

bi'li:v ðæt god ɪz ɪn hɪz 'hevn ænd ɔ:l ɪz raɪt wɪð ðə
wɜ:ld, wi: kæn bi: 'hæpi. ɪf wi: ɑ: fɔ:st
tu: ɪn'vɒlv ɪn ə 'mætə wɪʃ wi: dəʊnt laɪk, wi:
prɪ'tend 'ɪgnərəns ænd ðæt wɪl 'faɪnəli tʃɪn
'ɪntu: blɪs fɔ:r ʌs.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2023.

Third Semester

English – Core

ASPECTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE – I

(For those who joined in July 2021-2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following is not an aspect of language?
 - (a) Sounds
 - (b) Words
 - (c) Emojis
 - (d) Grammar



2. What is the relationship between language and culture?
- (a) Language is an essential aspect of culture and reflects the values, beliefs and traditions of a particular group of people
 - (b) Language has no relation to culture
 - (c) Culture is a type of language
 - (d) Language and culture are unrelated concepts
3. What is the difference between langue and parole in Saussurean theory?
- (a) Langue refers to the individual use of language, while parole refers to the abstract system of language
 - (b) Langue refers to the abstract system of language, while parole refers to the individual use of language
 - (c) Langue refers to spoken language, while parole refers to written language
 - (d) Langue and parole are interchangeable terms in Saussurean theory
4. Which of the following is an example of a syntagmatic relationship in language?
- (a) The word "cat" is associated with the concept of a small furry animal
 - (b) The words "cat" and "dog" are both nouns
 - (c) The word "cat" can be combined with the word "food" to form the phrase "cat food"
 - (d) The word "cat" has a similar sound to the word "hat".

Page 2

Code No. : 5235

5. What is the study of word structure called?
- (a) Phonology
 - (b) Morphology
 - (c) Syntax
 - (d) Semantics
6. Which level of language analysis deals with the relationship between words in a sentence?
- (a) Phonological
 - (b) Morphological
 - (c) Syntactic
 - (d) Semantic
7. What is the difference between a fricative and an affricate?
- (a) Fricatives are consonants produced by completely stopping airflow, while affricates are consonants produced by partially stopping airflow
 - (b) Fricatives are consonants produced by partially stopping airflow, while affricates are consonants produced by completely stopping airflow
 - (c) Fricatives and affricates are the same things
 - (d) None of the above

Page 3

Code No. : 5235



8. Which of the following is a nasal sound?
 (a) /m/ (b) /s/
 (c) /f/ (d) /h/
9. What is the correct phonetic transcription for the word "quick"?
 (a) /kwɪk/ (b) /kwɪ:k/
 (c) /kwɪs/ (d) /kwaɪk/
10. Choose the accurate phonetic transcription for the word 'bureaucracy.'
 (a) /bjʊə'roʊkrəsi/ (b) /bʊrə'kræsi/
 (c) /bjʊ:'roʊkrəsi/ (d) /bə'roʊkrəsi/

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Discuss the role of language in reflecting one's cultural and ethnic background, social class and level of education.
- Or
- (b) Identify the role of innate abilities and socialisation in the process of language acquisition.

Page 4 Code No. : 5235

12. (a) Explain the Saussurean dichotomy of 'signifiers' and 'signified' and discuss its significance in the study of language.

Or

- (b) Analyse the difference between synchronic and diachronic approaches to the study of language and discuss the advantages and limitations of each.
13. (a) Discuss the importance of morphology in understanding the structure and meaning of words, using examples from different languages.

Or

- (b) Examine the impact of cultural and social factors on the use of language at the phonological, morphological and syntactic levels.
14. (a) Explain the relationship between articulatory phonetics and the study of phonological features such as manner, place and voicing.

Or

- (b) Discuss 'syllable' with its kinds and examples.
15. (a) Transcribe the following passage:

A sound mind in a Sound body

The mind and the body act on each other. If we are worried or grief-stricken, our body becomes weak, Worrying may cause

Page 5 Code No. : 5235



headaches and other physical ailments. Conversely, if we are ill, we will become worried. A man suffering from indigestion may get angry and cause a lot of unhappiness to the people around him. Physical health is essential for happiness. If the body is strong and healthy the mind will also be healthy. We will then be cheerful and will be able to work with confidence. It is therefore our duty to keep ourselves physically fit by taking regular exercises.

Or

- (b) Transcribe the following passage in English:

ig 'za:mpl iz 'betə ðæn 'pri:sept

it iz 'i:zi tu: giv əd'vais tu: 'ʌðəz. bət it iz 'difikəlt tu: 'præktis it. kən 'sɪdə ði ig'za:mpl ov ə teacher hu: əd'vaɪzɪz hɪz 'stju:dənts tu: bi: 'tru:θfʊl. ɪf ðə 'ti:tʃər iz nɒt 'tru:θfʊl ɪn hɪz əʊn laɪf, hɪz əd'vais hæz nəʊ 'vælju:. ðə 'stju:dənts wɪl faɪnd aʊt ðæt ðə 'ti:tʃər iz ʌn'tru: θfʊl ænd 'ri:dʒekt hɪz əd'vais. ɪf ðə 'ti:tʃər iz 'tru:θfʊl ɪn 'evrəθɪŋ hi: dʌz, hɪz 'tru:θfʊlnəs wɪl bi: ig'za:mpl tu: hɪz 'stju:dənts. hɪz ig'za:mpl wɪl bi: mɔ: ɪpəʊfʊl ðæn hɪz əd'vais ('pri:sept). ɪf ə 'sməʊkər əd'vaɪzɪz hɪz 'tʃɪldrən nɒt tu: sməʊk, ðə 'tʃɪldrən wɪl nɒt 'lɪsn tu: hɪz əd'vais. ðə 'fə ðə mʌst fə:st set ən ig 'za:mpl, ænd ðen hɪz əd'vais wɪl bi: lɪsnd tu:.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Examine the ways in which language use can reflect and reinforce social hierarchies and the role of language in promoting or challenging social inequality.

Or

- (b) Analyse the role of dialects and accents in reflecting regional and cultural differences in language.

17. (a) Discuss the ways in which language reflects and reinforces social hierarchies and how language as a system of communication helps to understand and challenge these hierarchies?

Or

- (b) What are some potential implications of Saussurean dichotomies for language teaching and language learning? How might an understanding of these concepts help language learners better grasp the underlying structures and systems of their target language?



18. (a) Explain the linguistic features of spoken versus written language and the implications for language analysis and teaching.

Or

- (b) Discuss the impact of technology on language use and communication and the challenges it poses for language analysis and teaching.
19. (a) Illustrate the differences between consonants and vowels in terms of their articulation and production.

Or

- (b) Criticise the importance of syllable structure in the analysis of speech sounds in articulatory phonetics.
20. (a) Transcribe the following passage:

Laughter is the best medicine

For a healthy body a healthy mind is also necessary. To keep the mind healthy, we should be happy too. A man laughs when he is happy. Conversely, laughter makes him happy. The mind and the body act on each

other. Happiness is conducive to health. Thus, laughter helps a man to remain healthy. A sick man can recover his health quickly if he is cheerful. Thus, laughter is more effective than medicines in restoring a person's health. That is why we say that laughter is the best medicine.

Or

- (b) Transcribe the following passage in English:

ðeər a:r ə'keɪʒənz wen 'nɒlɪdʒ meɪ kɔ:z ʌn'hæpɪnəs.
ɪf ə mæn nəʊz ðæt hɪz 'ɪlnɪs ɪz 'sɪəriəs
ænd ðæt ɪt meɪ kɔ:z dɛθ, hɪ: meɪ brɪ'kʌm ʌn'hæpi.
ɪf hɪ: dʌz nɒt nəʊ ðæt hɪ: ɪz ɪl, hɪ: wɪl
bi: 'hæpi. ɪf hɪ: nəʊz ðæt hɪ: ɪz ɪl, hɪ: kæn bi:
'hæpi ɪf hɪ: brɪ'li:vz ðæt hɪz 'ɪlnɪs ɪz ɒv ə
'mænə 'neɪʃər ænd ðæt ðə 'dɒktəz kæn kjʊə hɪm
'veri 'i:zɪli. ðɪs ɪz ə keɪs weər 'ɪgnərəns ɪz
blɪs. 'sɪmɪləli, ɪf wi: a:r 'ɪgnərənt ɒv ðə
'kɒmplɪkətɪd 'prɒbləmz ɒv ðə 'mɒdən wɜ:ld, ænd

