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(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

ENGLISH

SECOND PAPER

(History of English Language and Phonetics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Old English or the Anglo-Saxon period extended from the year

- (a) 600 to 1100 ()
- (b) 1100 to 1500 ()
- (c) 1500 to 1900 ()

2. A very frequent means by which a change of meaning occurs in a word is by the process called

- (a) polarisation ()
- (b) specialisation ()
- (c) generalisation ()

3. Primitive Germanic split into which of the following three important branches?

- (a) Gothic, Scandinavian and Danish ()
- (b) Gothic, Scandinavian and Icelandic ()
- (c) Gothic, Scandinavian and West Germanic ()

4. Before the term 'slang' came to general use, such type of language was called

- (a) Jargon ()
- (b) Hackney ()
- (c) Cant ()

5. The process of combining two words into one with a loss of a syllable is called

- (a) telescoping ()
- (b) contraction ()
- (c) portmanteau formation ()

6. The soft palate is also called

- (a) velum ()
- (b) glottis ()
- (c) alveolum ()

7. The phonemic transcriptions of *speed*, *book* and *bad* are

- (a) /spi:d/ /bøk/ /bed/ ()
- (b) /spi:d/ /bʊk/ /bæd/ ()
- (c) /spi:d/ /buk/ /bed/ ()

8. A syllable that ends in a consonant is called

- (a) a closed syllable ()
- (b) an open syllable ()
- (c) a syllable ()

9. The words *record* and *rebel* as noun (N) and verb (V) are each stress marked

(a) 'rekɔ:d (N) r i'k ɔ:d (V) 'rebɪ (N) r i'bel (V) ()

(b) 'rɪkɔ:d (N) re'kɔ:d (V) 'rebɪ (N) rɪ'bel (V) ()

(c) 'rekɔ:d (N) rɪ'kɔ:d (V) 'rɪbɪ (N) rɪ'bel (V) ()

10. Consonants articulated, when the narrowing is between the lower lip and the upper teeth, are classified as

(a) dental ()

(b) bilabial ()

(c) labiodental ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences :

3×5=15

1. Give a brief account of the grammatical changes in the English language during the Middle English period.

OR

What are surnames? When were surnames first adopted by Englishmen?

2. What is euphemism? Give examples.

OR

What are loan words? How have they come into English language?

3. What are articulators? Name the kinds of articulators.

OR

What are the functions of articulators?

4. Give three term labels for the following consonants :

/p/ /d/ /m/ /n/ /k/

OR

Define with examples the nature of the syllable.

5. Transcribe the following words :

- (a) books
- (b) class
- (c) sing
- (d) water
- (e) English
- (f) lazy

OR

Put stress marks on the following words :

- (a) shopkeeper
- (b) confirmation
- (c) open-ended
- (d) defective
- (e) fruitcake
- (f) frequent

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Questions are of equal value

Answer the following questions :

1. Examine the theories of the origin of language as described by F. T. Wood.

OR

Describe the different factors that shaped the development of the English language before 1500.

2. Analyse the differences between British and American English with reference to vocabulary and pronunciation.

OR

What are idioms? Discuss its various types found in the English language.

3. Write a note on articulation described by place, with examples.

OR

Describe the type of obstruction caused by the narrowing or closure of the articulators.

4. What is the difference between a pure vowel and a diphthong? Give examples.

OR

Discuss with examples the difference between clusters and syllables.

5. What is phonetic transcription? Differentiate between phonetic transcription and phonemic transcription.

OR

What are the functions of word stress in English?