



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 10473226

**Roll No.** 24026000592  
**Total Mark** 39/75.00

**Exam** MASTER OF ARTS\_ODD EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** A040703T - LINGUISTICS AND ELT

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 12/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 0/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam : 16/01/25 Shift : Morning Room No. 16  
 Paper Code: A040703T Subject: English-Ling. Year/Sem. 4/1

Name of Candidate: RASHIKA SINGH  
 Roll No. 24026000592

  
 Signature of Candidate  
  
 Signature of Investigator  
  
 COE Facsimile

**PART-II**

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures							Max. Marks			
Total Marks in Words										



A040703T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

**PART-III**

Course: MA-English  
 Session: 2024-2025 Year/Semester: 1/1  
 Subject: Linguistics and ELT

Paper Code: A040703T  
 Exam Date: 16/01/2025

Name of Candidate: RASHIKA SINGH  
 Father's Name: DHARMENDR P. SINGH

कॉलेज का कोड College Code: KNOI  
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KNOI


A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	S	7	7
U	T	8	8
W	W	9	9

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam

Regular  Ex. Student  
 Private  Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 10473226

Paper Code: A040703T



**PART-IV**

Enrollment Number: CSJMA24000129663  
 Candidate's Roll Number: 24026000592  
 Paper Code: A040703T

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
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 Signature of Candidate  
  
 Signature of Investigator

CS Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवेदन करने के पृष्ठ भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. बोलियों में भरी जाने वाली परीक्षितियों सभी तालक से शुद्ध की जाएँ। 3. पोलियों को कटने का नीचे संकेतन से भरा जाएँ।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल काबरी, मोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में छिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



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## Section - A

(A) Lexeme are an important part of Semantics. It explores the relationship between words based on their meaning. Based on this there are various lexical relationships:

- Synonymy
- Paronymy
- Holonymy
- Hyponymy
- Hypernymy
- Homophony
- Polysony &
- Antonymy

(B) The <sup>vowel</sup> sounds in Phonology are twenty in number. They are divided into further two categories:

- Monophthongs (12)
- Diphthongs (8).

Diphthongs, therefore, refers to the combination of two vowel sounds to produce a single sound.

For example:

ie	-	cat, bat
ai	-	my
ʃɪ	-	chip, charge
ʃɜ	-	judge, budge.

etc...



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(c) Language is a structured system of communication that uses various symbols, gestures, sound, and written form to convey meaning.

Language helps to successfully express thoughts, feelings, and emotion. It can be used to transfer knowledge among people. Human language has certain distinct features that makes it unique and complex when compared to animals.

Ferdinand de Saussure, a Swiss linguist, defines language as a system of sign which consists of a signifier and a signified. So distinct features of language includes:

- arbitrariness: There is no inherent connection between form of the word and its meaning
- Displacement: can be used to talk about past or present
- Reflexiveness: language can be used to talk about language itself

Duality of form or structure, learnability, cultural transmission etc.



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(D) The scientific study of language and its structure is called linguistics. It examines how language works, how it is produced and interpreted. Linguistics can be divided into various branches, based on the aspect of language it deals with. They are :-

- Semantics
- Phonology
- Phonetics
- Pragmatics
- Morphology
- Socio linguistics
- Historical linguistics
- Cultural linguistics
- Psychological linguistics, etc. &
- Syntax, etc.

(E) While dealing with a multilingual classroom, it should be prohibited and the use of target language or L2 should be done to avoid confusion among the learners. And to enforce this, teachers can use various methods like Direct method / Natural method in which key focus is on L2. Learners should be taught to think in L2. Apart from this, teachers can cater to the individual needs of the students by continuous evaluation process. Use of visual aids such as flashcards, smart board, whiteboard and black board can enhance the



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learning process. Students should be motivated to communicate in L2 (target language) with each other for practice.

(F) The smallest meaningful unit in a word which cannot be further divided are called Syllables. They can contain two or more morphemes, which are also the building blocks of words.

Key components of a syllable include:

- Consonant: The sound before a vowel sound (optional)
- Nucleus: The vowel sound after the consonant sound is called the nucleus of a syllable. It is compulsory.
- Coda: the sound after nucleus, which can have consonant or a group of consonants is called coda.

Together nucleus and coda can form rhythm of a word.

Examples :- unfaithful - 3 Syllables  
dog - 1 Syllable

etc.

A word can have one syllable, two syllable, or more than two syllables.



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(g) Dialects are the variations of a single phoneme called allophones. They are influenced by cultural and social features. For example, a single word 'cat' can be pronounced in two ways.

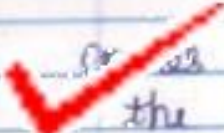
[kʰæt] or aspirated k  
[kæt] or unaspirated k.

So dialects are location specific and changes within a single city, society, or country.

Therefore dialects play a major role in linguistic diversity across cities, countries, and continents. A same language can have myriads of dialects. For example, English has numerous dialects.

(H) Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies speech sounds, its production, and how it is used and interpreted while

Phonology is study of patterns and systems of speech sounds in a language.

Phonetics  is under Phonology. While phonology is the umbrella term, phonetics is the study of speech sounds in isolation.



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Phonetics is the abstract form whereas, Phonology is the physical form.

Phonetics refers to how sound is produced and Phonology refers to how sound is used in a language. These are the major differences between Phonetics and Phonology.

(I) Compounding refers to the process of combining two independent words together to form a completely new word with a different meaning.

for example :

- tooth + brush = toothbrush
- sun + flower = sunflower
- head + ache = headache



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## Section - B

Ans 2: Linguistic refers to the scientific study of language and its structure. It examines how language works, used, and interpreted. Linguistics is divided into several branches, based on the function they perform in a language.

Key Branches of Linguistics include:

- Phonetics: Scientific study of speech sounds, how they are produced and interpreted.
- Phonology: Study of patterns and systems of sound.
- Morphology: Study of words and their structure.
- Syntax: Study of sentence structure and rules governing the arrangement of words to form a meaningful sentence. For example: S-V-O pattern is one of the most common patterns of sentence structure.
- Semantics: Study of meaning in a language is called Semantics. A famous Swiss Linguistic, Ferdinand de Saussure said



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that language is the system of sign which comprises of a signifier and a signified. The relationship between signifier and signified is as follows.

For example: Apple (Sign)

Signifier: A fruit

Signified: It can be any colour of apple (red, green, etc).

• Pragmatics: Study of how meaning is influenced by context is called Pragmatics.

• Historical Linguistic: Study of how language evolves with time.

• Psycholinguistics: Study of the relationship between language and Psychology. It studies how language is acquired, processed, and represented in the brain.

Hence, these are some key branches of linguistics which differs on account of which domain of language it pertains to as mentioned above.



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### Section - C.

Answer 6: Direct method or Natural method in English teaching originated as a response against Grammar Translation Method (GTM) which was prevalent till 1940's. Scholars realised the drawbacks of GTM method which put heavy reliance of translation ( $L_2 \rightarrow L_1$ ) and memorisation. Also Grammar Translation Method only focused on reading and writing skills neglecting communication skills. Therefore figures like Henry Sweet, Wilhelm Viëtor, Paul Passy, and Otto Jespersen started pointing out the shortcomings of GTM method and proposed the Natural method or Direct Method of language learning.

In Direct method, language is taught naturally to learners as it is to native speakers.

Several Advantages of Direct method include

- It puts emphasis on communication skills.
- It promotes thinking in  $L_2$  (target language).



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- L2 is prohibited and students are encouraged to develop their English speaking skills that help them in real-life scenarios.

- Translation is done away with

- Language is taught naturally to the learners.

- No heavy reliance on memory.

Disadvantages of Direct method include:

- It can be difficult for beginners who cannot completely understand in L2 and needs constant reference of L1 to draw relation in their mind.

- No scope for self-improvement.

- It overlooks the individual learning capacity

Hence Direct method emerged in 1940's and emphasized on natural ways to teach language without heavy reliance on rote learning, memorization, and teachers.



Paper Code

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12

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02



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