

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS 1 (ITL1)

November 2023

End semester exams.

Total marks: 100. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Isolate the morphemes in the following sentences from Luiseno and state their meanings:

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) noo wukalaq | 'I am walking' |
| (2) noo paa?iq | 'I am drinking' |
| (3) temet caami paa?ivicunin | 'The sun will make us want to drink' |
| (4) noo poy wukalavicuniq | 'I am making him want to walk' |
| (5) noo paa?in | 'I will drink' |
| (6) noo paa?ivicuq | 'I want to drink' |
| (7) temet poywukalavicuniq | 'The sun is making him want to walk' |

2. Isolate the morphemes in the Tamil verbs below and state their meanings.
Comment on the nature of the verbal affixes.

Note: 'T' and 'N' stand for retroflex consonants.

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) varalaam | 'may come' |
| (2) muTiyaatu | '(is) not possible' |
| (3) eTukkalaam | 'may take' |
| (4) ceyyamaaTT | 'will not do' |
| (5) varakuuTaatu | 'should not come' |
| (6) pookalaam | 'may go' |
| (7) muTiyaalaam | 'may be possible' |
| (8) paakkamuTiyaatu | 'cannot see' |
| (9) pookakuuTaatu | 'should not go' |
| (10) pookamaTTa | 'will not go' |
| (11) ceyyaveeNTam | 'ought not do' |
| (12) paTimuTiyum | 'can study' |
| (13) pookaNum | 'must go' |

3. Both passive and active (that is non-passive) sentences are included in the data below. On the basis of this data, describe the formation of passive sentences in Swahili.

- (1) mtoto alivunja kikombe
'The child broke the cup'
- (2) kikombe kilivunjwa na mtoto
'The cup was broken by the child'
- (3) barua ilisomwana mwalimu
'The letter was read by the teacher'
- (4) baba alipiga motto
'The father beat the child'
- (5) mwalimu alisoma barua
'The teacher read the letter'
- (6) mtoto alipigwa na baba
'The child was beaten by the father'

4. Comment on the following statements:

- a) The standard language is more grammatical than a dialect.
- b) Sanskrit is the mother of ALL Indian languages.
- c) 'Script' is an essential component of a language.

5. What is the difference between 'inflection' and 'derivation'? Is there an order in which these processes can occur? If so, what could be the possible reasons for it?

6. What is the function of a Relative Clause? Discuss with examples two kinds of relative clauses.

7. (i) Draw PSG and Dependency trees for the following sentences:

- a) India played the semi-final match at Wankhede Stadium in November.

b) Ramu calti hui gaaDi se utarte hue gir gaya.

c) November mein hue chunaav ka parinaam December mein ayegaa.

(ii) What do the two kinds of trees indicate about the nature of theoretical approaches to syntax?

8. (i) Show how English and Indian languages generally form mirror images at different levels of syntax.

(ii) Are there any exceptions to this pattern? Support your answer with examples.

9. Discuss the parallels between the concepts of phone/phoneme/allomorph and morph/morpheme/allomorph. Substantiate your answer with examples (preferably from any Indian language)

10. Examine the Sindhi data below and answer the following questions:

	Sindhi	Gloss		Sindhi	Gloss
1.	[pənu]	leaf	7.	[təru]	bottom
2.	[vəd̪ʒu]	opportunity	8.	[kʰəto]	sour
3.	[ʃeki]	suspicious	9.	[bəd̪ʒu]	run
4.	[gədo]	dull	10.	[bənu]	forest
5.	[dəru]	door	11.	[bətʃu]	be safe
6.	[pʰənu]	snake hood	12.	[d̪ʒəd̪ʒu]	judge

1. (5 points) Identify the phonemes in the given data and provide support for your answer.

2. (5 points) How does the phonology of Sindhi voiceless stops compare to that of English?