

QUESTION BANK / LINGUISTICS 2023

Q1: DEFINE language in your OWN words?

Q2: WHAT ARE THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN HUMAN AND ANIMAL LANGUAGES?

Q3: WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF USING SOUND SIGNALS?

Q4: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SYNCHRONIC AND DIACHRONIC LINGUISTICS?

Q5: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LINGUISTICS AND TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR?

Q6: IS LINGUISTICS A SCIENCE? WHAT CRITERIA IS YOUR ANSWER BASED ON? WHAT TYPE OF SCIENCE(S) IS LINGUISTICS AND WHY?

**Q7: EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CORE AND NON-CORE PROPERTIES OF LANGUAGE? WITH ONE
E**

XAMPLE

Q8: What is meant by ARBITRARINESS? Provide ONE EXAMPLE

**Q9: WHAT IS AN ONOMATOPOEIC WORD? DEFINE AND GIVE AT LEAST THREE EXAMPLES IN ANY
LANGUAGE YOU KNOW.**

**Q10: HUMAN LANGUAGE IS CULTURALLY TRANSMITTED WHILE ANIMAL LANGUAGE IS GENETICALLY
INBUILT. EXPLAIN THIS STATEMENT.**

Q11: Explain Duality in brief through an example in any language you know.

Q12: What are the non-core properties on language?

Q13: What is meant by displacement? Is it core or non-core property? Explain with example

Q14: ' There is no room for creativity in animal communication systems '.Discuss

Q15: Define patterning? Is it a core or non-core property of language? Why?

Q16: Do all languages have an internal invisible structure? Explain and relate it to properties of language?

Q17: How does Jean Aitcheson define language? State your stance whether you agree or disagree with the main key words in her definition.

Q18: Who is Charles Hockett ? What is he known for in linguistics? What for?

Q19: What are the main theories of the origin of language? Explain one of them.

Q20: With which theory of the origin of language do you agree more? Why?

Q21: What is the role of language? What is language used for?

Q22: What are the primary functions of language? Explain them in brief

Q23: What is meant by secondary functions of language? Provide one example for each one.

Q24: Do you believe that human shape has changed over time? Argue for or against with evidence

Q25: Language can be used for transactional and interactional functions. Discuss

Q26: Linguistic interests vary from century to century.Explain this statement

Q27: Why 1786 is considered to be the birthdate of linguistics

Q28: Who is considered the father of modern linguistics ? why he is called so?

Q29: What was the main contribution of Young Grammarians?Provide one example.

Q30: Who is Ferdninad de Saussure ?What is his main contribution to linguistics?

Q31:Define discovery procedures?Who proposed it?why?

Q32:What distinctions you can draw between: (Answer Five)

1-Synchronic versus diachronic linguistics

2-Traditional grammar versus linguistics

3-Animal versus human language

4-Patterning versus structure dependence

5-Transactional versus interactional function of language

Q33:Define the following in brief: (Answer five)

1-Design features

2-Discovery procedures

3-Language (Jean Aitcheson)

4-Descriptive linguistics

5-Displacement

6-Arbitrariness

Q34: Who is Leonard Bloomfield?What are his main contributions to linguistics?

Q35:Who is Noam Chomsky ? What is his main contribution to linguistics?

Q36: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or phrase:

1-A linguist is a person who.....

2-Linguistics is study of

3-Young Grammarians claimed that is regular.

4-Ferdinand de Saussure believed that all language items are.....

5-Followers of the Divine source theory of the origin of language believe that language is

6-Transactional function of language includes ,and.....

7-The use of sound signals is useful because it can be , , and.....

8-Linguistics is an empirical science because it is and

9- To Aitcheson , language is system which to be programmed to develop in

10-Arbirariness is a property of language because it is inlanguage.

Q37: Match the items in Column A with the ones in B.(there are extra items)

	A		B
1	19 th century linguistics	A	A person who knows many languages
2	Young Grammarins believe	B	Studies language development over a number of years
3	Linguistics is a social science because	C	the father of modern linguistics
4	Ferdinand de Saussure	D	Deals with human behavior in social interaction
5	Diachronic linguistics	E	Language change is regular
		F	Focuses on language change

Q38:Language is usually compared to a game.Why ? How is the comparison done?

Q39:When we want to study any language , where shall we begin?Why?

Q40: Explain why do people want to study language.

Q41: Define the following in brief:

Semantics

Semantist

Total synonyms

Descriptive meaning

Inclusion

Q42: Why do we need to study language?

Q43: When we want to talk about word meaning, what should we take into consideration?

Q44: Each language cuts up the world in a different way. Explain and provide examples

Q45: Lexical items in any language have different types of relations with each other. Explain two of these relations with examples.

Q46: What is synonym ? mention its types ?define each type and provide two examples for each type in any language you know

Q47: Define the concept of 'oppositeness' in language? Provide at least three examples and explain them in brief.

Q48: What is meant by 'inclusion'? Explain with one example

Q49: "A sentence could be syntactically correct but semantically unacceptable". Explain this with an example.

Q50: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or phrases:

1-Semantics is the study of in

2-The person who is an expert in semantics is called

3-Descriptive meaning refers to found in

4- One of the reasons for studying meaning is to recognize sentences.

5-Partial synonyms are two words that can be in situations.
