

2012

(2nd Semester)

ENGLISH

SECOND PAPER

(History of English Language and Phonetics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

Answer any five questions

1. Examine the chief theories of the origin of language as described by F. T. Wood.
2. What are some of the aspects that contribute to the change in the meaning of words in English?
3. Discuss the French influence on the English vocabulary.
4. How does the radio influence the English language?

5. What is a diphthong? How is it different from a vowel?

6. Transcribe the following words :

- (a) Mother
- (b) Honour
- (c) Chivalry
- (d) Name
- (e) Measure
- (f) Thoughtful
- (g) Chaos
- (h) Heather
- (i) Yacht
- (j) Subtle

7. How are the English consonants classified according to the place of articulation?

8. Classify, by giving examples, the English consonants according to their manner of articulation.

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(PART : A — OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***SECTION—A**

(Marks : 10)

Answer **all** questions

1. Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct alternative in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

(a) A word, which is formed in imitation of the sound it makes, is called

- (i) acronym ()
- (ii) metaphor ()
- (iii) onomatopoeia ()
- (iv) nonce word ()

- (b) Certain phrases when carelessly pronounced give out a distorted sound. As a result, a combination quite new is formed. This is known as

- (i) syncopation ()
- (ii) metanalysis ()
- (iii) telescoping ()
- (iv) portmanteau words ()

- (c) The 'maker of English' is

- (i) Tyndale ()
- (ii) Shakespeare ()
- (iii) Chaucer ()
- (iv) Milton ()

- (d) The authorized version of the *Bible* was made by the direction of

- (i) King James I ()
- (ii) King James II ()
- (iii) Charles I ()
- (iv) Henry VIII ()

(3)

(e) The word "conduct" (stress on the first syllable) is a

(i) noun ()

(ii) verb ()

(iii) adjective ()

(iv) adverb ()

(f) The word 're'cord' (stress on the second syllable) is a

(i) noun ()

(ii) verb ()

(iii) adjective ()

(iv) adverb ()

(g) A tetrasyllabic word has

(i) two ()

(ii) three ()

(iii) four ()

(iv) five ()

units of pronunciation

(4)

(h) When a new meaning given to an old word, with the old meaning remaining intact, it is called

(i) specialization ()

(ii) generalization ()

(iii) extension ()

(iv) association of ideas ()

(i) Vibration takes place at the

(i) vocal cords ()

(ii) trachea ()

(iii) glottis ()

(j) Consonants articulated, when the narrowing is between the lower lip and the upper teeth, are classified as

(i) dental ()

(ii) bilabial ()

(iii) labiodental ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

2. Answer the following questions in not more than *five* sentences each (any *five*) : $3 \times 5 = 15$

(a) What is 'i' mutation? Give example.

(6)

- (b) What is a syllable? Give two examples of trisyllabic and pentasyllabic words.

(7)

(c) How will you differentiate between voiced and voiceless consonants?

(8)

(d) Briefly explain the importance of word stress in English.

(e) What are consonant clusters?

(f) What are passive and active articulators?

- (g) Explain the change of meaning through the process of generalization.
