

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Part—I Second Semester Examination
LINGUISTICS
Optional Paper—1

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80]

N.B. :— (1) Attempt **ALL** questions.
(2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the functionalities of ‘Organ of Speech’ with the help of diagram.

OR

Define vowels and give the characteristics for proper classification.

2. What is diphthong ? Differentiate between diphthong and vowel with the help of examples.

OR

Define syllable and its components in detail.

3. Write short notes on any **FOUR** :—

- (a) Phone
- (b) Auditory phonetics
- (c) Vocal-Auditory Channel
- (d) Minimal Pair
- (e) Coda
- (f) Stress
- (g) Manner of Articulation
- (h) Polysives.

4. Attempt **TEN** questions—Five from each Section :

SECTION—A

Fill in the Blanks :

- (1) Smallest distinctive unit of a language _____ .
- (2) Smallest physical segment of sound in human language _____ .

(3) Non distinctive variants of a phoneme _____ .

(4) Pair of words that differ only in one single segment _____ .

(5) Indicates the resonance quality _____ .

(6) Deals with the production of sounds _____ .

(7) Produced with the air escaping through the mouth freely and continuously unaccompanied by any frictional noise _____ .

(8) Overlapping of two sound segments _____ .

(9) Deals with the reception and perception of sounds _____ .

(10) The Psycho-acoustic measure that caress ponds to frequency _____ .

SECTION—B

Choose correct **ONE** :—

(1) In the production of a nasalized sound the air stream passes through :

- Oral and nasal chambers both
- Nasal chamber only
- Oral chamber only
- None of the above

(2) The Vowels are different from consonants in that :

- They are articulated with the back of the tongue
- They can occupy the nucleus of a syllable
- They are always nasal
- They are always voiced

(3) In English [p] and [ph] are in :

- Complementary distribution
- Contrast
- Defective distribution
- Free-variation.

(4) Vocal cords are situated in :

- Pharynx
- Larynx
- Glottis
- Velum

(5) The difference between a nasal and plosive is _____ .

(a) The position of the velum
(b) Voicing
(c) The position of the tongue
(d) Lip rounding

(6) _____ acts as a passive articulator in the production of | η | :

(a) Soft Palate
(b) Tongue
(c) Hard Palate
(d) Uvula

(7) _____ differentiates a voiced and voiceless sound.

(a) Aspiration
(b) Vocal cord action
(c) Direction of the airstream
(d) There is no difference

(8) Vowels are :

(a) voiced Sounds
(b) voiceless sounds
(c) semi-voiced sounds
(d) diphthongs

(9) Fundamental tone of voice is :

(a) Resonance in the supraglottal chamber
(b) Frequency of vibration of the vocal cords
(c) The same as the phonemic tones in the language
(d) The same as the first formant of the vowel

(10) With reference to the vocal space used for producing vowels, cardinal vowels should be seen as _____ .

(a) Vowels produced by all human beings
(b) Basic vowels found in all languages
(c) Standard and arbitrary cut off points
(d) Non arbitrary cut off points.