1. The past tense in French is expressed by the use of an 'auxiliary' verb plus the past participle of the main verb. French intransitive verbs can be divided into two classes with respect to past tense formation. On the basis of the sentences below, determine the character of this classification and any semantic correlation the classification may have.

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(10) Il est descend 'He came sown'

 Indicate the syntactic (subject/object) roles, theta roles, and karakas for each Argument (words in bold letters) in the following sentences:
 For example, in the sentence 'She ate the pizza',
 She is the Subject AGENT and Karta

She is the Subject, AGENT and Karta.

Pizza is the Object, PATIENT and Karma.

- 1. Kumar closed the door
- 2. The door closed
- 3. The door was closed by Kumar
- 4. Close the door
- 5. He made his son write the letter.
- 6. Dhoni hit the ball to the second tier with his mongoose bat
- 7. The ball bounced off very fast from the mongoose bat
- 3. Write two sets of recipes for making an omelet (or tea, or noodles) one for a robot, and another one for your roommate. Account for the differences in the two sets.
- **4.** Discuss how Spatial Deixis may vary across languages on the basis of geographical/topographical factors.
- 5. a) What do you understand by Cooperative Principles? Discuss with special reference to Gricean Maxims.
- b) What is conversational implicature? Illustrate with examples from your language.
- 6. What is FTA? What are the Lexical and Syntactic devices in your language to mitigate the impact of FTA?
- 7. a) Discuss the nature of cohesive relationships in Discourse. Why is it sometimes possible to have cohesion in a text even without the explicit presence of a discourse connector?
- b) Discuss the role of conjunctive participles as discourse connectors in Indian languages.
- 8. What do you understand by Speech Act as proposed by Austin? What makes a Speech Act to 'misfire' or be 'infelicitous'?