

**THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD 500 007**



SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

POST-GRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

ASSIGNMENTS (2021-2022)

Assignment I

(This Assignment contains 03 printed pages.)

(Based on Blocks I & II)

- I. Describe in about 300 words how the traditional and the structural approaches to linguistics differ from each other.**
- II. Write short notes on the following in about 125 words each.**
 - a. Interchangeability – as a feature of human language
 - b. Specialisation – as a feature of human language
 - c. Cultural transmission – as a feature of human language
- III. Write one or two sentences each on the following to show their differences:**
 - a. Applied linguistics and Sociolinguistics
 - b. Phonetics and Phonology
 - c. Comparative and Descriptive linguistics
- IV. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the statements you consider false.**
 1. In a hypothetical language [lid] means ‘hear’ and [kid] means ‘smell’. This shows that the sounds [l] and [k] are in complementary distribution in this language.
 2. The following words from a hypothetical language show that [t] and [d] are in free variation.
 - a. [ten] “talk”
 - b. [dent] “improve”
 - c. [del] “listen”
 - d. [dint] “walk”

3. In a hypothetical language [s] occurs only when it is immediately preceded by a consonant, and [z] occurs in all other positions. Hence, in this language, the two sounds [s] and [z] are in contrastive distribution.

- V. **A. Consider the sounds [t] and [d] in the following data from a hypothetical language and determine whether they are allophones of the same phoneme, or represent two different phonemes. In other words, are they in complementary or contrastive distribution?**
- B. State the principle(s) on which your conclusion is based.**

- a. [trambo] “rain”
- b. [dnuku] “tree”
- c. [tres] “chain”
- d. [demi] “book”
- e. [tront] “flower”
- f. [mada] “paper”
- g. [trukai] “chalk”
- h. [pudli] “drop”

- VI. **Write short notes on the following in about 50 words each. Give examples to illustrate.**

- a. bound morpheme
- b. derivational suffix
- c. compound

- VII. **Identify the number of morphemes in each word. One has been done for you.**

- a. Were be + past + plural three morphemes
- b. Manly
- c. Men
- d. Managed
- e. Manmade
- f. Wanted
- g. Went
- h. Pens
- i. Data
- j. Different
- k. manually

- VIII. **Analyse the following data from a hypothetical language into morphemes. What are their meanings? (Hint: Divide the word into morphemes according to the given meaning). The meaning of one morpheme is given below. Give the remaining morphemes and their meanings.**

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| a. [ninarudi] | “I return” | ta = will |
| b. [unarudi] | “you return” | |
| c. [anarudi] | “he returns” | |
| d. [tutarudi] | “we will return” | |
| e. [mtarudi] | “you (pl.) will return” | |
| f. [watarudi] | “they will return” | |
| g. [ninaponda] | “I crush” | |
| h. [unatoka] | “you go” | |
| i. [anakubali] | “he agrees” | |
| j. [tutaibu] | “we will answer” | |
| k. [mtačukua] | “you (pl.) will carry” | |
| l. [watafika] | “they will arrive” | |

IX. Observe the following words and state what type(s) of process was/were used for their formation.

Please do not give the explanation. One has been done for you. Follow the pattern.

- a. **Chortle** **blend**
- b. COP 20
- c. memberships
- d. mice
- e. blackberry
- f. bye-bye

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Assignment II

(This Assignment contains 02 printed pages.)

Please note that this Assignment has two Sections: Section A and Section B. The answers for the two Sections must be written separately. Please use separate cover sheets for the two Sections. Please do not mix up the answers for Section A and Section B as they will be evaluated by two different examiners. Please mention the name of the Section (i.e. A or B) on the cover sheet.

Section A (Assignment II)

(This Section is based on Block III.)

- Ia. Draw tree diagrams for the following sentences. (You must keep on dividing every constituent until you reach the word level. You must keep on dividing the VP until you reach the tense level. You must not use any triangles.)
1. We are waiting for them.
 2. The office is being cleaned at the moment.
 3. The people we met were very friendly.
- Ib. Formulate a set of phrase structure rules for the three sentences given above, i.e. sentences 1-3 in question Ia. (You must formulate only one set of rules for all the three sentences taken together, not one set of rules for each sentence.)
- II. Say how the NPs in the sentences given below are assigned Case:
1. I think you are very intelligent.
 2. He expects her to help him.
 3. He is waiting for her letter.
- III. Insert PRO in the following sentences wherever it is needed to satisfy the theta criterion and co-index it with its controller if there is a controller in the sentence:
1. She wants to do research in Syntax.
 2. He asked her to help him.
 3. She went to London to spend a few days with her daughter

Section B (Assignment II)
(This Section is based on Blocks IV and V.)

Please enclose a separate cover sheet to the answers to the questions in this Section.

I. Below is a conversation between two friends, Neha and Siddharth.

Neha: Hi Siddhu! you came back from London yesterday, *nahi?*

Siddharth: Hey! Yup, was stranded at the airport for 8 hours *ya*.

Neha: Buddy! Don't tell me. But why?

Siddharth: strict checking of documents and luggage ...

- a. Pick examples in the conversation that indicate intimacy between the two participants.
- b. Convert the conversation between Neha and Siddharth into a formal exchange of words that would occur between strangers.

II. Distinguish between the following in your own words in about 100 words each. Give suitable examples.

- a. linguistics and sociolinguistics.
- b. expressive and referential functions.
- c. dialect and accent.
- d. pidgin and creole.

III. Identify the registers in which these lexical items would occur:

- a. mucormycosis
- b. by-elections
- c. studio
- d. manuscript
- e. stock market
- f. affidavit

IV. Identify the source of meaning in the following pairs of sentences. State whether the differences are grammatical, lexical, phonological or pragmatic.

- 1 a. Devi could not adjust with her colleagues.
b. Devi could not adjust with her husband.
- 2 a. The journalist was a victim of cybercrime.
b. The journalist who tried to help became a victim of cybercrime?
- 3 a. The information given covers only three members of the department.
b. The information given covers only three members of the department?
- 4 a. He plays the violin everyday.
b. Does he play the violin everyday?
