- 5.what is register?
- Variety of language according to profession or In Linguistic a register is a Variety of language used for a particular purpose.

6.What is pidgin and Creole?

- A mixture of more than one language is called pidgin. When a pidgin become mother tongue of a community is called Creole.
- 7.Define Idiolect, Sociolect and Dialect?
- Idiolect: Variety of language according to an individual. Dialect variety of language according to area, and sociolect variety of language according to social class.
- Define Synonym and antonym?
- Words having similar Meaning. mama baba etc. And Words having opposite meaning Antonym. Good bad etc.
- Define Homophone and Homograph?
- Words having same voice but different meaning. Reign and Rain. Homograph words having same written form but different mean Tear tea.

- 10.Define Course?
- In linguistics, discourse refers to a unit of language longer than a single sentence. More broadly, discourse is the use of spoken or written language in a social context.
- What is Morphology?
- Morphology is the Branch of Linguistics that studies the Structure of words. Morphology deals with the syntax of complex words.

· What is Morpheme and Homomorphs?

- The smallest sign in a language (the smallest form with specific meaning) and Homomorphs "Morphemes with the same form but different meanings for example worker and teacher.
- What is IPA? (international Phonetics Association).
- The most widely used system for representing the sounds of any language. (international Phonetics Association).
- 12.What is Syllable?
- a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word; for example, there are two syllables in water and three in inferno.

- What is Feminist stylistics?
- Feminist stylistics can be defined as the sub-branch of stylistics which aims to
  account for the way in which gender concerns are linguistically encoded in texts,
  and which attempts to do so by employing some of the frameworks and models
  pertaining in the stylistics tool-kit.
- What is arbitrariness in linguistics?
- In linguistics, arbitrariness is the absence of any natural or necessary connection between a word's meaning and its sound or form. ... Although there are some words that exhibit an apparent connection between sound and sense (see sound symbolism), such words are comparatively rare.
- · What is Bound and Free morpheme?
- Bound and unbound morphemes. In morphology, a bound morpheme is a morpheme that appears only as part of a larger word; a free morpheme or unbound morpheme is one that can stand alone or can appear with other lexemes.
   A bound morpheme is also known as a bound form, and similarly a free morpheme is a free form.

- What is Displacement in study of Language?
- In linguistics, displacement is the capability of language to communicate about things that are not immediately present (spatially or temporally); i.e., things that are either not here or are not here now.
- What is the Difference b/w Connotation and Denotation?
- Connotation and Denotation are two principal methods of describing the meanings of, words.
  Connotation refers to the wide array of positive and negative associations that most words
  naturally carry with them, whereas denotation is the precise, literal definition of a word that might
  be found in a dictionary.
- Define homograph?
- a word of the same written form as another but of different meaningand usually origin, whether pronounced the same way or not, as bear! "to carry; support" and bear ""animal" or lead ""to conduct t" and lead "metal.".
- What is IC analysis ?
- In linguistics, immediate constituent analysis or IC analysis is a method of sentence analysis that was first mentioned by Leonard Bloomfield and developed further by Rulon Wells

### Multilingvalism?

- Multilingualism is the use of two or more languages, either by an individual speaker or by a community of speakers. It is believed that multilingual speakers outnumber monolingual speakers in the world's population.
- what is Diphthong?
- a sound formed by the combination of two vowels in a single syllable, in which the sound begins as one vowel
  and moves towards another (as in coin, loud, and side).

What is Applied linguistics?

- the branch of linguistics concerned with practical applications of language studies, for example language teaching, translation, and speech therapy.
- What is an infix?
- An infix is an affix that is inserted within a root, or stem.
- Define generative grammar?
- a description in the form of a set of rules for producing the grammatical sentences of a language
- What are Minimal Pairs?
- In phonology, minimal pairs are pairs of words or phrases in a particular language that differ in only one
  phonological element, such as a phoneme, tone me or chroneme, and have distinct meanings. They are used
  to demonstrate that two phones constitute two separate phonemes in the language.

### What is Language Lateralization?

- Language is defined as a method of human communication through organized words, either spoken or written. Lateralization is referred to as the localization of functions in the brain, commonly attributed to its left hemisphere and right hemisphere.
- What is derivational morpheme ?
- In morphology, a derivational morpheme is an affix that's added to a word to create a new word
  or a new form of a word. Compare with inflectional morpheme. Derivational morphemes can
  change the grammatical category (or part of speech) of a word.
- Define inflectional morpheme ?
- in English morphology, an inflectional morpheme is a suffix that's added to a word to assign a
  particular grammatical property to that word. Compare with derivational morpheme. Inflectional
  morphemes serve as grammatical markers that indicate tense, number, possession, or comparison.
- What is Code-mixing and code-switching?
- Code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Some scholars use the terms "code-mixing" and "code-switching" interchangeably, especially in studies of syntax, morphology, and other formal aspects of language.

Your Gode

- What is isogloss?
- A line on a map marking an area having a distinct linguistics texture. Or it is an Area That separates Language community from other language communities.
- 2.what are felicity conditions?
- It means a sentence must not only be grammatical to be correctly performed it must also be felicitous
- 3.Difference between sense and Reference?
- Reference is a part of meaning, assume that there are three trees in a field, each tree has unique reference, and sense is the more interesting part of meaning, sense refers to how we seen an object.
- 4.what is the difference between Semantics and Pragmatics?
- Semantics deals with the study of meaning of word without the context, whereas
  Pragmatics understands the language of meaning but keeping the context in mind.

- Morphology (Morphology is the Branch of Linguistics that studies the Structure of words. Morphology deals with the syntax of complex words)
- Phonology (Phonology is the study of how sounds are organized and used in natural languages)
- Phonetics (the study and classification of speech sounds)
- Describe Difference Between Phonetics and phonology?
- phonetics is the production and perception of speech sounds in any language and
  it deals with "phone". Phonology on the other hand is the interpretation of speech
  sounds in a particular language and it deals with phoneme: the smallest unit of
  sound. In short Phonetics deals with sounds. Phonology deals with phonemes.
- What is Psycholinguistics?
- Psycholinguistics or psychology of language is the study of the psychological and neurobiological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, and understand language

### What is the stylistic?

 Stylistics is the study of linguistic style, whereas (theoretical) Linguistics is the study of linguistic form. The term 'style' is used in linguistics to describe the choices which language makes available to a user, above and beyond the choices necessary for the simple expression of a meaning.

### What is Orthography?

 Orthography is the practice or study of correct spelling according to established usage. In a broader sense, orthography can refer to the study of letters and how they are used to express sounds and form words. Adjective: orthographic or orthographical.

### What is Bilingualism?

 Bilingualism is commonly defined as the use of at least two languages by an individual.

### What is Linguistics?

- the scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics. Specific branches of linguistics include sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics.
- What is Branches of linguistics?
- Main Branches of linguistics, Phonetics, Phonology, morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics.
- Name levels of Linguistics?
- Overview: the main levels of linguistic description
- · Discourse (a discourse is the use of spoken or written language in a social context.
- Pragmatics (study of meaning in context)
- Semantics (the study of the meanings of words and phrases in language)
- Syntax (study of sentence. Grammatical study of words is also known as Syntax)

- Define Homonymy?
- Homonymy is the relation between words with identical forms but different meanings—
  that is, the condition of being homonyms. A stock example is the word bank as it appears
  in "river bank" and "savings bank."
- What is Language acquisition? (Sargodha Board 2013)
- Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language, as well as to produce and use words and sentences to communicate. Language acquisition is one of the quintessential human traits, because non-humans do not communicate by using language.
- What is Language Aptitude?
- Language aptitude refers to the potential that a person has for learning languages. This
  potential is often evaluated using formal aptitude tests, which predict the degree of
  success the candidate will have with a new language.
- What is Linguistic competence?
- Linguistic competence is the system of linguistic knowledge possessed by native speakers
  of a language, It is distinguished from linguistic performance, which is the way a language
  system is used in communication.

### What is Six Properties of language?

- The six unique properties of language are as follows:
- Displacement
- Productivity or Creativeness
- Discreteness
- Arbitrariness
- Duality
- Cultural transmission.

### What is language?

- a system of communication used by a particular country or community is called language.
- 4.what are the Functions of Human language?
- According to Halliday human language has three functions:

  - 1. Communication: language is here to allow people to communicate. We use language to express our thoughts.
    2. The Ideational function: it allows human to give and represent the word around then in good manner.
    3. The interpersonal function: it allows people to communicate wand establish social relations. And these are some of its sub-functional.
  - 4. The informative function: to share information and knowledge
  - 5.Directive function:
  - The expressive/emotive function:

The phatic function

Yasir Godn

### Define Stress?

- In linguistics, stress is the relative emphasis that may be given to certain syllables in a
  word, or to certain words in a phrase or sentence. Stress is typically signaled by such
  properties as increased loudness and vowel length, full articulation of the vowel, and
  changes in pitch.
- What you know about Forensic linguistics?
- Forensic linguistics, legal linguistics, or language and the law, is the application
  of linguistic knowledge, methods and insights to the forensic context of law, language,
  crime investigation, frial, and judicial procedure. It is a branch of applied linguistics.
- What is the difference between diachronic and synchronic?
- Diachronic linguistics is the same thing as historical linguistics. Diachronic linguistics is the study of the changes in language over time. Synchronic linguistics is the study of the linguistic elements and usage of a language at a particular moment.
- Define hyponymy?
- the state or quality of being a hyponym, a term that denotes asubcategory of a more general class: A relationship of hyponymyexists between "dog" and "animal." OR
   Hyponymy shows the relationship between a generic term (hypernym) and a specific instance of it (hyponym).

### WHAT IS MAXIM OF QUALITY?

- Grice's Maxims, The maxim of quality, where one tries to be truthful, and does not give information that is false or that is not supported by evidence.
- What is maxim of quantity?
- The maxim of quantity, where one tries to be as informative as one possibly can, and gives as much information as is needed, and no more.
- What is characteristic of Human Language?
- language is a social tool. language must be learned. language has rules.
  Language identifies culture .Language is a means of communication.
  Language is a social phenomenon. Language is unique, creative, complex and modifiable. Language is arbitrary. By the arbitrariness of language, we mean: there is no inherent or logical relation or similarity between any given feature of language and its meaning.

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### 9. What is grammatical morpheme?

[N.U/2012]

Answer: A grammatical morpheme is a group of free morphemes. It is also called functional morphemes. It has a relatively less-specific meaning than a content morpheme. Grammatical morpheme consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns. For example, with, a, an, the, from, and, but, when, that, etc. Grammatical morphemes do not change frequently. Regarding the classification of morphemes, the morphologists found the classifications as lexical and grammatical to be artificial and inadequate. We almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a 'closed' class morphemes.

# hat is the difference between 'tone' and 'pitch'? [N.U/2014]

er: A 'tone' is a syllable which stands out because it initiates a contrast in pitch level or direction. That is, height of pitch or change of speech which is associated with the pronunciation of syllables or words, and which affects the meaning of the word is termed tone. There are five major types of tones in English language: climb, rise, fall, slump, level.

On the other hand, pitch in speech is related to the frequency of vibration of the vocal folds and to the musical notion of low and high-pitched notes. For example, if all syllables are said with low pitch except for one said with high pitch, then the high-pitched syllable will be heard as stressed and the others as unstressed.

### 15. Explain Signifier and Signified .

### -Answer:

According to Ferdinand Saussure, Linguistic signs are composed of two parts — the "signifier" or sound image, and the "signified" or concept.

Signifier: Signifier is one that signifies. It is a linguistic unit such as a series of speech sound, written symbols or gestures. It conveys meaning or concept. Signified is indicated by signifier.

Signified: Signified is the meaning or I expressed by a sign. Signified is the concept that the signifier stands for. A signifier is the sound pattern of a word and a signified is the concept or meaning of the word.

### \* Example of signifier and signified :

The word "Tree " is signifier of the real object "tree " and the concept of "tree " is the signified . Here the signifier of the concept "tree " is 't' 'r' 'e' . The meaning of the word is the signified .

The two — signifier and signified together constitute a sign .

#CloudSchoolPro,



### 14. Distinguish between phonetics and phonology.

Phonetics and phonology are two leading levels of linguistics. The major differences between them are given below:

### **Phonetics**

- Phonetics is the sub discipline of linguistics dealing with "the sounds of language".
- ii. It is the study of the sounds of human speech.
- Phonetics investigates the physical factors of speech sound.
- Phonetics includes production, transmission and perception of speech sounds or sign.

### Phonology

- Phonology is the study of how sounds and gestures shape in and across language.
- It is the abstract representation of speech units.
- Phonology studies the functional aspect of speech sound.
- Phonology includes substitutions, assimilation, stress, intonation etc.

### 13. Write a note on Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic relationships.

- The structure of a language can be segmented into two kinds of relationships – Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic.
  - Syntagmatic relation is horizontal relation in a sentence. For this relationship, words become words become a sentence because they are chained together. For example, 'We can come tomorrow 'is a sentence because here the word we is correlated with can, can with come and come with tomorrow. The relationship is that of pronoun + modal + main verb + temporal adverb. This relationship maintains certain order or rule. If the words are sorted randomly it will be incoherent.

pronoun + modal + main verb + temporal adverb => Horizontal relation

The paradigmatic relationships are vertical and choice relationships. For this reason, words can be substituted with on another. For example, 'Cow eats grass' can be replaced by 'Horse eats grass' – here cow is substituted by horse. Thus paradigmatic is the selection of words from the word group in the memory.

> Cow eats grass. Horse eats grass. Goat eats grass.

Vertical relation

# 12. How is age linked to second language acquisition (SLA)?

The issue of age was first introduced in the critical period hypothesis. This hypothesis states that there is a cut-off age at about 12, after which learners lose the ability to fully learn a language because memory doesn't work that sharp after this age. This strict version is rejected for second language acquisition. Many adult learners reach native native-like pronunciation and general fluency. Though adult learners show faster learning rate than children, but it is also a fact that adult learners rarely achieve the native-like fluency that children display easily. This has led to assumption that age is indirectly related to language learning.

Study guide, page 197

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# 11.Define triphthong.Mention five triphthongs with examples.

The most complex English sounds of the vowel type are the triphthong. A triphthong is a glide(slide) from one vowel to another and then to a third, all produced rapidly and without interruption. For example, a careful pronunciation of the word 'hour' begins with vowel quality similar to a:, goes on to a glide towards the back close rounded area (for which we use the symbol U) and then ends with a mid – central vowel a (schwa). We use the symbol [aua] to represent the way we pronounce 'hour', but this is not always an accurate representation of the pronunciation.

In English there are five triphthongs, these are given below in a table with some example words:

Triphthongs	Example		
eɪ ə (এই য়া)	As in layer, player.  As in liar, fire, tyre.  As in employer, soya.  As in power,hour,shower.		
ах ә (আই য়া)			
эх ə (অই য়া)			
au ə (আঊ য়া)			
əu ə (আউ য়া)	As in mower, lower.		

### 10.Define diphthong .Mention eight diphthongs in English language.

A diphthong is a sequence of two vowels or monophthongs where one glides (slip, slide) into the other. It is vowel + glide. More clearly, a diphthong is a long vowel sound. It consists of two vowels or monophthongs which one with a movement called glide. The most important thing to remember about diphthongs is that the first part (vowel) is much longer and stronger than the second part (glide). In English there are eight diphthongs. The diphthongs can be classified on the basis of ending. The eight diphthongs are given below with example words:

Diphthongs	Example Words		
/eɪ/ [এই]	Day,face,paid etc. Sky, kind, time etc.		
/aɪ/[আই]			
/ეɪ/ [অই]	Boy, toy, coy etc.		
/ɪə/ [ইয়া]	Beer, bread, fierce etc. Bear, scare, pair etc.		
/eə/ [এয়া]			
/৫৯/ [উও]	Tour, moored etc. Go, home, most etc.		
/əʊ/ [ওউ]			
/aʊ/ [আউ]	Cow, house, foul etc.		

### 9. What do you mean by voiced and voiceless sounds?

Voice or voicing is a term used in phonetics and phonology to characterize speech sounds(usually consonants). Speech sounds can be described as either voiceless or voiced according to the manner of articulation.

### Voiced sounds

When we produce some of the consonant sounds, our vocal cord vibrates. That produces a more vibrant and warmer kind of sound. These types of sounds are known as voiced. For example, /b/,/d/,/g/ are voiced consonants as b in rob, d in fed, and g in bag.

### Voiceless sounds

For another type of consonants, while producing sound, the vocal cord remains comparatively static, which make a much sharper tone. These are voiceless sounds. For example,/p/,/t/,/k/ are voiceless consonants. Example words are seep,seat,seek.

### 8. What are the differences between dialect and register?

The differences are:

### Dialect

- ✓ Dialect is a variety of language according to user.
- ✓ It may be related to any regional or social class.
- ✓ It shows who the user is.
- ✓ Dialect is a set of linguistic items to be used by people of particular area or class.
- ✓ For example, the language of Barisal, <u>Noakhali</u>, Sylhet,Chottogram are dialect.

### Register

- ✓ Register is a language variety according to use.
- It may be related to any particular occupational group or situation.
- ✓ It shows what the user of language is doing
- ✓ Register is a set of particular linguistic items to be used in a particular situation.
- ✓ For example, captains, singers, politicians ,judges use different words or technical terms or register only due to their different professions.

### 7. Transcribe the following words:

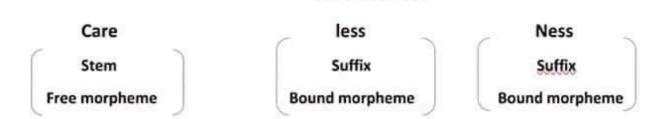
```
1.August = |p: gast|
2. Student = | stju:d(a)nt
3.University = |ju:ni'və:sıti|
4. Churches = | t[3:t[iz|
5.Transcription = |tran'skripf(a)n|
6.Routine = |ru: ti:n|
7.June = |\mathbf{d}_3\mathbf{u}:\mathbf{n}|
8. Kite = |kart|
9.Thing = |\theta_{in}|
10.\mathsf{Joy} = |\mathbf{d}_{331}|
12.Cheese = |t[i:z|
13.Thin = |\theta_{\rm III}|
14. Then = |ðen|
15.Fling = |flin|
16.Yak = |jæk|
```

- 6.Distinguish between free morphemes and bound morphemes.
  - Minimal meaningful morphological unit that can not be further divided is called morpheme. The study of investigating the "basic elements" in a language is morphology and these basic elements are known as morphemes. Morphemes are of two types.
    - (i) Free morphemes and
    - (ii) Bound morphemes

### Free Morphemes

The morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words are called free morphemes. When they used with bound morpheme attached, the basic word forms are technically known as stems. We can say the nouns, adgectives and verbs are free morphemes. Example:

Carelessness



Free morphemes are of two types:(i) Lexical morpheme (ii) Functional or grammatical morpheme.

#### **Bound Morphemes**

The morphemes that can not stand alone and are typically attached to another form are called bound morphemes. We can say that all the affixes (prefixes, infixes and suffixes) in English are bound morpheme. Example:



★Suffixes are of two types,(i) Derivational (ii) Inflectional

- 5. Show the differences between pidgins and creoles.
  - Differences between pidgins and creoles are as follows .

### **Pidgins**

- A pidgin is a language with no native speakers. It is no one's first language but it is a contact language.
- ii. It is not a mother tongue.
- iii. Pidgins have no native speaker.
- iv. Pidgins have limited range of uses.
- v. It develops for trading purposes.
- vi. It is the first step in the formation of a language.
- vii. It has no grammar structures.
- viii. It is just spoken.

### Creoles

- A creole is often defined as a pidgin that has become the first language of a new generation of speakers.
- ii. It is a mother tongue.
- iii. Creoles have native speaker.
- Creoles have a considerably expanded range of uses.
- v. It is what follows a pidgin.
- vi. It is a language used by a community.
- vii. It has grammar structures.
- viii. It is both spoken and written.

- 4. Differentiate between langue and parole.
  - ➤ A renowned linguist Ferdinand de Saussure has made up a sharp distinction between three important terms – (i) language (ii) langue and(iii) parole. He points out that language can be divided into two components – (i) langue and (ii) parole. Differences between langue and parole are as follows:

### Langue

- Langue is the actual language spoken like French, German or English.
- Without langue parole is impossible.
- III. Langue is collective, uniform and universal.
- IV. Langue is code.
- V. Langue is potential.
- VI. Langue is fixed.
- VII. Langue is slow moving.
- VIII. Example: Rules of chessboard.

### **Parole**

- Parole is the individual speech act.
- Langue is manifested in parole. The concrete instances of use of langue.
- III. Parole is individual, personal and improvised.
- IV. Parole is encoding of code.
- V. Parole is actual.
- VI. Parole is free.
- VII. Parole is ephemeral.
- VIII. Example: Individual moves in chessboard.

# Introduction to Linguistics Short Questions and Answers (Suggestions given by Fatima Tuz Johora # Apu)

### 1.In what sense language is arbitrary?

Language is arbitrary in the sense that there is no logical relationship between the words(sounds) of a language and the things they refer to(meaning, entity). More clearly saying, there is no reason why dogs are to be called dogs(not cats),girls are called girls. However, we can interchange the meanings of two words if we all agreed to do so, thus we have some synonymous words. The notion of arbitrariness implies that there is no logical relationship behind the words and their meanings. It may be noted that we have got different languages because of this arbitrariness. For example, in English we say" I like bear" whereas in Spanish we would say "Me gusta la cerveza". The translation from Spanish to English is "Bear is agreeable to me" which sounds strange in English.

### 2. What is language according to Ferdinand de Saussure?

People communicate in many ways – a look can kill, a tone of voice can indicate that the speaker means the opposite of what he or she is saying, a sign can tell a score like 6 or 4, a touch sometimes says more than a book can. However, by language we do not mean all of these modes. Language is that mode of communication which is unique to human beings. For Aristotle, language is speech. It is produced by human beings for exchanging their experiences, ideas and emotions. According to the French linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, "A language can be compared to a sheet of paper. Thought is one side of the sheet and sound the reverse side. It is impossible to take a pair of scissors and cut one side of the paper, so it is impossible to isolate sound from thought, or thought from sound".

#### 3. What are the differences between coherence and cohesion?

Coherence and cohesion are two terms that deal with how the sentences in a paragraph work together to form complete whole. The differences between them are as follows:

Coherence		Cohesion	
(i)	Coherence means the connection of ideas at the idea level.	(i)	Cohesion means the connection of ideas at the sentence level.
(ii)	A paragraph is coherent if it makes sense.	ii)	A paragraph is cohesive if its elements are linked together.
(iii)	Coherence is related to meanings and sequences of ideas.	iii)	Cohesion is related to the grammatical and lexical links that link one part of a paragraph to another.
(iv)	We can only assess the paragraph's coherence after having read the entire paragraph.	iv)	We can judge its cohesiveness as we move from sentence to sentence
(v)	Coherence is achieved through the effective grouping and arrangement of ideas in a logical order.	v)	Cohesion is achieved through the use of devices to link sentences together. N