

**Model Answer**  
**AS -2682**  
**B.A. V**  
**(Linguistics & the Structure of English Language - I)**  
**Section 'A'**

1.

- i. Sociolinguistics
- ii. Applied Linguistics
- iii. True
- iv. True
- v. Voiceless
- vi. /t/
- vii. Dental
- viii. Three (3)
- ix. Derivational
- x. (b)

2. **Key properties of language:**

(i) System of communication (ii) Arbitrariness (iii) Symbolic (iv) Non-instinctive (v) Displacement (vi) Productivity (vii) Cultural Transmission (viii) Duality (ix) Reflexivity (x) Dynamic.

3. **Glottis:** The space between the vocal cords is called the glottis. The production of voiced or voiceless sound depends on the state of glottis. A sound produced while the vocal cords are apart, no vibration takes place and sound produced thus is called voiceless sound. A sound produced while the vocal cords are closed, vibration takes place and sound produced thus is called voiced sound.

4. There are three parameters by which we describe vowel sounds:

- (i) The height of the tongue or openness of mouth – high, mid, low or close, half-close, open and half open.
- (ii) The part of the tongue – front, central and back.
- (iii) Lip rounding – rounded and unrounded.

5. **Derivational** morpheme changes the class (parts of speech) of the word or its meaning, or both. The word 'unhappy' derives from the root 'happy' added with a prefix 'un'. Both 'happy' and 'unhappy' are adjectives. The meaning however, is totally different. Another example is 'read' (verb) and 'reader' (noun). Here the suffix '-er' changes both its meaning and class of the word.

**Inflectional morpheme**, on the other hand, never changes the category (parts of speech) of the root morpheme. For example, both 'eat' 'eats' are verbs; both 'girl' and 'girls' are nouns.

It should be noted that all prefixes in English are derivational. However, suffixes may be either derivational or inflectional.

6. **Intonation** is the melody or music of a language. It refers to the way the voice rises and falls as we speak. In other words, the rise and fall of the voice in speaking is called intonation.

**Rising tone is used in :** (i) In incomplete utterance, often the first clause of a sentence (ii) In questions which can be answered in 'yes' or 'no' (iii) in polite request

**Falling tone is used in: (i)** In Statement (ii) In commands

7. (a) The units or sections, into which words are divided while pronouncing them, are called syllable. In English a syllable consists of a phoneme or a sequence of phonemes.  
(b) Morpheme: Minimal units of grammatical structure, such as the four components of **un faith fullness**, are called morphemes.
8. (a) Nasal Sounds: **Nasals** are consonants that are formed by blocking the oral passage and allowing the air to escape through the nose.  
(b) These sounds are produced with a stricture of **complete closure and sudden release**.

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Teacher concerned