Test Paper : **III**	Test Booklet Serial No. : _____
Test Subject : **LINGUISTICS**	OMR Sheet No. : _____
Test Subject Code : **A-10-03**	Hall Ticket No.

(Figures as per admission card)

Name & Signature of Invigilator

Name : _____   Signature : _____

Paper : III
Subject : LINGUISTICS

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes   Maximum Marks : 150

Number of Pages in this Booklet : **16**   Number of Questions in this Booklet : **75**

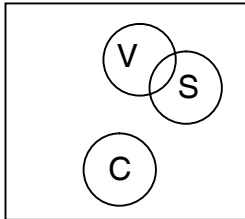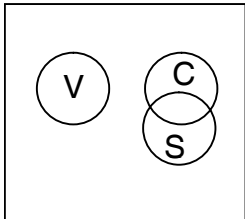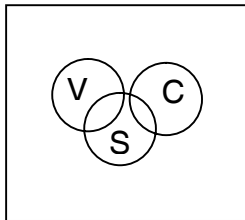| Instructions for the Candidates	అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు
1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.	1. ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
2. This paper consists of seventy five multiple-choice type of questions.	2. ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము డెబ్బైఐదు బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :	3. పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
(i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.	(i) ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్‌పేజి అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
(ii) **Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**	(ii) కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్య సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏవైనా తేడాలుండుట వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
(iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.	(iii) పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నాపత్ర సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము పైనిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.	4. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యున్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతిప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్న సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్‌తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి.
Example : (A) (B) ● (D) where (C) is the correct response.	ఉదాహరణ : (A) (B) ● (D) (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.	5. ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైన ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
6. Read instructions given inside carefully.	6. ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.	7. చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.	8. OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
9. You have to return the test question booklet and OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.	9. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని మరియు OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్షపర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్లకూడదు.
10. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**	10. సిలీ/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
11. **Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**	11. లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాల్‌క్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
12. **There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**	12. తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.
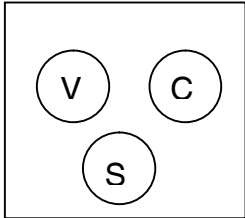
III☐   **1**   **A-10-03**

LINGUISTICS

Paper – III

1. A specially equipped classroom for foreign language learning is
   - (A) Language laboratory
   - (B) Audio visual studio
   - (C) Phonetic laboratory
   - (D) Computer laboratory

2. Which one of the following is a diagnostic for structure ?
   - (A) Substitution
   - (B) Reference
   - (C) Coreference
   - (D) Deixis

3. The past tense form <u>cut</u> is a case of
   - (A) Replacive morpheme
   - (B) Zero modification
   - (C) Suppletin
   - (D) Affixation

4. The sentence 'She kept smoking' illustrates
   - (A) Iterative aspect
   - (B) Perfective aspect
   - (C) Progressive aspect
   - (D) Inchoative aspect

5. Fricatives are accompanied by
   - (A) Periodic vibration
   - (B) Aperiodic vibration
   - (C) Voicing
   - (D) Aspiration

6. In New York some speakers pronounce the word 'bird' as, 'boid', and '33rd street' as 'Toitytoid street'. This is an example of
   - (A) Indicator
   - (B) Marker
   - (C) Variable
   - (D) Stereotype

7. Which one of the following diagrams represents the properties of vowels (V), consonants (C) and semi vowels (S) ?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

8. Match correctly :

I. [ ]		1. Optionality
II. ⇒		2. Allophone
III. ( )		3. Transformation
IV. / /		4. Phoneme

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	2	3	1	4
(B)	3	2	1	4
(C)	1	3	4	2
(D)	4	2	3	1

9. Assertion (1) : Mass media helps for the standardization of a language.

  Assertion (2) : Mass media seldom promotes a standard variety in a language.

  (A) Both (1) and (2) are true

  (B) Both (1) and (2) are false

  (C) (1) is true, but (2) is false

  (D) (1) is false, but (2) is true

10. DP means

  (A) Deictic phrase

  (B) Demonstrative phrase

  (C) Determiner phrase

  (D) Diagnostic phrase

11. _____ is the process in which s̶ phonemes are made dissimilar.

  (A) Progressive assimilation

  (B) Assimilation

  (C) Regressive assimilation

  (D) Dissimilation

12. The type of bilingualism that exists in countries like Switzerland, Canada where people speaking two or more languages live together is known as

  (A) Compound bilingualism

  (B) Stable bilingualism

  (C) Unstable bilingualism

  (D) Coordinate bilingualism

13. Match the items from List – **1** with those from List – **2**.

List – 1	**List – 2**
1. Shows social significance	A. Stereotype
2. Shows no social significance	B. Marker
3. Functions as a sign of identity of a group	C. Slang
4. An item which is characteristic of younger generation of informal style	D. Indicator

Choose the correct option :

  (A) 1 – B, 2 – D, 3 – A, 4 – C

  (B) 1 – D, 2 – C, 3 – B, 4 – A

  (C) 1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – A, 4 – B

  (D) 1 – A, 2 – D, 3 – C, 4 – B

14. Assertion (A) : Literary texts have problems of translating culture terms.

Assertion (B) : Knowledge texts have problems of translating technical terms.

(A) (A) is true, but (B) is false

(B) (A) is false, but (B) is true

(C) Both (A) and (B) are true

(D) Both (A) and (B) are false

15. The results or effects which are produced by means of saying constitute

(A) Perlocutionary Act

(B) Locutionary Act

(C) Speech Act

(D) Illocutionary Act

16. Assertion (A) : Rule A precedes and restricts outputs for rule B to apply to

Assertion (B) : Rule A bleeds rule B.

(A) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong

(B) (A) is wrong, but (B) is correct

(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct

(D) Both (A) and (B) are wrong

17. In the following list which one is not a mass media ?

(A) Television

(B) Telephone

(C) Newspaper

(D) Radio

18. Which one of the following is a c   match ?

(A) Ram went to Hyderabad – PRO

(B) Ram hit himself – Anaphor

(C) They liked him – R – Expression

(D) Whom did they invite ? Exceptional case marking

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion **(A)** and the other labelled as Reason **(R)**. Select the correct answer from the codes given below the list.

Assertion (A) : To get information we need informants in the field work.

Reason (R) : A good informant should be an interacting person so as to give information.

(A) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct

(C) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct

(D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

20. The ability to manipulate forms in an expression for our own pleasure is

(A) Poetic function

(B) Textual function

(C) Ideational function

(D) Interpersonal function

21. **Assertion (A)** : Lexical rules do not introduce distinctions not present in lexical entries.

    Reason (R) : Lexical rules are structure preserving.

    (A) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong

    (B) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct

    (C) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

    (D) Both (A) and (R) are correct

22. Speakers of Czech, Austrian, German and Hungarian share speaking rules about the proper forms of greetings and suitable topics for conversation, but speak different languages. They constitute one

    (A) Speech community

    (B) Linguistic area

    (C) Speech area

    (D) Multiplex network

23. Tick the odd one out

    (A) Manual translation

    (B) Loan translation

    (C) Machine translation

    (D) Machine aided translation

24. The acronym LAD refers to

    (A) Language Assisted Device

    (B) Language Acquisition Device

    (C) Language Axis Device

    (D) Linguistic Aided Device

25. Which one of the following is the example of agglutinative language ?

    (A) English

    (B) Telugu

    (C) Turkish

    (D) Hindi

26. **Assertion (1)** : Lexicalization is the process whereby concepts are encoded in the words of a language.

    Assertion (2) : Grammatizalisation is the change of a lexical form into a grammatical form.

    (A) (1) is true and (2) is true

    (B) (1) is false and (2) is false

    (C) (1) is true and (2) is false

    (D) (1) is false and (2) is true

27. The following sentence illustrates :

    The Principal visited the old women's hostel yesterday.

    (A) lexical ambiguity

    (B) logical ambiguity

    (C) structural ambiguity

    (D) sentential ambiguity

28. Optimality theory is a type of

    (A) Association based framework

    (B) Non-derivational framework

    (C) Prosodic framework

    (D) Feature geometry based framework

29. If a group of people work in the same office, but do not have any contact with each other outside the office, they are related in a

(A) speech network

(B) multiplex network

(C) uniplex network

(D) complex network

30. The literacy rate in India in the year 2011 is

(A) 65.0%

(B) 75.0%

(C) 70.0%

(D) 60.0%

31. The Telugu language provides instances of

I. Vowel harmony

II. Echo-formation

III. Verbal compounding

IV. Head-first

(A) II and III are correct

(B) I, IV and III are correct

(C) IV and I are not correct

(D) III, I and II are correct

32. A language whose structure and le[x] have been drastically reduced, and which is not the native language of any who use it is

(A) Creole

(B) Pidgin

(C) Dialect

(D) Jorgon

33. While providing the semantic description of dictionary entries one has to consider

(A) the linguistic definition

(B) historical factors

(C) cultural features

(D) all of the above

34. If a statement P entails another statement Q, then

Assertion (I) : Both P and Q must be true.

Assertion (II) : Any entailment of P never contains more information than P.

(A) (I) is false and (II) is true

(B) (I) is true and (II) is false

(C) Both (I) and (II) are true

(D) Both (I) and (II) are false

35. Match correctly :

	I.	Minimal pair	1.	Generative framework
	II.	Faithfulness constraint	2.	Phonemic principle
	III.	Underlying representation	3.	Autosegmental
	IV.	C-V Tier	4.	Optimality theory

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	4	2	1
(B)	2	4	1	3
(C)	4	2	3	1
(D)	2	1	4	3

36. Which of the following is more likely to be a speech community ?

(A) people of Andhra Pradesh

(B) people living in Hyderabad

(C) people belonging to the same caste

(D) an association of doctors

37. **Assertion (A)** : All purpose, fully automatic, high quality machine translation is possible.

Reason (R) : Natural languages are highly complex, which cannot be manipulated simply by a set of rules.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true

(B) Both (A) and (R) are false

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

38. **Assertion (A)** : Indo-Aryan and Dra[ ] languages conta[ ] retroflex sounds.

Reason (R) : North and South Indian languages contain many types of consonants.

(A) A is true and R is the right explanation for it

(B) A is true, but R cannot be the right explanation for it

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

39. Figurative meaning is originally

(A) Transferred meaning

(B) Technical meaning

(C) Basic meaning

(D) Lexical meaning

40. Which one of the following statements is not true about the Government-Binding Theory (GB) ?

(A) GB is modular

(B) GB contains a very general transformational component

(C) There are four critical levels at which various conditions are applied to filter out illicit phrase markers

(D) All the modules in GB are independent of each other and no grammatical relation connects them

41. Assertion (A) : The aphasic articulation is poor and speech is effortful.

  Assertion (B) : The aphasic has lesion in the Broca's area.

  (A) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong

  (B) (A) is wrong, but (B) is correct

  (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct

  (D) Both (A) and (B) are wrong

42. Match the items from List – **1** with those from List – **2**.

List – 1	List – 2
1. conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange	A. Norms of interaction and interpretation
2. actual form and content of what is said	B. Key
3. the tone or manner in which a message is conveyed	C. Ends
4. the specific behaviours, and proprieties that are attached to speaking	D. Act sequence

  Choose the correct option :

  (A) 1 – B, 2 – D, 3 – A, 4 – C

  (B) 1 – D, 2 – B, 3 – A, 4 – C

  (C) 1 – A, 2 – C, 3 – B, 4 – D

  (D) 1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – B, 4 – A

43. Match the items in List – **I** with descriptions in List – **II** and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List – I	List – II
a. speech corpora	1. a series of monolingual corpora collected for a range of languages
b. spoken corpora	2. corpora in audio file format
c. comparable corpora	3. a set of audio recorded text in an orthographic transcription
d. parallel corpora	4. gathering text in one language and then having translation in other languages

  Code :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(4)
(B)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(1)
(C)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(4)
(D)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)

44. Select the correct order :

    I. Indo-Aryan

    II. Indo-Iranian

    III. Prakrits

    IV. Hindi

  (A) IV   III   I   II

  (B) III   IV   II   I

  (C) II   I   III   IV

  (D) I   II   IV   III

45. Match each expression under **A** with a statement in **B** that characterizes it

A	B
a. Noisy crow	i. compound noun
b. Scare crow	ii. phrase consisting of a grammatical morph followed by a lexical morph
c. The crow	iii. Root morpheme plus inflectional affix
d. Crows	iv. Phrase consisting of an adjective plus noun

Code :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iv	i	ii	iii
(B)	ii	iv	iii	i
(C)	i	ii	iv	iii
(D)	iii	i	ii	iv

46. Which level need not be postulated syntax if we assume that movement is driven by a feature-checking requirement ?

  (A) D-structure

  (B) S-structure

  (C) Phonetic form

  (D) Logical form

47. Contralateral function of the brain refers to

  (A) Left controlling left part

  (B) Right controlling right part

  (C) Left controlling right part and right controlling left part

  (D) Upper controlling lower part and lower controlling upper part

48. In normal conversation, a greeting gets back another greeting, a question gets an answer and so on. This type of utterances are known as

  (A) adjacency pair

  (B) summons

  (C) insertion sequence

  (D) interview

49. Pick out the characteristic features of a corpus from the items listed below. Select your answer from the code.

  a. large body of language data

  b. representation of language use in different domains

  c. texts from literature

  d. in machine readable form

  e. texts collected for specific purpose

  f. usable in manual operation

Code :

  (A)   a, b and c

  (B)   d, e and f

  (C)   a, c and e

  (D)   a, b and d

50. Read the items in the Lists **I** and **II** and select the correct matching :

List – I	List – II
I. South Asian languages	1. Eskimo
II. Polysynthetic	2. Reduplication
III. Indo-Aryan language	3. Punjabi
IV. Universals of Human language	4. Greenberg

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	4	2	1
(B)	2	1	3	4
(C)	1	3	2	4
(D)	2	3	1	4

51. A morph which represents two morph

  (A) Link morph

  (B) Portmanteau morph

  (C) Zero morph

  (D) Unique morph

52. **Assertion (I)** : If strong features survived to the interface (either PF or LF), they would violate Full Interpretation.

  Assertion (II) : All strong features have to be checked during the overt movement.

  (A) Assertion (I) is true and Assertion (II) is false

  (B) Assertion (I) is false and Assertion (II) is true

  (C) Both the Assertions are true

  (D) Both the Assertions are false

53. The concept of critical period was proposed by

  (A) Lenneberg

  (B) Skinner

  (C) Broca

  (D) Wernicke

54. **Assertion (1)** : In many languages there are different lexical items indicating male-female distinction.

  Assertion (2) : This shows that there is 'sexism' or 'male chauvinism' in languages.

  (A) both (1) and (2) are correct

  (B) (1) is correct but (2) is not necessarily true

  (C) both (1) and (2) are wrong

  (D) (1) is false, but (2) is true

55. Assertion (1) : The disadvantage of a top-down in parsing is due to back-tracking.

Assertion (2) : Back-tracking can be avoided through garden path approach.

(A) Both (1) and (2) are true

(B) Both (1) and (2) are false

(C) (1) is true, but (2) is false

(D) (1) is false, but (2) is true

56. Match correctly :

I. Thesaurus   1. Mental store of words

II. Etymological dictionary   2. Rhyming words

III. Lexicon   3. Similar words

IV. Reverse dictionary 4. History of words

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	4	1	2
(B)	2	4	3	1
(C)	4	3	1	2
(D)	4	1	2	3

57. The deletion of a word-internal vowel is called

(A) Syncope

(B) Apocope

(C) Vowel shift

(D) Haplology

58. Look at the following sentences :

A. She hit him right on the nose.

B. *On the nose, she hit him right.

C. Right on the nose, she hit him.

Assuming that only maximal projections can be proposed, which one of the following is correct ?

(A) 'on the nose' is a prepositional phrase

(B) 'right on the nose' is a prepositional phrase

(C) 'right on the nose' is an adverbial phrase

(D) 'on the nose' is a maximal projection

59. Pivot is a concept connected to

(A) voice onset time

(B) two-word utterances

(C) universal grammar

(D) speech therapy

60. The process of assigning word classes to each word in a corpus is known by the term

(A) Tokenization

(B) Disambiguation

(C) POS Tagging

(D) Lemmatisation

61. Match the items in List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. construction	i. instrumental
b. function	ii. restricted
c. case	iii. endocentric
d. code	iv. emotive

Code :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	ii	iii	iv
(B)	ii	iii	iv	i
(C)	iii	iv	i	ii
(D)	iv	i	ii	iii

62. What principle does the following sentence violate ?

*John showed herself$_i$ to Mary$_i$

(A) Theta criterion

(B) Case principle

(C) Subjacency

(D) Principle A

63. Holophrastic stage refers to

(A) one phrase stage

(B) the transition from word to phrase

(C) impaired stage

(D) one word stage

64. The two levels of two-level morph are

(A) surface level and deep level

(B) surface level and lexical level

(C) surface level and morphological level

(D) morphological level and syntactic level

65. Native word is used to express the concept foreign to the native language. It is known as

(A) Loan word

(B) Loan shift

(C) Loan blend

(D) Loan extension

66. **Assertion (A)** : Speaking is a task of encoding.

Assertion (B) : Reading is a task of decoding.

(A) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong

(B) (A) is wrong, but (B) is correct

(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct

(D) Both (A) and (B) are wrong

67. Function words have

(A) Referential meaning

(B) Relational meaning

(C) Denotational meaning

(D) Lexical meaning

68. Match the items of List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. ambiguity	i. long-distance
b. dependency	ii. word-sense
c. disambiguation	iii. optimality
d. theory	iv. structural

Code :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iv	i	ii	iii
(B)	ii	iii	iv	i
(C)	ii	iv	iii	i
(D)	iv	iii	ii	i

69. Languages of Dravidian family are _____ the character.
   (A) Isolative
   (B) Agglutinative
   (C) Synthetic
   (D) Polysynthetic

70. Match correctly :

I. Semanticity	1. Dialogue
II. Displacement	2. Self - monitoring
III. Turn taking	3. Meaningfull - ness
IV. Complete feedback	4. Referring beyond here and now

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	4	1	2
(B)	4	2	3	1
(C)	2	3	1	4
(D)	3	4	2	1

71. The field of phonology presents va___ frameworks. Identify the correct order i___ which the following appeared in the field

   (A) Lexical phonology, Generative phonology, Natural generative phonology, Phonemics

   (B) Phonemics, Lexical phonology, Generative phonology, Natural generative phonology

   (C) Phonemics, Generative phonology, Natural generative phonology, Lexical phonology

   (D) Natural generative phonology, Lexical phonology, Generative phonology, Phonemics

72-75 :

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow based on your understanding of the passage.

The minimal distinctive unit of grammar, and the central concern of Morphology is the morpheme. Its original motivation was as an alternative to the notion of the word, which had proved to be difficult to work within comparing languages. Words, moreover, could be quite complex in structure, and there was a need for a single concept to interrelate such notions as

Root, Prefix, Compound, etc. The morpheme, accordingly was seen primarily as the smallest functioning unit in the composition of words.

Morphemes are commonly classified into free forms and bound forms; thus <u>unselfish</u> consists of the three morphemes un, self, and ish, of which 'self' is a free form, un– and –ish are bound forms. A word consisting of a single (free) morpheme is a monomorphemic word : its opposite is polymorphemic. A further distinction may be made between lexical and "grammatical morphemes", the former are morphemes used for the construction of new words in a language, such as in compound words (e.g. blackbird), and affixes such as –ship, –ise; the latter are morphemes used to express grammatical relationships between a word and its context, such as plurality or past tense. Grammatical morphemes which are separate words are called function words.

72. The forms which are more complex difficult to work with are

(A) Morph

(B) Morpheme

(C) Words

(D) Affixes

73. The smallest meaningful unit in a language is

(A) word

(B) lexeme

(C) morpheme

(D) phoneme

74. The plural marker –lu is a

(A) bound form and also a morpheme

(B) bound form but not a morpheme

(C) free form and also a morpheme

(D) free form but not a morpheme

75. The word 'ceṭlu' in Telugu is a

(A) Monomorphemic

(B) Polymorphemic

(C) Compound

(D) None

Space for Rough Work