

502 Final Paper

Q1 Noun Phrase and Prepositional Phrase.

Ans, Noun Phrase:

A word or group of words containing a noun and functioning in a sentence as subject, object, or prepositional object. A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun.

Example of noun phrases as subject: The yellow house is for sale. The glistening snow covered the field. Example of noun phrase as direct object: I want a skate board.

Prepositional Phrase.

A Prepositional phrase is a group of words consisting of a preposition, its object, and any words that modify the object. Most of the time a prepositional phrase modifies a verb or a noun. A prepositional phrase consists of one preposition and the object it governs.

A Prepositional draws a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in a sentence.

Common prepositional phrase examples include about, after, at, before, behind, by, during, for, from, under, up and with.

Q2 Describe the term Morphology?

Ans: In linguistics, morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as

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stems, root words, prefixes and suffixes.

Morphology process:-

A morphological process is a means of changing a stem to adjust its meanings to fit its syntactic and communicational context.

Q3 Prosody and Basic features where it apply?

Ans. In linguistics, prosody is concerned with those elements of speech that are not individual phonetic segments (vowels and consonants) but are properties of syllables and large units of speech, including linguistic functions such as intonation, tone, stress, and rhythm. Prosody is the study of tune and rhythm of speech and the way these features contribute to meaning. Parasodic features in the English language, including stress, pitch, intonation, pauses, loudness and pace and paralinguistic features and vocal effects.

Q4 Computational linguistic in your own words.

Ans. The Branch of linguistics in which the techniques of computer science are applied to the analysis and synthesis of language and speech. Computational linguistics is used in instant machine translation, speech recognition (SR) systems, Text-to-Speech (TTS), text editors and language instruction materials.

Q5 Three features of Historical linguistics?

Ans. Historical linguistics also called Diachronic linguistics, the branch of linguistics concerned with the study of phonological, grammatical, and semantic changes, the

reconstruction of earlier stages of languages, and the discovery and application of the methods by which genetic relationships among languages can be demonstrated.

Three Features:

1. History and development

2. Diachronic and synchronic analysis

3. Sub-fields of Study

or

Isolating

Fusional

Agglutinative

Genetic classified

No Daughter Language

Q6 Characteristics of critical discourse analysis?

Ans. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse, or put simply talk and text, that views language as a form of social practice.

- Social and political issues are constructed and reflected in discourse
- Power relations and negotiated and Performed through discourse.
- Discourse both reflects and reproduces social relations.
- Ideologies and produced and reflected in the use of discourse.

Q7 Formal and Informal Discourse.

Ans. Formal discourse does not use colloquialisms, contractions or first person pronouns such as "I" or "We".

Informal discourse is more casual and spontaneous it is used when communicating with friends or family either in writing or in conversation.

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Q.8. Varieties of English

Ans. Various English language dialects from around the world. Different varieties of the English language are

- British English
- American English
- Canadian English
- South Asian English.

Q.9. Define Computational Linguistics (CL)?

Ans. The Branch of linguistics in which the techniques of computer science are applied to the analysis and synthesis of language and speech.

Q.10. Politeness rules

Ans. It is important to be polite because it puts other people at ease and helps build strong relationships. politeness also helps decrease the social distance between two people, making it easier to communicate.

Politeness principle is like co-operative principle. clearly, the cooperative and politeness principles are in conflict with each other whereas politeness and truth are mutually incompatible with each other.

Some examples are-

- I'm sorry. I saw you were home
- May I ask you to
- I'm sorry to bother you.

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Q11. Surface Structure

Ans. In transformational and generative grammars, Surface Structure is the outward form of a sentence. In contrast to deep structure (an abstract representation of a sentence), surface structure corresponds to the version of a sentence that can be spoken and heard.

Q12. Process of language acquisition?

Ans. 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.

The linguistic repertoire of the child increases with the passage of time, and it is often assumed that the child is, in some sense, being "taught" the language. This idea is not really supported; the child actually does. The child's linguistic production appears to be mostly a matter of trying out constructions and testing whether they work or not. A child is not simply imitating adult speech but a child hears and repeats versions of sayings on different occasions.

Q13. Inflection morphemes:

Ans. In English morphology, an inflectional morpheme is a suffix that's added to a word (a noun, verb, adjective or an adverb) to assign a particular grammatical property to that word, such as its tense, number, possession or comparison.

For example the inflection -s at the end of dog shows that the noun is plural.

In linguistic morphology, inflection is a process of word formation.

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Q14 How would you explain the phrase "invisible meaning."

Ans Pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of the words in a utterance but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances.

Q15 Differentiate between Homonymy and polysemy with examples.

Ans. Homonymy
A Homonymy is a word that is said or spelled the same way as another word but has a different meaning. They have separate histories and meanings. But they have exactly the same form

For example

- Write / right
- Flour / flower
- meat / meet

Polysemy

Polysemy is simply one word with multiple meanings. Polysemy is an interesting phenomenon that concerns case in which a word or phrase enjoys multiple related meanings.

For example-

He caught a fish at the bank. The spelling is the same, but one sentence speaks about the bank (river bank) whereas the other one speaks about a bank (financial place)

- bat (used in sports) / bat (flying creature)
- mole (on skin) / mole (small animal)
- bees (animal) / bees (drink)

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Q16. What is meant by Coherence?

Ans. The definition of coherence is something that makes sense as a whole. An example of coherence is an argument that has no inconsistencies.

Coherence comes from a Latin word meaning "to stick together." without coherence, a discussion may not make sense or may be difficult for the audience to follow. It is an extremely important quality of formal writing.

Q17. During the proposed optimum age for L2 learning there are exist an acquisition barrier of quite a different kind?

Ans. This type of observation is sometimes taken as evidence that, after the critical period for language acquisition has passed, around the time of puberty, it becomes very difficult to acquire another language fully. The optimum age for learning is ten to sixteen when the flexibility of our inherent capacity for language has not been completely lost.

Q18. Name the part of the brain which are related to the language functions?

Ans. The left hemispherical of the brain is responsible for language and speech and is called the "dominant" hemisphere. ~~motor~~ motor cortex, in your frontal lobe enables you to speak the words.

Q19. Write down the age of child in months for the following language development stages

- i) Babbling ii) one word stage iii) Two word stage

Babbling:

This stage starting from the age of 6-8 months. In this stage development is related to speech would include

The development of gestures, making eye contact, cooing, babbling and crying. Examples of such prespeech sounds would be dadadada, mamama and waaah.

One-word Stage:

This stage is also known as holophrastic stage and it is started from the age of 9-18 months. In this stage a child is able to speak one word like bottle to "botty" another example would be "Dada", which could mean "Daddy, please come to me", and say "Baa" which could mean "I want ball".

Two-word Stage:

Two-word stage starting from the age of 18-24 months. His or her sentences now usually comprise a noun or a verb plus a modifier. This enables the child to formulate a sentence which may be either declarative, negative, imperative or interrogative for example.

- "Doggy big" (declarative)
- "Where ball" (interrogative)
- "Not egg" (negative)
- "More sugar!" (imperative)

Q₂₀ Enlist 3 major forms in which you can find electronic dictionary?

Ans: Electronic dictionaries can be found in several forms, including software installed on tablet or desktop computer, mobile app, web applications, and as a built-in function of E-readers.

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Q21. Explain briefly the discipline of "critical discourse analysis?"

Ans. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse, or put simply talk and text, that views language as a form of social practice.

Critical discourse analysis is a methodology that enables a vigorous assessment of what is meant when language is used to describe and explain. There is a proliferation of terms within critical discourse analysis which is reflective of the various influence in the development of the methodology.

The study aims to analyzing the links between identity institutions and discourse. as a method, the author applies Critical Discourse Analysis to demonstrate how a prominent figure of the American political life interacts in an exceptional social situation reflection the macro level of social forces.

Q22 Differentiate B/w Cognitive theory and Social Constructivist theory?

Ans.

Cognitive theory
Cognitive is a learning theory that focuses on the processes involved in learning rather than on the observed behavior. by understanding your thought processes - For example therapist is using principles of cognitive theory when she teaches.

Social Constructivist theory
Social constructivism is a sociological theory of knowledge according to which human development is socially situated and knowledge is constructed through interaction with others. Teachers should allow their students to come up with their own questions, make their own theories and test them for viability.

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Q23. Discuss the concept of "Turn taking" with reference to ~~concern~~ conversation analysis?

Ans. Turn-taking is a type of organization in conversation and discourse where participants speak one at a time in alternating turns. In many contexts, conversation turns are a valuable means to participate in social life and have been subject to competition.

For example:

Television program, books, and films present some fine examples of turn-taking.

A turn is the time when a speaker is talking and turn-taking is the skill of knowing when to start and finish a turn in a conversation, it is an important organisational tool in spoken discourse.

Q24. different type of meanings. Topic 141

Ans. • Lexical meaning refers to the meaning of words that belong to one of the four lexical word classes. It is the aspect of meaning usually given in a dictionary.

• Grammatical meaning includes the meaning of grammatical items like function words and inflectional affixes, grammatical functions eg Subject and Object, and different sentence types e.g declarative and interrogative.

• Referential meaning refers to the logical, cognitive or denotative content of an expression.

• Social meaning is the information that the linguistic expression conveys about certain social

- Connotative meaning denotes the association and secondary meanings the expression evokes
- Thematic meaning denotes the organization of a message in terms of information structure.

Q25 Contrastive linguistics?

Ans. A practice-oriented linguistic approach that seeks to describe the differences and similarities between a pair of languages.

Q26 Discourse analysis?

Ans. Discourse is known as written or spoken communication or debate.

Discourse analysis is also called discourse studies. It was developed during the 1970s as an academic field.

Discourse analysis is the broad term for the study of the way in which language is used between people, both in written text and spoken contexts. This term first came into general use following the publication of a series of papers by Zellig Harris. Instead of focusing on smaller units of language, such as sound or phrase, discourse analysis is used to study large chunks of language, such as entire conversations, texts or collections of texts.

Q27. Critical period in language acquisition?

Ans. The critical period hypothesis (CPH) states that the few first few years of life constitute the time during which language develops readily and after which some time between age 5 to puberty language acquisition is much more difficult and ultimately less successful.

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Q30. Define Deixis?

Ans. Deixis refers to words and phrases, such as "me" or "here", that cannot be fully understood without additional contextual information.

There are three main types of deixis are

- Person deixis (I, me)
- Place deixis (here, there, near)
- Time deixis (now, then, last week)

deixes refers to words and phrase that cannot be fully understood without additional contextual information.

Q31. Difference between neurolinguistic and psychologists?

Ans. Psycholinguistics or psychology of language is the study of the interrelation between linguistic factors and psychological aspects.

Neurolinguistics is the study of the neural mechanisms in the human brain that control the comprehension, production and acquisition of language.

Q32. Physical context?

Ans. Physical context includes the material objects surrounding the communication even and any other features of the natural world that influence communication for example furniture and how it is arranged, size of the room, colors, temperature, time of day etc.

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Q.33 forms of dictionary?

Ans. There are two forms of dictionary.

- General dictionary
- Specific dictionary.