



Introduction to Linguistics

- 1) In semantics, the concept is a minimal unit of meaning which could be called a/an.....in the same way as the unit of sound is called a 'phoneme' in phonology. (Confirmed by google)
 - Suffixes
 - **Sememe**
 - Morpheme
 - Allophone
- 2) The rules that relate the spoken form of sentence to their underlying meaning are called.....rules. (HO topic:137)
 - Recursive
 - **Transformational**
 - Phrase structure
 - Sentence structure
- 3) The word Syntax literally means putting together or (HO topic:123)
 - Derangement
 - **Arrangement**
 - Chaos
 - Commotion
- 4) In Syntax IC analysis stand for.....analysis. (HO topic:139)
 - Inner circle
 - **Immediate constituent**
 - Intelligence community
- 5) The symbol “()” used in syntactic description of a sentence indicate elements in a sentence. (Confirmed by google and also from HO)
 - Compulsory
 - **Optional**
 - Neutral
 - None of the given options
- 6) In Syntax ,.....grammar discusses rules which transform sentences from deep level to surface level. (Video lecture topic:137)
 - **Transformational**
 - Generative
 - Structural
 - Reference
- 7) De saussure explained that the relationship between the signifier andis an arbitrary one. (Verified from google)
 - Sign
 - **Signified**
 - Signify
 - Signification

8) The sentence 'John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped'. Is tediously..... (HO topic:128)

- Large
- Difficult
- Tough
- **Recursive**

9) In Syntax the most common way to create a visual representation of syntactic structure is.....diagram.(HO topic:133)

- **Tree**
- Syntactic
- Object
- Class

10) In semantics the study of the tune and rhythm of speech is called..... (HO topic:145)

- **Prosody**
- Poetry
- Poesy
- Parody

11) Phrases can also be structurally
(HO topic:131)

- **Ambiguous**
- Unambiguous
- Definite
- None of the given options

12) In prosody , non-linguistic may indicate something about avocal physiology, state of health or emotional state. (HO topic:145)

- Listener's
- hearer's
- **Speaker's**
- none of the given options

13) In English ,aphrase consist of a preposition and a noun phrase.

- **Prepositional**
- Verb
- Adverb
- Noun

14) The set of possible expressions in a given language may or may not be infinite , the actual set of all expressions ever uttered is going to be..... (HO topic:127)

- Infinite
- **Finite**
- Expression
- All of the given ootions

15) In linguistics, prosody is concern with the properties ofand larger units of speech. (HO topic:145)

- Phones
- Morphs

- Syllables

- Allomorph

16) In syntax , adiagram is a static representation of the structure of the sentence shown at the bottom of the diagram.

(HO topic:134)

- Component

- Object

- Tree

- Class

17) A sentence has a noun and a.....phrase.

- Verb

- Pronoun

- Adverb

- Prepositional

18) In linguistics, feature may indicate the attitude or mental state of the speaker .

- Communicative

- Paralinguistic

- Monolingual

- Bilingual

19) In semantics,..... Meaning is the type of meaning that comes from the context within which the sentence is used. (HO topic:144)

- Propositional

- Descriptive

- Factual

- Evocative

20) In the sentence “ Mary put out the fire”. Particle movement is..... (HO topic:138)

- Obligatory

- Mandatory

- Essential

- Optional

21) In grammar a phrase or a clause that violate some grammar rule of a particular language is called a/an.....phrase or clauses.

- Ill-formed

- Unformed

- Well-formed

- Well-structure

22) One of the properties of generative grammar is that grammar has Number of rules but is capable of producingnumber of sentence.

- Infinite , finite

- Finite, infinite

- Finite, limited

- Infinite, restricted

23) The deep structure is a/an.....level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented . (HO topic:130)

- Concrete
- **Abstract**
- Numerical
- All of the given options

24) Deep and surface structures are often used as terms in a simple opposition.

(HO topic:129)

- Fraction
- Lone
- **Binary**
- exponential

25) • Four set of possible expressions in a given language may not be infinite, the actual set of all expressions ever uttered is going to be.....

(HO topic:127)

- Infinite
- **Finite**
- Expressions
- All of the given options

26) In Syntax , connotative meaning is also called..... Meaning. (HO topic:141)

- Descriptive
- Denotative
- Explanatory
- **Associate**

27) Only branches in syntactic indicate that onlyof the elements enclosed within the curly brackets must be selected. (HO topic:132)

- **One**

- Two
- Three
- Four

28) In semantics , the associative ormeaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understanding of the speaker. (Video lecture topic:143)

- Lexical
- Literal
- **Connotative**
- Narrative

29) Recursive rules have the capacity to repeat or generate the.....of a sentence more than once. (HO topic:128)

- Interpretation
- **Structure**
- Conformation
- None of the given options

30) The grammar rules must be capable of showing how a single underlying abstract representation can become different structure. (HO tooic:129)

- Deep

- Surface
- Cavernous
- Both deep and surface structure

