

**Loknete Dr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil (Padma Bhushan Awardee)
Pravara Rural Education Society, Pravaranagar.
Tal.: Rahata, Dist.: Ahmednagar**

ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, KOLHAR

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Multiple Choice Questions

Chapter – 1

Phonetics and Phonology

1	When you study _____, you are interested in speech production. a) Articulatory phonetics b) Acoustic phonetics c) Auditory phonetics d) None
2	What is the characteristic of diphthongs? a) There are 3 vowel sounds. b) There are 2 vowel sounds. c) There are at least 2 vowel sounds and a consonant. d) It is a combination between one consonant and a vowel.
3	The place of articulation for /f/ is _____. This kind of sound is made with the lower lip and the upper teeth. a) Labiodental b) Alveolar c) Interdental d) Bilabial
4	Which manner of articulation will the sound be produced with the airflow channeled into the nasal passages? a) Nasal b) Liquids c) Affricate d) Stops
5	Phonemes that have alternative phonetic realizations are called _____. a) Allophones b) Minimal pairs c) Onset d) Rhyme
6	Patterns of consonants and vowels for the word "sculpture" = ('skʌlptʃə) a) CCVCCCV b) CCVCCCVCV c) CCVCCVC d) CCVCCV
7	The branch of linguistics that studies human speech and concerns with the physical properties of the sound is a) Phonetics b) Semantics c) Articulation d) Morphology
8	The speech sounds produced by pushing the air stream through the mouth are called a) Labial sounds b) Nasal sounds

	<p>c) Oral sounds d) Dental sounds</p>
9	<p>Choose the best description for the first sound in the pronunciation of the word 'teeth.'</p> <p>a) Alveolar b) Velar c) Labiodental d) Alveolar Palatal</p>
10	<p>Choose the correct transcription for 'grab'</p> <p>a) /'græb/ b) /'graed/ c) /'græd/ d) None of above</p>
11	<p>Choose the correct transcription for 'stream'</p> <p>a) /'strim/ b) /'strim/ c) /'stri:m/ d) None of above</p>
12	<p>Phonetics is usually divided in into..... branches.</p> <p>a) Two b) Four c) Three d) Five</p>
13	<p>..... sounds are typically characterized as sounds that have constricted or closed configuration of the vocal tract.</p> <p>a) Consonant b) Vowel c) Semi-vowel d) None of the above</p>
14	<p>..... sounds are produced with the lips held together.</p> <p>a) Dental b) Palatal c) Bilabial d) Glottal</p>
15	<p>/p/ and /b/ are examples of consonants.</p> <p>a) Bilabial b) Palatal c) Glottal d) Labiodental</p>
16	<p>..... sounds are produced with holding the upper teeth to the lower lip.</p> <p>a) Dental b) Labiodental c) Bilabial d) Glottal</p>
17	<p>The following is the example of labiodentals sounds.</p> <p>a) /p/, /b/</p>

	b) /f/, /v/ c) /t/, /d/ d) /s/, /z/
18	/t/ as in /tin/ and /s/ as in /sin/ are examples of consonants. a) Dental b) Alveolar c) Bilabial d) Glottal
19	In English /k/ is, like in the word ' <i>kin</i> ' a) Dental b) Alveolar c) Bilabial d) Velar
20	/f/, /v/, /s/, /z/ are examples of Consonant sounds. a) Plosive b) Affricate c) Fricative d) Nasal
21	/tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are sounds. a) Plosive b) Affricate c) Fricative d) Nasal
22	English language has phonemic sounds. a) 42 b) 44 c) 26 d) 12
23	English language has pure vowel sounds. a) 8 b) 12 c) 5 d) 24
24	English language has diphthong sounds. a) 8 b) 12 c) 5 d) 9
25	English language has consonant sounds. a) 8 b) 12 c) 5 d) 24
26	Patterns of consonants and vowels for the word "script" = ('skɹɪpt) a) CCVCCC

	b) CCVCC c) CCCVCC d) CCVCCV
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Chapter – 2

Morphology

27	What is morphology? a) The study of the rules governing the sounds that form words b) The study of the rules governing sentence formation c) The study of the rules governing word formation d) The study of the rules governing the relationship between word and social aspects
28	What is a morpheme? a) The smallest unit of a particular language b) The minimal pair of a chosen phrase c) The smallest meaningful unit of a word d) The minimal item of a linguistic unit\
29	How many morphemes does the word "antiestablishment" have? a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
30	Which is <u>not</u> an example of derivational morphemes? a) Walk --> walked b) Entertain --> entertainment c) Move --> remove d) Paint --> painter
31	_____ is a word formation process which you put existing words together to create new words. a) Compounding b) Conversion c) Affixation d) Clipping
32	Word formation process includes..... a) Combining process b) Shortening process c) Blending and reduplication processes d) All of the above options
33	Derivational morphemes..... a) Never change the part of speech of the word b) Often change the part of speech of the word c) Words that have morphemes that change depending on the grammar and meaning of a sentence, including nouns d) None of the above
34	Inflectional bound morphemes.....

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Can change the meaning of the entire word b) Cannot change the meaning of the word c) Can stand by themselves d) None of the above
35	<p>Bound morphemes are.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Words or morphemes that keep the same form every time used and are unchangeable, including conjunctions b) Morphemes that cannot stand alone as a word, and must be attached to a free morpheme c) Words that have morphemes that change depending on the grammar and meaning of a sentence, including nouns d) None of the above
36	<p>Free morphemes are.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Morphemes that cannot stand alone as a word, and must be attached to a free morpheme b) Words or morphemes that keep the same form every time used and are unchangeable, including conjunctions c) Words that are made up of only one morpheme and can stand alone as an English word d) None of the above
37	<p>The word '<i>xerox</i>' is an example of...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compounding b) Conversion c) Coinage d) Clipping
38	<p>The word '<i>textbook</i>' is an example of...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compounding b) Conversion c) Coinage d) Clipping
39	<p>'<i>la.</i> and <i>exam</i>' are examples of...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compounding b) Conversion c) Coinage d) Clipping
40	<p>RAM, UNESCO are examples of...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compounding b) Acronyms c) Coinage d) Blending
41	<p>Motel, Brunch are examples of...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compounding b) Acronyms c) Coinage d) Blending
42	<p>When two words are mixed to form a new single term, such word formation process is called.....</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compounding b) Acronyms c) Coinage d) Blending
43	<p>..... are formed from the initial sounds or letters of a string of words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compounding b) Acronyms c) Coinage d) Blending
44	<p>When two (or more) different words join to form a single word is called....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compounding b) Acronyms c) Coinage d) Blending
45	<p>Walkie-talkie and zig-zag are examples of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduplication b) Coinage c) Compounding d) Acronyms
46	<p>The word 'unhappily' has morphemes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 b) 4 c) 3 d) 5
47	<p>In the word 'disagree', dis—is morpheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Free morpheme b) Bound morpheme c) Allomorph d) None of the above
48	<p>In the word 'creator, create is morpheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Free morpheme b) Bound morpheme c) Allomorph d) None of the above

Chapter – 3

Sociolinguistics

49	<p>Sociolinguistics is most appropriately defined as which of these?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The study of human behavior b) The scientific study of language usage c) The study of animal vocalizations d) The scientific study of vocal sounds
50	<p>The linguistic term "code-switching" refers to which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A speaker's use of more than one language, dialect or register in an utterance or interaction b) A type of cryptology

	<p>c) The use of jargon within a language</p> <p>d) Using a secret or exclusive language in certain circumstances</p>
51	<p>A person who speaks three languages fluently is most properly referred to by which of these terms?</p> <p>a) Magnalingual</p> <p>b) Bilingual</p> <p>c) Extralingual</p> <p>d) Multilingual</p>
52	<p>"Pidgin" most closely refers to:</p> <p>a) A language group in central Africa</p> <p>b) An extinct Native American language</p> <p>c) A rudimentary language used primarily for business/trade interactions</p> <p>d) People who speak multiple dialects</p>
53	<p>A person who speaks two languages is most properly referred to</p> <p>a) Magnalingual</p> <p>b) Bilingual</p> <p>c) Extralingual</p> <p>d) Multilingual</p>
54	<p>Martin Joos has delineated..... styles used by English speakers.</p> <p>a) 4</p> <p>b) 3</p> <p>c) 5</p> <p>d) 6</p>
55	<p>'<i>would you mind going upstairs right away please?</i>' is an example of style.</p> <p>a) Frozen</p> <p>b) Formal</p> <p>c) Consultative</p> <p>d) Intimate</p>
56	<p>/p/, /t/, /k/ are not aspirated in the following variety of English.</p> <p>a) British English</p> <p>b) American English</p> <p>c) Indian English</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>
57	<p>The word '<i>apartment</i>' is used in.....</p> <p>a) British English</p> <p>b) American English</p> <p>c) Indian English</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>
58	<p>The word '<i>pavement</i>' is used for <i>footpath</i> in.....</p> <p>a) British English</p> <p>b) American English</p> <p>c) Indian English</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>
59	<p>The word '<i>trousers</i>' is used for <i>pant</i> in.....</p> <p>a) British English</p> <p>b) American English</p> <p>c) Indian English</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>
60	<p>The term 'Backformation' was coined by.....</p> <p>a) James Murray</p> <p>b) James Joyce</p> <p>c) Martin Joos</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>

Descriptive Questions

Chapter – 1 Phonetics and Phonology

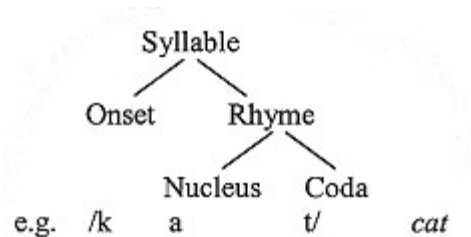
1. Define phonology?

Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies how speakers systematically select specific sounds in specific pattern to express specific meaning. The term also refers to the sound or sign system of any particular language variety. At one time, the study of phonology only related to the study of the systems of phoneme in spoken languages. English language has 44 phonemes.

2. Explain the concept of syllables.

Syllable in a word influence the stress, rhythm, meter to which they belong. Syllable necessarily has nucleus which is generally the vowel. In English, the liquid [l] as well as rhotic [r] can also form the syllable nucleus depending upon their occurrence. The syllable nucleus is generally surrounded by one or more consonants. Consonant(s) which occurs before the vowel in a syllable is called the onset. The consonant(s) which occurs after the vowel in a syllable is called rhyme or rime. Thus, the syllable structure mainly contains two parts - onset and rhyme. Rhyme further branches into nucleus and coda. Nucleus is the vowel and coda is the consonants occurring after the vowel.

For example, the words *cat* has 1 syllable and can be represented as:



This syllable structure can also be represented as CVC (C = Consonant and V = Vowel). English language has monosyllabic (One syllable), disyllabic (two syllables), trisyllabic (three syllables) or polysyllabic (more than three syllables) words.

3. Write a note on diphthongs with examples.

A diphthong is a sound formed by combining two vowels in a single syllable. The sound begins as one vowel sound and moves towards another. English language has 8 diphthong sounds. The two most common diphthongs in the English language are /ɔɪ/ as in *boy* or *coin*, and /aʊ/ as in *cloud* or *cow*.

eɪ	bay, pay, mate, break, they
aɪ	spider, sky, night,
ɔɪ	join, boy, buoy
ʊə	cure, tourist
eə	chair, dare, pear,
ɪə	ear, steer, here, tier
əʊ	open, moat, bone,
aʊ	now, shout, bough

4. Distinguish between Affricates and Fricatives in English.

Fricatives and affricates are two types of consonants that differ from other consonants due to their manner of articulation. Fricative consonant is made by forcing air through a narrow channel made by placing two articulators close together. Affricative is made by stopping the flow of air somewhere in the vocal tract, and then releasing the air comparatively slowly. This is the main difference between fricative and affricative. English has 9 fricatives and only 2 affricates.

Examples:

Fricative: /f/- fan, /v/- van, /s/- sit, /z/- zoo, /θ/- think, /ð/- this, /ʃ/- ship, /ʒ/- measure, and /h/- hat are examples of fricatives.

Affricate: /tʃ/ as in church and /dʒ/ as in judge are the affricate consonants in the English language.

5. Describe the organs of speech production. or

6. Describe the physiology of Speech production. or

7. Write an essay on airstream mechanism

The organs of human body that are used in the production of sounds are collectively called vocal apparatus or vocal tract. The human vocal apparatus consists of **the lungs, the larynx, the oral cavity and the nasal cavity**. The collective mechanism of these parts leads to the production of each respective speech sound.

Lungs: The movement of air through wind pipe which is connected to the lungs aids in the production of speech sounds. In English, egressive pulmonic airstream mechanism is used where air is driven out of the lungs through the wind pipe and it reaches the upper region of the vocal tract and get modified in various ways according to the sound production.

Larynx: it is commonly called vocal box. It is an organ in the neck region which is involved in production of speech sounds. It contains a pair of muscular flaps called the vocal cords / folds. The air passes between the vocal cords during the speech production. If the vocal cords are drawn

together closely but not tightly, the air passing between them will cause regular vibration. Such sounds are called voiced sounds. Whereas, when the vocal cords are well apart, the air passing through them will not cause such vibrations. Such sounds produced are called voiceless sounds.

Nasal Cavity: nasal sounds are produced through nasal cavity. When the velum / soft palate is lowered, the nasal cavity remains unhindered. The air can pass through nasal and oral passage. The sounds thus produced, are nasal sounds. In English, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ are the nasal sounds.

Oral Cavity: the oral cavity refers to the region of mouth. From the oral cavity, the air escapes outside, when the mouth is opened to produce sounds. The main organs in oral cavity which help to produce sounds are tongue and lips. The tongue moves in the direction of teeth, alveolar ridge, hard palate, soft palate etc. during the production of speech sounds.

8. What is the difference between phonetics and phonology?

The scientific study of sounds that can be produced by human vocal tract is called phonetics. The sounds that are produced in any language of the world are represented by a set of symbols mainly derived from the Latin alphabet. This set of symbols is known as International Phonetic Alphabet. Whereas, phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies how speakers systematically select specific sounds in specific patterns to express specific meanings. The term also refers to the sound or sign system of any particular language variety. English language has 44 speech sounds.

9. Describe the nasal sounds in English.

During the articulation of nasal sounds, the velum is lowered and air passes through nasal as well as oral cavity. Like stops/plosives, nasal sounds are also produced with complete blockage of the air behind the articulators. English has three nasal consonant sounds i.e /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/.

During the articulation of /m/, the airstream is blocked behind tight closure between upper and lower lips and velum is lowered e.g. /m/ as in *man, mouth*. The English consonant /n/ as in *night, not* is articulated with complete closure behind alveolar and tip of the tongue. The sound /ŋ/ as in the words like *ring, king* are articulated with complete closure behind soft palate and back of the tongue. The soft palate is lowered during the sound production.

10. Describe any three places of articulation.

Labial/Bilabial: the sounds which are produced with the help of lips are called labial. If the sounds are produced with upper and lower lips, such sounds are called bilabial sounds. English sounds /p/ as in *pen*, /b/ as in *bat* and /m/ as in *man* are bilabial sounds.

Labiodental: when the sounds are articulated with lower lip and upper teeth as the articulators, such sounds are called labiodental sounds. The English sounds /f/ as in *fan* and /v/ as in *van* are labiodental sounds.

Velar: when the back of the tongue touches the soft palate or velum, the sounds thus articulated are called velar sounds. English language has velar sounds like /k/ as in *cat*, /g/ as in *gate*, /ŋ/ as in *sing*.

11. Describe any three manners of articulation.

Plosive: when the airstream is completely blocked behind the articulators. It creates pressure behind articulators and then suddenly release with an audible burst. Such a sound is called plosive or stop sounds. English language has 6 plosive sounds i.e. /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/ as in words like pin, bin, tin, dip, kin, and go respectively.

Fricative: the articulation of fricative sounds take place where there is incomplete closure of the articulators. This leaves narrow open and the airstream is forced out through it creating friction or turbulence. English language has 9 fricative sounds. /f/ as in *fat*, /v/ as in *vine*, /s/ as in *sin*, /z/ as in *zebra* etc.

Affricate: the sounds articulated with combination of plosive and fricative are called affricate. It means there is complete closure of articulators but the airstream is slowly released with friction. There two affricate sounds in English i.e. voiceless consonant //tʃ/ as in **church** and voiced /dʒ/ as in **judge**.

12. Describe front pure vowels.

The speech sounds that are produced without any obstruction to the air passage in the vocal tract are called vowel. English language has eight pure vowel sounds. When the articulation of vowel is with the tongue positioned relatively towards the front of the mouth, it is the front vowel. There are four front pure vowels.

- /i:/ front close unrounded as in *meet*, *sheep* etc.
- /I/ front half close unrounded as in *sit*, *ship* etc.
- /e/ front unrounded between half close and half open position as in *pen*, *get* etc.
- /æ/ front open unrounded as in *cat*, *mat* etc.

13. Describe central pure vowels.

The speech sounds that are produced without any obstruction to the air passage in the vocal tract are called vowel. English language has eight pure vowel sounds. When the tongue positioned at

the central region of the mouth, the articulated vowel is called the central vowel. There are three central pure vowels.

- /ʌ/ Central half open unrounded as in *cup*, *but* etc.
- /ə:/ Central unrounded between half close and half open position as in *shirt*, *bird* etc.
- /ə/ Central unrounded between half close and half open position as in *ago*, *about* etc.

14. Describe back pure vowels.

The speech sounds that are produced without any obstruction to the air passage in the vocal tract are called vowel. English language has eight pure vowel sounds. When the tongue positioned relatively towards back in the oral cavity, the vowel thus articulated is called the central vowel. There are five back pure vowels.

- /u:/ Back close rounded as in *cool*, *blue* etc.
- /ʊ/ Back half close rounded as in *look*, *good* etc.
- /ɒ/ Back rounded between half close and half open position as in *want*, *cot* etc.
- /ɔ:/ Back rounded between open and half open position as in *call*, *caught* etc.
- /ɑ:/ Back open unrounded as in *car*, *bar* etc.

15. Define allophone with examples.

Allophone is known as the alternative phonetic realization of phoneme. It means that various ways in which a speaker of a language articulates the same sound are called allophones. For example, in English native speaker articulates phoneme /p/ in different ways. It is aspirated when it occurs in the beginning of the word as in *pen* [p^hen]. It is articulated as unreleased consonant as in *skip* [p̚]; whereas in the word *spin*, it is articulated as [p]. so these are the allophones of the phoneme /p/.

16. What is a minimal pairs? Give example.

Minimal pair consists of two words which are identical except for a single phoneme at a particular position. It helps to identify the phonemes of a particular language. For example words *pin* and *bin* are minimal pairs because except the initial plosive sounds /p/ and /b/, they are identical in structure.

man - can , tip- top, ship – sheep, cat – cap, are the examples of minimal pairs.

17. Describe plosive / stop sounds in English.

When the airstream is completely blocked behind the articulators, it creates pressure behind articulators and then suddenly release with an audible burst. Such a sound is called plosive or stop

sounds. English language has 6 plosive sounds. Consonant sounds are described in three term labels according to place, manner of articulation and vocal cord positions. /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/ are the plosives in English. They are described as follow:

- /p/- voiceless bilabial plosive as in pan, spring, tap etc.
- /b/- voiced bilabial plosive as in ban, bring, tab etc.
- /t/- voiceless alveolar plosive as in tan, cat, tin etc.
- /d/- voiced alveolar plosive as in dip, draw, mad etc.
- /k/- voiceless velar plosive as in kite, kin, kick etc.
- /g/- voiced velar plosive as in gap, good, gate etc.

18. Write a short note on Falling tone.

Falling tone is marked by the symbol /ˆ/ in front of the stressed syllable where the change in pitch begins. It is used in ordinary statements like;

- We are late for the `office
- It's a six o' `clock.
- The child is `hungry.

It is also used in command and wh-questions uttered in emotionally neutral and casual manners. For example,

- Open the `door.
- Give her the `money.
- What is your `name?
- How is the `patient?

19. Write a short note on Rising tone.

Rising tone is marked by the symbol / / in front of the stressed syllable where the change in pitch begins. It is used in questions which seek a Yes/No answers. For example;

- Is the water / cool.
- Are you / coming.
- Has she bought a /car.

It is also used in polite requests. For example,

- Could you ex /plain this, please?
- Would you drop me /home?

Question tags take rising tone when used to seek confirmation. E.g.

- The man has left, /hasn't he?

20. Write a short note on sentence stress.

All the words in the sentence are not stressed. Content words like nouns, main verbs, adjectives, adverbs, interrogative words, negation words 'not', 'never' generally receive stress in a sentence. All other grammatical words like pronouns, helping verbs, prepositions etc, are not stressed. The stress mark is indicated by vertical mark [ˈ] before the stressed syllables in the words. For example;

- He has ˈgone.
- I ˈmet him in the ˈmorning.
- He ˈlost his ˈkeys in the ˈbus.

Chapter – 2

Morphology

21. What is morphology?

Morphology can be defined as the study of the investigation, analysis and description of the structure of words in a given language. It is a study of the 'parts' that a word is made of. Most of the languages contain words. English speakers can easily identify words such as *cat*, *dog*, *big* and *red* as meaningful unit. Even complex words like *football*, *desktop* are recognized as consisting of two meaningful units.

22. What is allomorph? Give examples.

A single morpheme may have different phonological realization. It means they may be pronounced in different ways. For example, the plural marker – s in English. The plural marker –s had three different realizations. When it occurs with the word 'cat', it is pronounced as /s/; when it occurs with *boys*, it is pronounced as /z/; and when it comes in the word *horses*, it is phonologically realized as /-Iz/. The past tense marker –ed also have three different phonological realizations. When it occurs with English verbs like *talk*, *call*, and *paint* as *talked*, *called*, *painted*, they are as /t/, /d/, and /Id/ respectively.

23. Describe free and bound morphemes with examples.

Morphemes are of two types i.e. free morpheme and bound morpheme. The morphemes that are independent, single words are called free morphemes. They can stand by themselves and do not need to be attached to another morpheme to provide complete meaning for example, *open*, *tour*,

boy etc. whereas bound morphemes are dependant and attached to free morpheme for conveying the meaning. For examples, *un-* as in ***unhappy***, *-s* as in *boys* or *-ness* as in ***openness***.

24. What is difference between derivational and inflectional morphemes?

Derivational and inflectional morphemes are two types of bound morpheme. Derivational morphemes are used to make new words or make words by changing grammatical category of the stem. For example, a morpheme that changes a noun to adjective as *norm* to *normal* or adjective to verb as *normal* to *normalize* is derivational morpheme.

Inflectional morphemes provide grammatical information or have grammatical function in the stem they are attached with and not used to make new words. It does not change the basic meaning of the word/stem. For example, plural markers like *-s* as in *dogs* , past tense marker *-ed* or *-en* as in *called* and *written*.

25. What is blending? Give examples.

It is a word formation process where two words are mixed to form a new single term. In blending the first part of the one word is mixed with the last part of the another word to make a new word. For example, the word *brunch* is made up of ***breakfast*** and ***lunch***; *motel* is made up of ***motor*** and ***hotel***; *smog* is made up of ***smoke*** and ***fog***. Other examples are *infotainment*, *modulator*, *cyborg*, *Hinglish* etc.

26. Describe ‘borrowing’ as a word formation process.

When words from language A are taken by language B, In this process new word are added to language B and its vocabulary expands. This process is known as borrowing. It is not only words but sounds, grammatical morpheme; syntactical patterns etc. are also borrowed from other languages. The language which borrows words is called ‘recipient language’ and the language from which words has been taken is called ‘donor language’. For example, the words like *alcohol* and *algebra* are borrowed from Arabic language into English.

27. Write a note on ‘prefixation’ and ‘suffixation’.

These are kinds of affixes. When affixes occur before the stem, they are called prefixes. The process of forming new words by attaching prefixes is called prefixation. The most common prefixes in English are *un-* , *im-* , *in-*, *mis-*, *dis-*, *pre-*, etc, as in *unhappy*, *impossible*, *incorrect*, *misjudge*, *disappoint*, *prefix* respectively.

When affixes are attached after the stem, they are called suffixes. The process of forming new words by attaching suffixes is called suffixation. For example, -less, -ness, -ful, -ish, etc. as in *careless, kindness, hopeful, childish*, respectively.

28. Write a note on ‘coinage’ as word formation process.

Coinage is the formation of completely new words. Mostly, new words enter in a language when the names of certain products in the market or the name of their manufacturers begin to be used as common nouns. For example, *Xerox, watt, ohm, sandwich, jeans* etc.

29. Write a note on ‘compounding’ as word formation process.

It is word formation process, in which two or more different words join to form a single word. The compound word consists of two stems joined together. The following are the examples of the compounding from English language: *textbook, bookshelf, ice-cream, doghouse, blackboard, airplane fingerprint, wallpaper, fast-food*, etc.

Chapter – 3

Sociolinguistics

30. Write a note on any three differences between British and American English with examples.

The British and American English can be differentiated in terms of the pronunciation, spellings, vocabulary, and syntax.

Pronunciation: The most obvious difference is the way the letter *r* is pronounced. In British English, when /r/ comes after a vowel in the same syllable (as in *car, hard, or market*), the /r/ is not pronounced like /ka:/, /ha:d/, /ma:kIt/ whereas in American English it is pronounced like /ka:r/, /ha:rd/, /ma:rkIt/.

Vocabulary: There are many differences in American and British English vocabulary. The following are some of the examples;

American	British
elevator	lift
garbage	rubbish
vacation	holiday
truck	lorry
sweater	jumper
cookie	biscuit
line	queue

Spellings: the following are spelling differences. Most words ending in -our in British English are spelled without the u in American English e.g. humour/humor, behaviour/behavior, etc. The words ending in -re in British English are spelled with -er in American English e.g. centre/center, litre/liter, etc. Many British English verbs ending in -ise are spelled with -ize in American English e.g. realise/realize, organise/organize, etc.

31. What are the distinctive features of Indian English? Give examples.

The English spoken on Indian subcontinent has distinctive characteristics which are different from International varieties of English such as British English (RP), and American English (GA). This variety spoken in India is known as General Indian English (GIA).

- Indian English tends to have a reduced vowel system, e.g. /e/ instead of /eI/ in the words like *gate, paint* etc.
- Voiceless plosive consonants /p/, /t/, /k/ are not aspirated when they occur at initial position of an accented syllable. Often /v/, /w/ are not distinguished.
- Compound words are frequently formed in Indian English. For example, chalk piece, key bunch, pindrop silence, etc.
- There is tendency of adding plural markers of English to the words of Indian origin like rotis from roti, chapattis from chapatti etc.
- Use of 'no' as a question tag is a typical Indian usage. For example, 'you have done this before, no?'

32. What is difference between 'bilingualism' and 'multilingualism'?

A speech community is not always made up of speakers of just single language. A society where speakers can effectively communicate in two languages is called bilingual society and such a linguistics situation is called bilingualism. For example, a speaker in India who can talk in Marathi as well as in Hindi is a bilingual speaker.

A society or speech community that consists of people who speak many languages is a multilingual speech community. A multilingual person is at times referred to as a 'polyglot'. Most Indians can communicate in at least three languages i.e. their mother tongue, Hindi and English, which is often the medium of instruction at school.

33. What is 'Code-switching' and 'Code-Mixing'?

Code-switching and code-mixing are two ways in which multilingual speaker may use the languages they know to communicate. When speakers alternate between two or more languages, or language varieties, within the same conversation, it is known as code switching. A code can

mean both a particular language and a particular variety of a language. Many speakers are competent in at least two varieties of their language.

For Example, for a Hindi/ English bilingual speaker a normal conversation would somewhat be as follows:

‘How are you doing?’ Sab Thik hai? (Is everything alright?)

Intra –sentential switching: when the switching between two languages takes place within the same sentence, it is called intra-sentential switching. Here, the syntactical rules are from one language and vocabulary from another language. This kind of switching is called code-mixing.

e.g. ‘I love to have the *baingan* that my mother cooks.’ (Hindi and English languages are mixed.)

34. What is difference between ‘Pidgin’ and ‘Creole’?

When two different speakers of different languages do not have common language (lingua franca) for interaction, a highly simplified language develops as a means of communication. This language is called pidgin or pidgin language. It is a contact-language. It is mostly used in trade. It can be a language of individuals or group of people. It is not a native language any community, for example, pidgin Chinese English.

When pidgin becomes the first language of a new generation of speaker, it is termed as a Creole. Creole is believed to arise when pidgin, used by adults, becomes the native and primary language of their children through a process of creolization. Countless creoles have come into existence during the past few centuries due to colonization in Asian and African countries, for example French-Haitian Creole.

35. Write a note on ‘dialect’.

Dialect can be defines as a variety of a language whose grammar differs in systematic way from other variety of the same language. These differences can be phonological, lexical, grammatical or semantic. Dialects can be classified into various categories. A dialect which is used by educated speakers has references like dictionaries etc. is known as a standard dialect. Non-standard dialects are those which do not have such references and is mostly used in informal situations. It does not have institutional support. British RP is known as standard dialect of British English.

There are several varieties of the same language spoken from region to region. Such varieties are known as regional dialects. For example, Hindi spoken in Varanasi and Meerat is different from standard Hindi.

36. What is 'style'? What are different types of style?

The way in which a speaker speaks a particular language is called style. The components of the style are the choice of the words, the connotation, and the appropriateness etc. style are of two kinds; formal and informal style. In the informal style, the rules of grammar are followed but there is more freedom exercised by the speaker. Speaker changes the style according to what is required by the speech situation. Martin Joos has delineated five different styles used by English Speakers.

These styles are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate. These styles are according to the degree of formal to informal speech situations.

Practical Questions on Phonology

Transcribe the words: (5 words for 10 marks)

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/• Cat /kæt/• Teacher /'ti:tʃə • Book /bʊk /• Table /teɪbəl/• Phonology /fəʊ'nɒlədʒi/• about /ə'baʊt/• who /hʊ/ or /hu:/• get /ɡet/• which /wɪtʃ/• go /gəʊ/• me /mi:/• when /wen/• make /meɪk/• can /kən/• ike /ɪk/• time /taɪm/• no /nəʊ/• just /dʒʌst/• him /hɪm/• know /nəʊ/	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/• back /bæk/• after /'ɑ:ftə/• use /ju:z/• two /tu:/• how /haʊ/• our /aʊə/• work /wɜ:k/• first /fɜ:st/• well /wel/• way /weɪ/• even /eɪ'ven/• new /nju:/• want /wɒnt/• because /br'kɔ:z/• any /'eni/• these /ði:z/• give /ɡɪv/• day /deɪ/• most /məʊst/• us /ʌs/
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take /teɪk/ • people /'pi:p(ə)l/ • into /'ɪntə/ or /'ɪntʊ/ • year /jɪə/ or /jɜ:/ • your /jʊə/ or /jɜ:/ • good /gʊd/ • some /sʌm/ • could /kəd/ or /kʊd/ • them /ðem/ or /ðəm/ • see /si:/ • other /'ʌðə/ • than /ðan/ or /ð(ə)n/ • then /ðen/ • now /naʊ/ • look /lʊk/ • only /'əʊnli/ • come /kʌm/ • its /ɪts/ • over /'əʊvə/ • think /θɪŋk/ 	
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Do as directed: (for 5 marks)

1. Give the IPA symbols for the sounds with the following articulatory descriptions:

- a) voiceless glottal fricative: ___/h/___
- b) voiced bilabial nasal: ___/m/___
- c) close back rounded vowel: ___/u:/___
- d) voiced palatal approximants: ___/j/___
- e) voiced post-alveolar fricative: ___/ʒ/___

2. Give the articulatory description for the following sounds:

- a) /ŋ/: **voiced velar nasal**
- b) /t/: **voiceless alveolar plosive**
- c) /θ/: **voiceless dental fricative**
- d) /v/: **voiced labio-dental fricative**
- e) /e/: **Front unrounded vowel between half open and half close**

3. Give the consonant and vowel pattern the following words:

- a) Bat: **CVC**
- b) Sorry: **CVCV**
- c) Teacher: **CVCV**
- d) Text: **CVCCC**
- e) About : **VCVC**

4. Identify the different sounds in the following minimal pairs:

- a) Man -Can: **/m/ and /k/**
- b) Pen-Pin : **/e/ and /I/**
- c) Sick – Thick: **/s/ and /θ/**
- d) Ship- Sheep: **/I/ and /i:/**
- e) Vine / Fine: **/v/ and /f/**

5. Give stress/accent on the following word:

- a) **'nation**
- b) **'jacket**
- c) **a'bout**
- d) **im'possible**
- e) **pre'sent (verb), 'present (noun)**