with example the difference between a labio-dental and a dental sound. [2] [CO2]

OR

Explain with example the difference between a plosive/stop and a fricative sound. [2] [CO2]

Q4. What are diphthongs in a language? Give two examples of diphthongs from English language. [2] [CO2]

OR

A syllable can be divided into further components. Discuss the structure of a syllable using two examples. [2] [CO2]

Q5. While language itself is arbitrary, some of the established conventions lead to the development of other conventions. One such convention is the formation of words in languages. Discuss different processes of word formation using examples. [5] [CO2]

OR

What is the difference between lexical and functional morphemes? Give one example of a free morpheme that is functional in nature. Explain with examples the difference between an empty morpheme and a zero morpheme. [5] [CO2]

Q6. If in a language, 'RAJUL' was a root word, how many morphemes would the word 'Prerajulisation' have? Write down all the morphemes. Use the logic of word formation in English. [2] [CO2]

Q7. Consider these Swedish noun forms. Analyse the data to answer the questions that follow. [CO1]

en lampa "a lamp"
en stol "a chair"
en tidning "a newspaper"
lampor "lamps"
stolar "chairs"
tidningar "newspapers"
lampan "the lamp"
stolen "the chair"
tidningaren "the newspaper"
lamporna "the lamps"
stolarna "the chairs"
tidningarna "the newspapers"

en bil "a car"
en soffa "a sofa"
en katt "a cat"
bilar "cars"
soffor "sofas"
kattar "cats"
bilen "the car"
soffan "the sofa"
katten "the cat"
bilarna "the cars"
sofforna "the sofas"
kattarna "the cats"

- a. What is the Swedish word for the indefinite article a (or an)? (1)
b. What are the two forms of the plural morpheme in these data? (1)
c. What are the two forms of the morpheme that make a singular word definite, that is, correspond to the English article 'the'? (1)
d. What is the morpheme that makes a plural word definite? (1)