

ENG502 (MIDS) solved by Maha Malik

Interchangeability write examples

Interchangeability refers to the idea that humans can give and receive identical linguistic signals; humans are not limited in the types of messages they can say/hear. One can say "I am a boy" even if one is a girl. This is not to be confused with lying (prevarication). The importance is that a speaker can physically create any and all messages regardless of their truth or relation to the speaker. In other words, anything that one can hear, one can also say. Interchangeability refers to the speaker's ability to both receive and broadcast the same signal. This is different to some communication systems where, for example, males produce one set of behaviours and females another and they are unable to interchange these messages so that males use the female signal and vice versa.

IMP: WHAT IS GRAMMAR?

The word grammar is from Greek word which means "art of letters", (gramma), "letter". Grammar is the set of structural rules governing the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given natural language. The term refers also to the study of such rules, and this field includes phonology, morphology, and syntax, often complemented by phonetics, semantics, and pragmatics.

Grammar refers to cognitive information underlying language use. Speakers of a language have a set of internalized rules for using that language. These rules constitute grammar, and the vast majority of the information in the grammar is—at least in the case of one's native language—acquired not by conscious study or instruction, but by observing other speakers. Much of this work is done during early childhood; learning a language later in life usually involves a greater degree of explicit instruction. English has strict rules for combining words into phrases.

• Noun Phrase

The good boy Art + adj. + noun

• Verb Phrase

Is playing Aux + verb

IMP: Zero Onset:

If the first syllable of a word begins with a vowel, it can be any vowel except /ʊ/ which is rare. Initial consonant of a word may be any except /ŋ/.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS and DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS

Prescriptive grammar describes when people focus on talking about how a language should or ought to be used. One way to remember this association is to think of going to a doctor's office. When a doctor gives you a prescription for medication, it often includes directions about how you should take your medication as well as what you should not do when taking your medication. In a similar way, a prescriptive grammar tells you how you should speak, and what type of language to avoid. This is commonly found in English classes as well as other language classes, where the aim is to teach people how to use language in a very particular (typically described as 'proper' or 'correct') way. Descriptive grammar, on the other hand, focuses on describing the language as it is used, not saying how it should be used. For example, think about a prescriptive rule like Don't split infinitives. A descriptive grammarian would see a sentence like "To boldly go where no man has gone before" and would try to describe how the mental grammar can cause that ordering of words, rather than saying that the surface form is faulty due to prescriptive rules (which would require the sentence "To go boldly where no man has gone before"). Linguistics takes this approach to language.

IMP: GENERAL RULES OF STRESS

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1. When nouns and adjectives possess two syllables the stress is on the first syllable. Examples: PRO-gress
2. Verbs possess two syllables the stress is on the last syllable. Examples: pre-SENT
3. Words ending in 'Shen' sound like -TION, -SION, -CIAN are usually stressed on the second last syllable. Example: e-du-CA-tion
4. Words ending on -IC are usually stressed on second last syllable. Examples: e-co-NO-mic
5. Words ending in -EE and -OO are usually stressed on last syllable. Example: em-poly-EE

Q. Derivational Morphemes

The set of affixes that make up the category of bound morphemes can also be divided into two types.

• Derivational Morpheme • Inflectional Morpheme

Derivational morphemes change the grammatical categories of words.

Word	Part of speech	Affix	New word	Changed class
Bake	Verb	-er	Baker	Noun
Quick	Adjective	-ly	Quickly	Adverb
Happy	Adjective	-ness	Happiness	Noun

Derivational morphemes can be added to free morphemes or to other derivational morphemes.

• Transform (v) • Form (root word) • Prefix trans-, a derivational morpheme. • -ation. • Transformation (N) • -al to -ation, the transformational (adj.)

Linguistics:

Non-Speculative Nature Linguistics is non-speculative. So the main difference between scientific and non-scientific study of language is that linguistics is empirical rather than speculative or intuitive. It operates with publically verifiable data obtained by means of observation and experiment. Speculative mood (abbreviated spec) is an epistemic grammatical mood found in some languages, which indicates that the utterance is based on speculation of the speaker, and not necessarily known to be the case. For example, "The butler could have been the killer."

IMP: SAPIR'S DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE:

According to Sapir (1921: 8), "language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols." This definition suffers from several defects. However, broadly, we interpret the terms 'idea', 'emotion' and 'desire', it seems clear that there is much that is communicated by language which is not covered by any of them and 'idea' in particular is inherently imprecise. On the other hand, there are many systems of voluntarily produced symbols that we only count as languages in what we feel to be an extended or metaphoric sense of the word 'language'. For example, what is now popularly referred to by means of expression 'body language' which make use of gestures, postures, eye-gaze etc. would seem to satisfy this part of Sapir's definition. Whether it is purely human or non-instinctive is open to doubt. This is the main point to be noted in Sapir's definition.

Language: A Symbol System

A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates. Language is a system of symbols and rules that enable us to communicate. The symbols used in language can include speech sounds as well as writing; while the rules include grammar (e.g. pronouns, tense, etc.), parsing, and pragmatics. There is an arbitrary relationship between a linguistic symbol and its referent. Language provides context for

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symbolic understanding. Every language has its own way of encoding and expressing human experience, and an entire way of thinking is lost each time a language becomes extinct. It is important to differentiate between language and communication. Communication is a process whereby there is exchange of information between the sender and the receiver. This information can be transmitted via any of the methods including scent, song, gesture, tone, writing, painting, or language. Language is a symbolic form of communication.

Q.1 What is amplitude?

Ans: Amplitude refers to the magnitude of vibrations, with larger vibrations resulting in greater peaks of

pressure (greater amplitude), which usually result in an increase in perceived loudness. Unlike pure tones, which rarely occur in the environment, speech sounds are complex waves with combinations of different frequencies and amplitudes. Italian word for language.

Q.2 Scope of branches of linguistics

Ans: Phonetics has been derived from the Greek word phone meaning sound/voice. It is one of the important

branches of linguistics, which deals with the study of speech sounds. It covers the domain of speech production and its transmission. It also covers the reception aspect of speech. The sounds made by us when we talk are studied through different branches of phonetics like acoustic phonetics, auditory phonetics, and articulatory phonetics. On the other hand, phonology focuses on the organization of sounds by studying speech patterns. The key words for describing phonology are distribution and patterning related to speech. It is aimed to determine the sound patterns of all the languages.

Q.3 Complex morphological analysis

Ans: Analysis of morphology (linguistics), the internal structure of words.

Morphological analysis is a method quite used when you have to analyze or decompose the structure or general form of a product into their different constituting shapes.

Problems in Morphological Description

Apparent description of morphological analysis is simple as it can be seen in the following example: Cat + -s = cats. But what is the plural of these words: Sheep + ? Man + ? If institution + -al = institutional and -al is an adjective suffix, but in legal -al is not used to make leg adjective as leg alone has no meaning of the word legal in it.

Other Problematic Cases

The relationship between law and legal is also of the same problem. At best we can say that law (Old English (lagu) from a Scandinavian source) and legal (Latin form legalis ('of the law')) have come into English from different languages and different periods. We do not find any derivational relationship between the following: noun adjective law legal mouth oral

Q.4 Define Grammar Agreement

Ans: The word agreement when referring to a grammatical rule means that the words a writer uses need to align in number and in gender (when applicable). View more details on the two main types of agreement below: Subject-verb agreement and noun-pronoun agreement.

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Traditional grammatical analysis has also given us a number of other categories, including 'number,' 'person,' 'tense,' 'voice' and 'gender.' Their role in describing language structure becomes clearer when we consider them in terms of agreement e.g., 'Cathy loves her dog.'

The subject is singular so the verb is also singular. It is also based on the category of 'person'. Similarly, in this sentence the verb is singular because their person takes a singular verb. The different forms of English pronouns can be described in terms of person and number. e.g., I, we, he, she, etc.

In the sentence 'Cathy loves her dog.' 'Loves' is present tense. Also the above sentence is in active voice. A passive voice would be

Her dog is loved by Cathy. Gender describes the agreement between Cathy and her. A distinction in English is made between reference to female entities, male entities, and things or creatures.

Q.5 Define process of aerolinguistic energy to acoustic energy.

Ans: Airstream: a stream of air coming from the lungs produces speech. The lungs act as a bellows, pushing air through the throat, nose, and mouth. Organs of Speech or Articulators: The air is modified by the structures of the respiratory and digestive systems before it is released. These structures are referred to as the organs of speech or articulators.

In studying articulation, phoneticians explain how humans produce speech sounds via the interaction of different physiological structures. Generally, articulatory phonetics is concerned with the transformation of aerodynamic energy into acoustic energy.

Q.6 Morpheme

Ans: Morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. In other words, it is the smallest meaningful unit of a language.

A morpheme is 'a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, etc. In the sentence 'the police reopened the investigation' contains three morphemes that is, re-, open and -ed.

A morpheme meets three criteria: it is a word or part of word that has a meaning. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of meaningless remainder. It recurs in differing verbal environments with a relatively stable meaning.

Unlikely un +like + ly Unkindly un +kind + ly

The following words are single morphemes as if divided would lose the meaning they have as in the present words.

Carpet Garbage

Q.7 Define syllables in phonetics and phonologically.

Ans: A syllable can be defined both phonetically and phonologically. Phonetically it consists of a centre

with no obstruction of air before and after there is greater obstruction to airflow, for example, cat /kæt/.

Phonologically, it looks at the possible phoneme combination called phonotactics.

How a word begins:

- Air
- Nice
- Smoke
- Spray

Q. 8 Define Sociolinguistics.

Ans: Sociolinguistics, can be defined as the descriptive study of the effects of different aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and society's effect on language. There are certain social variables that are vital to the discipline such as: e.g., ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc. The adherence to these rules is used to categorize individuals in social or socioeconomic classes behaviorism in linguistic by Hall.

Q.9 Define Semantics.

Ans: The word semantics comes from Greece word sema (noun) which means 'symbol' or 'sign'. The verb is Semaino which means 'signify'. The symbol of the synonymy of sema is a linguistic sign. Saussure (1996) states that linguistic sign consists of the signifier, component, in sort of sounds and the signified, the referent outside of language. Semantics is a term which is used in linguistics, which studies the relation between linguistic sign and signified thing. In other words, semantics is a branch of linguistics, which studies about the meaning.

Q.10 Reflectiveness

Ans: The state of being characterized by quiet thought or contemplation. In linguistics, meaning is the information or concepts that a sender intends to convey, or does convey, in communication with a receiver.

Q.11 Define Suffix .

Ans: A morpheme added at the end of a word to form a derivative (e.g. -ation, -fy, -ing, -itis).

Q.12 Explain syllable. (5 marks)

Ans: A unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word; for example, there are two syllables in 'contact' and three in 'potato'. The structure of English syllable consists of onset (consonant), and rhyme that consists of a nucleus (vowel) and a coda (consonant).

A syllable can be defined both phonetically and phonologically. Phonetically it consists of a centre with no obstruction of air before and after there is greater obstruction to airflow, for example, cat /kæt/. Phonologically, it looks at the possible phoneme combination called phonotactics.

How a word begins:

- Air
- Nice
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Syllables are often considered the phonological 'building blocks' of words. They can influence the rhythm of a language, its prosody, its poetic metre, and its stress patterns.

Q.13 Define Open Syllable.

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Ans: Every word is made from syllables. An open syllable has only one vowel. The vowel has a long sound and is the last letter of the syllable. Open syllables have only one consonant between the open syllable and the next vowel such as ba. by.

Q.14 Define Computational Linguistics (5 marks)

Ans: The branch of linguistics in which the techniques of computer science are applied to the analysis and synthesis of language and speech.

There has been a dream of human science fiction in recent years that computer could use language like humans. At present scientists have developed programs that can understand and learn aspects of human language both written and spoken. Varying degrees of translating between languages is possible. Computational linguistics seeks to develop the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behaviour. Agent means human being and artificial agents such as computer program. Machinery mean computer programs as well as linguistics knowledge that they contain. Computers have no intelligence. Their linguistic capabilities derive from programs that are written for them. Computational understanding of language also provides insight into thinking and intelligence.

The connection between these two fields is hardly accidental. Language involves complex symbols system and computers are very fast mechanical symbol-processor. Computational linguistics draws upon the involvement of linguists, computer scientists, and experts in artificial intelligence, mathematicians, logicians, philosophers, cognitive scientists, cognitive psychologists, psycholinguists, anthropologists and neuroscientists, among others. 'Human knowledge is expressed in language. So, computational linguistics is very important.' (Mark Steedman)

Q.15 Define General Linguistics

Ans: General linguistics is the branch of linguistics that is devoted to the study of the theoretical bases for describing language and methods of investigating linguistic phenomena. General linguistics also studies the connection between linguistics, and other fields of learning, including dialectical materialism, logic, and psychology. In addition, it studies the connection between linguistics and historical materialism, in as much as the development of language is conditioned by the structure of society and social processes. General linguistics also studies the relationship between linguistics and semiotics, as well as the connection among linguistics, physiology, and acoustic.

Q.16 Write Two unstressed words.

Ans: Unstressed words are ignored or discarded. If English is spoken without rhythm, the native speaker is forced to listen to every word, which is boring, difficult, and tiring.

For example;

i) to in today ii) day in Wednesday

Q.17 What is Traditional Analysis. 3Mrks

Ans: The notion of 'appropriateness' of analytic categories for a particular language has not always been a

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consideration. Each of the Latin verb forms is different, according to the categories of person and number. The English verb forms are (with one exception) mostly the same. In English, it makes more sense to say the categories describe different pronouns.

Q.18 Explain Prefixes and suffixes. 5 mrks

A derivational affix is an affix by means of which one word is formed (derived) from another. The derived word is often of a different word class from the original.

In contrast to an inflectional affix, a derivational affix:

is not part of an obligatory set of affixes

generally occurs closer to the root

generally is more meaningful, and

is more likely to result in a form that has a somewhat idiosyncratic meaning.

Prefixes are the kind of affixes which are added to the beginning of the word: un-, mis- . Affixes added to the end of the word -less, -ish are suffixes.

All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both.

- Mislead
- Disrespectful
- Foolishness

Q.21 Past tense example of t and d.

Ans: stopped and put.

Q.22 Define social dialect.

Ans: It is used to define group of speakers as having something in common. It include.

- a. The way people use pronunciation (set of vocabulary)
- b. Certain constitute of sentence.

The study of social dialects has been mainly concerned with speakers in towns and cities. In the social study of dialect, it is social class that is mainly used to define groups of speakers as having something in common. The two main groups are generally identified as 'middle class', those who have more years of education and perform non-manual work, and 'working class', those who have fewer years of education and perform manual work of some kind. So, when we refer to 'working-class speech', we are talking about a social dialect. The terms 'upper' and 'lower' are used to further subdivide the groups, mainly on an economic basis, making 'upper-middle-class speech' another type of social dialect or sociolect. As in all dialect studies, only certain features of language use are treated as relevant in the analysis of social dialects. These features are pronunciations, words or structures that are regularly used in one form by working-class speakers and in another form by middle-class speakers.

Q.23 Differentiate b/w logographic and syllabic script.

- a) A Logographic Script

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A logographic script permits a glyph (an elemental symbol within an agreed set of symbols, intended to represent a readable character for the purposes of writing) to represent a single morpheme (the smallest meaningful linguistic unit, such as the three morphemes in English mean + ing +ful) or an entire word ('jackal' as in the early Egyptian hieroglyphic script).

b) A Syllabic Script

A syllabic script comprises glyphs that have only syllabo-phonetic value (for example, ko-no-so for 'Knossos' as in the scripts of the Bronze Age).

Q. 24 Define Bound morpheme.

Ans: Bound Morphemes

Segments or forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form are called Bound Morphemes. Bound morphemes are also called affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English.

Reopened: re- -ed

Environmentalist: -ist

Schools: -s

Q.25 Write principles of nonverbal communication

Ans: Principles of Nonverbal Communication

Nonverbal communication has a distinct history and serves separate evolutionary functions from verbal communication. Nonverbal communication is primarily biologically based while verbal communication is primarily culturally based. The fact that some nonverbal communication messages have the same meaning across cultures endorses the same, while no verbal communication systems share that same universal recognizability.

Nonverbal communication also evolved earlier than verbal communication and served an early and important survival function that helped humans later develop verbal communication. While some of our nonverbal communication abilities, like our sense of smell, lost strength as our verbal capacities increased, other abilities like paralanguage and movement have grown alongside verbal complexity. The fact that nonverbal communication is processed by an older part of our brain makes it more instinctual and involuntary

than verbal communication. Nonverbal communication is interpersonal, conveys emotional messages and is more involuntary than verbal. It is more ambiguous and more credible. explicitness with regard to high and low degree psycholinguistic features

Q.26 What is articulatory phonetics?

Ans: Articulatory phonetics describes in detail how the speech organs, also called vocal organs or

articulators, in the vocal tract are used in order to produce, or articulate, speech sounds. It also analyses which organs and muscles are used by the speakers to produce speech.

Q.27 Describe Language as a sign system.

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Ans: Discourse reflects and constructs the social world through many different sign systems. Systems of meaning are caught up in political, social, racial, economic, religious, and cultural formations which are linked to socially defined practices that carry more or less privilege and value in society.

A sign system is a key concept in semiotics and is used to refer to any system of signs and relations between signs. The term language is frequently used as a synonym for a sign-system. ... First, the use of the term language tends to carry with it connotations of human language, particularly human spoken language.

Q.28 What do you mean by Syllable timed language?

Ans: A syllable-timed language is a language whose syllables take approximately equal amounts of time to pronounce. It can be compared with a stress-timed language, where there is approximately the same amount of time between stressed syllables.

Q.29 Define test frames.

Ans: Frame semantics is a theory of linguistic meaning developed by Charles J. Fillmore that extends his earlier case grammar. ... Thus, a word activates, or evokes, a frame of semantic knowledge relating to the specific concept to which it refers (or highlights, in frame semantic terminology).

Q.30 Structural analyses' in grammar.

Ans: Structural Analysis

One type of descriptive approach is called structural analysis and its main concern is to investigate the distribution of forms in a language. The method involves the use of 'test-frames' that can be sentences with empty slots in them. All the forms that fit in the same test-frame are the examples of the same grammatical category. We can fill in the words like boy, girl or horse but not a pronoun like he, she, it, in the following slot: The ----- drinks water. --- ----- drinks water.

We can see that the pronouns fit in this second set of test-frames, and not in the first set (*The it makes a lot of noise). In the older analysis, under the influence of Latin, pronouns were described as 'words used in place of nouns'. We can now see that it is more accurate to say that pronouns are used in place of noun phrases (not just nouns). By developing a set of test-frames of this type and discovering which forms fit the slots in the testframes, we can produce a description of aspects of the sentence structures of a language.

Q.31 Define features of Stress timed language.

Ans: In a stress-timed language, syllables may last different amounts of time, but there is perceived to be a

fairly constant amount of time (on average) between consecutive stressed syllables. Consequently, unstressed syllables between stressed syllables tend to be compressed to fit into the time interval. If two stressed syllables are separated by a single unstressed syllable, as in 'COME for TEA', the unstressed syllable will be relatively long, while if a larger number of unstressed syllables intervene, as in 'COME and have some TEA', the unstressed syllables will be shorter.

Stress timing is sometimes called Morse-code rhythm, but any resemblance between the two is only superficial. It is strongly related to vowel reduction processes. English, Thai, German, Russian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Faroese, Dutch, Portuguese, and Persian are typical stress-timed languages. Some stress-timed languages, for example Arabic, retain unreduced vowels.

Q.32 Define Behaviorism in linguistic by Hall semantics?

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Ans: The behavioristic view of language are introduced in terms

institution, both communication and interaction, habitually oral-arbitrary symbols. Hall presumably means the vocal signals that are actually transmitted from the sender to receiver in process of communication.

Q.33 High and low explicitness

Ans: So, explicitness in defining the subject matter must be conducted in order so that we know what must

be studied/ analyzed and what must be left. Degrees of explicitness:

High Explicitness: Test of high level of explicitness employs a variety of structured techniques to elicit language data.

Low Explicitness: Test of low explicitness collect data of language which is produced spontaneously.

Q. 34 Quality of arbitrariness in humans.

Ans: Arbitrariness

No 'natural' connection between a linguistic form and its meaning exists. The connection is quite arbitrary. This aspect of the relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as arbitrariness. However, there are some words in language with sounds that seem to 'echo' the sounds of objects or activities and hence seem to have a less arbitrary connection. For the majority of animal signals, a clear connection appears between the conveyed message and the signal used to convey it.

This impression of the non-arbitrariness of animal signaling may be closely connected to the fact that, for any animal, the set of signals used in communication is finite. That is, each variety of animal communication consists of a fixed and limited set of vocal or gestural forms. Many of these forms are only used in specific situations (e.g., establishing territory) and at particular times (e.g., during the mating season).

Q.35 Define Ambiguity of Nonverbal communication.

Ans: More Ambiguous

The symbolic and abstract nature of language can lead to misunderstandings, but nonverbal communication is even more ambiguous. As with verbal communication, most of our nonverbal signals can be linked to multiple meanings, but unlike words, many nonverbal signals do not have any one specific meaning. If you have ever had someone wink at you and did not know why, you have probably experienced this uncertainty. Did they wink to express their affection for you, their pleasure with something you just did, or because you share some inside knowledge or joke?

Just as we look at context clues in a sentence or paragraph to derive meaning from a particular word, we can look for context clues in various sources of information like the physical environment, other nonverbal signals, or verbal communication to make sense of a particular nonverbal cue. Unlike verbal communication, however, nonverbal communication does not have explicit rules of grammar that bring structure, order, and agreed-on patterns of usage. Instead, we implicitly learn norms of nonverbal communication, which leads to greater alteration. In general, we exhibit more idiosyncrasies in our usage of nonverbal communication than we do with verbal communication, which also increases the ambiguity of nonverbal communication

Q.36 Typological and genealogical aspects of family language.

Ans: Language Families

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Language families are groups of languages that are genetically related, that is, sharing a common ancestor. They display systematic correspondences in form and meaning not attributable to chance or borrowing.

There are three reasons for linguistic similarity: genealogical sharing, areal diffusion and chance typological commonality. It is genealogical sharing alone that justifies family trees. The number and quality of related features will vary according to the amount of time that has passed since divergence from the common ancestor.

The discipline of historical linguistics has provided certain techniques for 'reconstructing' languages (rather than simply inferring the history of languages). The application of these techniques has allowed the distinction of borrowed elements from inherited elements, the evidence of the age of linguistic features, and the identification of shared features from an ancient common source. This process eventually allows a 'classification' of a language or entire language family based on similarities and dissimilarities in words and grammatical elements. There are two kinds of linguistic classification: typological and genetic (or genealogical). A typological classification associates languages on the basis of distinctive features that can be categorized into defined types of linguistic phenomena.

Q.37 Differentiate between Communicative signal and unintentional informative signal.

Ans: Difference between communicative signals and those which may be unintentionally informative signals. Someone listening to you may become informed about you through a number of signals that you have not intentionally sent. He may note that you have a cold (you sneezed), that you are not at ease (you shifted around in your seat), that you are disorganized (non-matching socks) and that you are from somewhere else (you have a strange accent). However, when you use language to tell this person, 'I am one of the applicants for the vacant position of senior brain surgeon at the hospital', you are normally considered to be intentionally communicating something. Similarly, the blackbird is not normally taken to be communicating anything by having black feathers, sitting on a branch and looking down at the ground, but is considered to be sending a communicative signal with the loud squawking produced when a cat

appears on the scene. So, when we talk about distinctions between human language and animal communication, we are considering both in terms of their potential as a means of intentional communication

Q.38 Define the 3 types of kinesics?

Ans: a. Head movement and postures include the orientation of movements of our head.

b. Eye contact provides turn taking signals.

c. Facial expression refers to the use of forehead, brow and facial muscles.

Q.39 Define Haptics?

Ans: Haptics refers to touch behavior that convey meaning during interaction. The touch has the power to comfort someone in moment of sorrow when words are not enough.

Q.40 Define psycholinguistic features?

Ans: It is the study of the mental aspects of language and speech. It concerned with ways in which language is presented and processed in the brain.

Q.41 Define Explicitness?

Ans: It dictates that we should be clear about the assumptions on which a study is based. In defining the subject matter must be conducted in order that we know what must be studied/ analyzed and what must left.

Q.42 Differentiate between prescriptivism and descriptivism?

Ans: Descriptivism is a non judgmental approach to language that focuses on how it is actually spoken and written. Prescriptivism is usually associated with stipulating rules and norms for language use.

Q. Difference between phonetics and phonology

Ans: Phonetics has been derived from the Greek word phone meaning sound/voice. It is one of the important branches of linguistics, which deals with the study of speech sounds. It covers the domain of speech production and its transmission. It also covers the reception aspect of speech. The sounds made by us when we talk are studied through different branches of phonetics like acoustic phonetics, auditory phonetics, and articulatory phonetics. On the other hand, phonology focuses on the organization of sounds by studying speech patterns. The key words for describing phonology are distribution and patterning related to speech. It is aimed to determine the sound patterns of all the languages.

Q. Phonology

Phonology is the study of the sound system of languages. It is the mental representation of sounds as part of a symbolic cognitive system; it studies how abstract sound categories are manipulated in the processing of language. Phonology is concerned with the range and function of sounds in a specific language and with rules, which can be written to show the types of phonetic relationship that relates and contrast words and other linguistic units.

Phonology deals with the speakers' knowledge of the sound system of a language. It is therefore exclusively concerned with langue or competence, Phonology can be divided into two branches:

(1) Segmental phonology and

(2) Supra-segmental phonology

(1) Segmental phonology is based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds provided by phonetics. Unlike phonetics, however, segmental phonology is not interested in the production, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the function and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system.

(2) Supra-segmental phonology, also called prosody, is concerned with those features of pronunciation that cannot be segmented because they extend over more than one segment, or sound. Such features include stress, rhythm, and intonation (also called pitch contour or pitch movement).

Complex morphological analysis

Ans: Analysis of morphology (linguistics), the internal structure of words.

Morphological analysis is a method quite used when you have to analyze or decompose the structure or general form of a product into their different constituting shapes. Problems in Morphological Description Apparent description of morphological analysis is simple as it can be seen in the following example: Cat + -s = cats But what is the plural of these words: Sheep + ? Man + ? If institution + -al = institutional and -al is an adjective suffix, but in legal -al is not used to make leg adjective as leg alone has no meaning of the word legal in it. Other Problematic Cases The relationship between law and legal is also of the same problem. At best we can say that law (Old English (lagu) from a Scandinavian source) and legal (Latin form legalis ('of the law')) have come into English from different languages and different periods.

Q. Define syllables in phonetics and phonologically.

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Ans: A syllable can be defined both phonetically and phonologically. Phonetically it consists of a centre with no obstruction of air before and after there is greater obstruction to airflow, for example, cat /kæt/. Phonologically, it looks at the possible phoneme combination called phonotactics. How a word begins: Air Nice Smoke Spray

Q. Define Sociolinguistics.

Ans: Sociolinguistics, can be defined as the descriptive study of the effects of different aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and society's effect on language. There are certain social variables that are vital to the discipline such as: e.g., ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc. The adherence to these rules is used to categorize individuals in social or socioeconomic classes behaviorism in linguistic by Hall.

Q. Define Semantics.

Ans: The word semantics comes from Greece word sema (noun) which means 'symbol' or 'sign'. The verb is Semaino which means 'signify'. The symbol of the synonymy of sema is a linguistic sign. Saussure (1996) states that linguistic sign consists of the signifier, component, in sort of sounds and the signified, the referent outside of language. Semantics is a term which is used in linguistics, which studies the relation between linguistic sign and signified thing. In other words, semantics is a branch of linguistics, which studies about the meaning. Halliday (1985) states that the term "semantics" does not simply refers to the meaning of words; it is the entire system of meanings of a language, expressed by grammar as well as by vocabulary. Semantics brings in symbols use in the language and outside the language, but its primary concern is human language. In semantics, one is trying to make explicit meanings, i.e., in which manner words and sentences of various grammatical constructions are used and understood by native speakers of that language

Q. Define Computational Linguistics (5 marks)

Ans: The branch of linguistics in which the techniques of computer science are applied to the analysis and synthesis of language and speech. There has been a dream of human science fiction in recent years that computer could use language like humans. At present scientists have developed programs that can understand and learn aspects of human language both written and spoken. Varying degrees of translating between languages is possible. Computational linguistics seeks to develop the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behaviour. Agent means human being and artificial agents such as computer program. Machinery mean computer programs as well as linguistics knowledge that they contain. Computers have no intelligence. Their linguistic capabilities derive from programs that are written for them. Computational understanding of language also provides insight into thinking and intelligence.

Q. Intra-disciplinary Branches of Linguistics

Linguistics is a broad field of study a complicated entity many layers and facets impossible to deal with all aspects of language at once a number of divisions of linguistics. The study of language in general is often termed general linguistics.

Three aspects:

• sound • structure • meaning

Phonetics: Study of the sounds of human speech in sign languages the equivalent aspects of sign.

Phonetics studies the following aspects.

• Physiological production • Acoustic properties • Auditory perception • Neurophysiological status

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Phonology, studies the sound patterns or their organization.

Morphology: The study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language.

Syntax: The set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a given language, specifically word order and punctuation.

Semantics: studies the meaning of sounds.

Q. WHAT IS STRESS:

A word stress is a manner in which stresses are distributed on the syllables of a word. It's also called word accent. Word stress has different rules in every language.

Q Define social dialect.

It is used to define group of speakers as having something in common. It include.

- a. The way people use pronunciation (set of vocabulary)
- b. Certain constitute of sentence.

The study of social dialects has been mainly concerned with speakers in towns and cities. In the social study of dialect, it is social class that is mainly used to define groups of speakers as having something in common. The two main groups are generally identified as 'middle class', those who have more years of education and perform non-manual work, and 'working class', those who have fewer years of education and perform manual work of some kind. So, when we refer to 'working-class speech', we are talking about a social dialect. The terms 'upper' and 'lower' are used to further subdivide the groups, mainly on an economic basis, making 'upper-middle-class speech' another type of social dialect or sociolect. As in all dialect studies, only certain features of language use are treated as relevant in the analysis of social dialects. These features are pronunciations, words or structures that are regularly used in one form by working-class speakers and in another form by middle-class speakers.

Q. Differentiate b/w logographic and syllabic script.

Ans: a) A Logographic Script A logographic script permits a glyph (an elemental symbol within an agreed set of symbols, intended to represent a readable character for the purposes of writing) to represent a single morpheme (the smallest meaningful linguistic unit, such as the three morphemes in English mean + ing +ful) or an entire word ('jackal' as in the early Egyptian hieroglyphic script).

b) A Syllabic Script A syllabic script comprises glyphs that have only syllabo-phonetic value (for example, kono- so for 'Knossos' as in the scripts of the Bronze Age).

Q. Write principles of nonverbal communication

Ans: Principles of Nonverbal Communication Nonverbal communication has a distinct history and serves separate evolutionary functions from verbal communication. Nonverbal communication is primarily biologically based while verbal communication is primarily culturally based. The fact that some nonverbal communication messages have the same meaning across cultures endorses the same, while no verbal communication systems share that same universal recognizability. Nonverbal communication also evolved earlier than verbal communication and served an early and important survival function that helped humans later develop verbal communication. While some of our nonverbal communication abilities, like our sense of smell, lost strength as our verbal capacities increased, other abilities like paralanguage and movement have grown alongside verbal complexity. The fact that nonverbal communication is

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processed by an older part of our brain makes it more instinctual and involuntary than verbal communication. Nonverbal communication is interpersonal, conveys emotional messages and is more involuntary than verbal. It is more ambiguous and more credible. explicitness with regard to high and low degree psycholinguistic features.

Q. Define the 3 types of kinesics?

Ans: Kinesics refers to body movements and postures and includes the following components: Gestures are arm and hand movements and include adaptors like clicking a pen or scratching your face, emblems like a thumbs-up to say "OK," and illustrators like bouncing your hand along with the rhythm of your speaking.

a. Head movement and postures include the orientation of movements of our head.

b. Eye contact provides turn taking signals.

c. Facial expression refers to the use of forehead, brow and facial muscles.

Q. Define Haptics?

Haptics refers to touch behavior that conveys meaning during interaction. The touch has the power to comfort someone in moment of sorrow when words are not enough.

Proxemics is a subset of non-verbal communication that refers to the distance between two people that are interacting with each other. This space among two communicating people can be a sign of the connection between them, the difference in social, the age difference and economic status, etc. Spatial boundaries are maintained on the type of relationship between the two individuals.

Chronemics: Chronemics can be defined as "the interrelated observations and theories of man's use of time as a specialized elaboration of culture" - the way in which one perceives and values time, structures time, and reacts to time frames communication. The use of time can affect lifestyle, daily agendas, routines, movements, and how long people are willing to listen and communicate. Here these times include things like punctuality, speed of speech, willingness to wait, approaches to face-to-face interactions, turns in speaking and reactions to time pressure.

Q. Vocalics and its Functions

Vocalics is the study of paralanguage, which includes the vocal qualities that go along with verbal messages, such as pitch, volume, rate, vocal quality, and verbal fillers (Andersen, 1999). The following are the various communicative functions of vocalics: a) Repetition: It consists of using gestures to strengthen a verbal message, such as pointing to the object of discussion. For Example: Saying no, then shaking head afterwards. b) Accenting: Nonverbal signals used to modify understanding of verbal messages. Touch, voice pitch, and gestures are used to accent or amplify, or tone down, the message that is sent. For Example: But it was your turn to pick the kids up from school. I always do it. (always is accented) c) Substituting: Nonverbal behavior is sometimes used as the only way for communication of a message. People learn to identify body movements and facial expressions as corresponding with specific feelings and intentions. For Example: Saying "hmm" instead of "okay!". d) Complementing: Nonverbal cues can be used to reinforce the information sent when trying to achieve communicative goals; messages have been shown to be remembered well when nonverbal signals confirm the verbal exchange. For Example: "Is she telling the truth or..?" (here also the pitch and volume which the speaker has used would add perspective to her meaning of the sentence and here it refers to sarcasm)

Q. What is articulatory phonetics?

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Ans: Articulatory phonetics describes in detail how the speech organs, also called vocal organs or articulators, in the vocal tract are used in order to produce, or articulate, speech sounds. It also analyses which organs and muscles are used by the speakers to produce speech.

Q. What do you mean by Syllable timed language?

Ans: A syllable-timed language is a language whose syllables take approximately equal amounts of time to pronounce. It can be compared with a stress-timed language, where there is approximately the same amount of time between stressed syllables.

Q. Define features of Stress timed language.

Ans: In a stress-timed language, syllables may last different amounts of time, but there is perceived to be a fairly constant amount of time (on average) between consecutive stressed syllables. Consequently, unstressed syllables between stressed syllables tend to be compressed to fit into the time interval. If two stressed syllables are separated by a single unstressed syllable, as in 'COME for TEA', the unstressed syllable will be relatively long, while if a larger number of unstressed syllables intervene, as in 'COME and have some TEA', the unstressed syllables will be shorter. Stress timing is sometimes called Morse-code rhythm, but any resemblance between the two is only superficial. It is strongly related to vowel reduction processes. English, Thai, German, Russian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Faroese, Dutch, Portuguese, and Persian are typical stress-timed languages. Some stress-timed languages, for example Arabic, retain unreduced vowels.

Q. Structural analyses' in grammar.

Ans: Structural Analysis One type of descriptive approach is called structural analysis and its main concern is to investigate the distribution of forms in a language. The method involves the use of 'test-frames' that can be sentences with empty slots in them. All the forms that fit in the same test-frame are the examples of the same grammatical category. We can fill in the words like boy, girl or horse but not a pronoun like he, she, it, in the following slot: The ----- drinks water. ----- drinks water. We can see that the pronouns fit in this second set of test-frames, and not in the first set (*The it makes a lot of noise). In the older analysis, under the influence of Latin, pronouns were described as 'words used in place of nouns'. We can now see that it is more accurate to say that pronouns are used in place of noun phrases (not just nouns). By developing a set of test-frames of this type and discovering which forms fit the slots in the test-frames, we can produce a description of aspects of the sentence structures of a language.

Q. What is explicitness

Ans: So, explicitness in defining the subject matter must be conducted in order so that we know what must be studied/ analyzed and what must be left. Degrees of explicitness: High Explicitness: Test of high level of explicitness employs a variety of structured techniques to elicit language data. Low Explicitness: Test of low explicitness collect data of language which is produced spontaneously.

Q. Define Explicitness?

Ans: It dictates that we should be clear about the assumptions on which a study is based. In defining the subject matter must be conducted in order that we know what must be studied/ analyzed and what must be left.

Q. Differentiate between prescriptivism and descriptivism?

Ans: Descriptivism is a non judgmental approach to language that focuses on how it is actually spoken and written. Prescriptivism is usually associated with stipulating rules and norms for language use.

Q. Morphology

Morphology is the study of words. How are they formed? What is their relationship to other words in the same language? It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. Morphology is essentially the grammar of words and deals with the forms of words, the relation between take and took, dog and dogs. Words can be related to other words by rules. For example, English speakers recognize that the words dog, dogs, and dogcatcher are closely related.

Q. Morpheme

Ans: Morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. In other words, it is the smallest meaningful unit of a language. A morpheme is 'a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, etc. In the sentence 'the police reopened the investigation' contains three morphemes that is, re-, open and -ed. A morpheme meets three criteria: it is a word or part of word that has a meaning. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of meaningless remainder. It recurs in differing verbal environments with a relatively stable meaning. Unlikely un + like + ly Unkindly un + kind + ly The following words are single morphemes as if divided would lose the meaning they have as in the present words. Carpet Garbage a) Free Morphemes b) Bound Morphemes a) Free Morphemes: The morphemes which can stand alone by themselves are called Free Morphemes or independent words. These words have their meaning if they stand alone. They can belong to any word class of grammar i.e. Noun, adjective, adverb, verb etc. They may be lexical morphemes (as save, come) or grammatical morphemes (as to, if).

Q. Eponyms are another form of coinage.

These are words dedicated to a person or thing after whom or after which something is named. It is a good way to remember or to recognize these inventors for their creativity, discoveries and style. Eponyms include many commonly used words in a wide range of categories from fashion, food, music, and science. Example: 1. Alzheimer disease is named after Alois Alzheimer. 2. Leotard is named after a French acrobat who developed the art of trapeze in the late 1800s. He used to perform in a skin-tight one-piece body suit. 3. Cardigan is named after James Brudenell, the seventh Earl of Cardigan. Normally people do not face difficulty in dealing with new words, they quickly assimilate the new word in their language and accept its use and its different forms. Coinage is one way a language grows and expand vocabulary.

Q. Geographical Linguistics Definition of linguistic geography:

Local or regional variations of a language or dialect studied as a field of knowledge —called also dialect geography. Language geography is the branch of human geography that studies the geographic distribution of language(s) or its constituent elements. There are two principal fields of study within the geography of language: 'geography of languages', which deals with the distribution through history and space of languages, and/or is concerned with 'the analysis of the distribution patterns and spatial structures of languages in contact. Geolinguistics being the study of the 'political, economic and cultural processes that affect the status and distribution of languages or in other words 'the study of languages and dialects in contact and in conflict with various societal, economic, ideological, political and other contemporary trends with regard to a particular geographic location and on a planetary scale'. Linguistic geography can also refer to studies of how people talk about the landscape. For example, toponymy is the study of place names. Landscape ethnoecology, also known as ethnophysiography, is the study of landscape ontologies and how they are expressed in language.

Q. Animal Communication & 'Language'

Earth's earliest organisms evolved primitive mechanisms of exchange capable of informing of species, gender and intent. The medium used was chemo communication. It was a complex method of communication. Continuous need

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over millions of years to contact another of the same evolving species in order to procreate necessitated ever more complex methods of communication.

Out of this evolutionary process 'language' in its broadest sense was born. Each type of language used in nature differs. The deeper one probes, the more one discovers each species' communicative ability distinguished by ever more elaborate definitions of the concept 'language'. In its simplest definition, language signifies 'medium of information exchange'. This definition allows the concept of language to encompass facial expressions, gestures, postures, whistles, hand signs, writing, mathematical language, programming (or computer) language and so forth. The definition also accommodates the ants' chemical 'language' and the honey-bees' 'dance language' (we now understand that both insects simultaneously use additional modes of communicative expressions, too).

Q. Bioacoustic Exchanges of Information

The definition further recognizes the many bioacoustic exchanges of information (the sound emissions of life forms) that occur in frequencies beyond human hearing. For example, an average 15-year-old human can hear only about ten octaves at the loudness and closeness of normal conversation – that is, between 30 and 18,000 hertz (cycles per second). Birds, frogs, toads and dogs all vocalize within this range.