

Linguistics Part II - Semantics & Morphology

For Private Registration to BA Sanskrit (General) Programme.

1. Who is the greatest Etymologist ?

1. **Yaska**
2. Bharata
3. Sankara

2. _____ deals with the building of words or forms.

1. Semantics
2. **Morphology**
3. Phonology

3. _____ deals with the formation of nouns.

1. Genders
2. Case
3. **Nominal Morphology**

4. The third and most important characteristic of a noun is the _____.

1. Number
2. **Case**
3. Gender

5. Sanskrit nouns are classified into under three _____

1. Cases

2. Numbers

3. **Genders**

6. In which language nouns ending in vowels and consonants have different word-building?

1. Greek

2. **Sanskrit**

3. English

7. Shifting the meaning is called?

1. Generalization

2. Expansion

3. **Transference**

8. Generalization is mostly the same as _____ Lakshna.

1. **Gauni**

2. Abhidha

3. Rudhi

9. The use of words derived from one root in different senses is known as _____

1. Specialization

2. Irradiation

3. **Differentiation**

10. _____ is attaching a dignified meaning to a word.

1. **Elevation**

2. Pejoration
3. Association

11. _____ deals with sounds and their changes from one period of a language to another dialect to dialect.

1. Morphology
2. Semantics
3. **Phonology**

12. Sanskrit is a _____ language.

1. **Agglutinating**
2. Inflectional
3. Isolating

13. Narrowing of contraction of a meaning is called _____?

1. **Specialization**
2. Expansion
3. Generalization

14. In Sanskrit words are formed by adding word forming suffixes to _____

1. Words
2. **Verbs**
3. Adjectives

15. _____ is same as deterioration in meaning as explained under pejorative tendency.

1. Pejoration
2. Elevation
3. **Degradation**

16. Sakuna is an example of _____

1. Transference
2. **Specialization**
3. Generalization

17. Composition theory is known as _____

1. **Agglutinating**
2. Pejoration
3. Evolution

18. _____ is the transferred sense of God.

1. **Demon**
2. Man
3. Poet

19. _____ theory developed by Von Schlegel.

1. Degradation
2. Adaptation
3. **Evolution**

20. A word having a special sense comes to be used in a wider sense is called?

1. Specialization
2. **Generalization**
3. Transference

21. Specialization of 'Pankaja' is an example of _____

1. **Nirudha Lankshana**
2. Gauni Vrtti
3. Rudhi Lankshana

22. Branch of linguistic science which deals with the building of words as forms is called _____

1. Semantics
2. **Morphology**
3. Doublets

23. _____ means false perception which results in imagining some inflexion which really did not exist.

1. **Apophonia**
2. Irradiation
3. Transference

24. Stem-forming suffixes are also known as _____?

1. **Inflexional suffixes**
2. Primary suffixes
3. Secondary suffixes

25. According to _____ theory all languages were originally isolating consisting of roots only.

1. **Composition**

2. Adaptation

3. Secretion

26. _____ is not really a case, it is a sort of interjection

1. Nominative

2. **Vocative**

3. Accusative

27. The _____ singular suffix for both vowel-ending and consonant ending nouns (stems)

1. **Accusative**

2. Dative

3. Ablative

28. _____ deals with the formation of nouns

1. **Nominal morphology**

2. Numeral morphology

3. Gender

29. Change of `Pati` sabda in some cases are because of _____

1. Pre-nominal declension

2. Nominal declension

3. Compound suffix

30. Compounds whose first part is the stem of an inflected noun or pronoun are called _____

1. **Genuine compounds**
2. Obscure compounds
3. Themesis

31. _____ leads to the creation of new words like Asura and Asita

1. Themesis
2. Morphology
3. **Popular Etymology**

32. _____ both members are of equal status and hence this compound is more important than others

1. **Co-ordinating compound**
2. Genuine compound
3. Subordinating compounds

33. Compound whose first member is a numeral is called _____ by Indian grammarians

1. **Dvigu**
2. Dvanda
3. Karmadharaya

34. The primitive Indo-European languages a number of similar things was denoted by _____

1. Singular
2. **Plural**

3. Dual

35. In the _____ number, the nominative and accusative have the same suffix

1. **Dual**

2. Plural

3. Singular

36. _____ classification is based on the structure of the compound

1. Philological

2. Semantic

3. **Morphological**

38. Certain compound words in which it is rather difficult to distinguish the words that are compounded together is called _____

1. **Obscure compounds**

2. Co-ordinate compounds

3. Possessive compounds

39. Ramaravanau is an example of _____

1. Singular

2. **Dual**

3. Plural

40. In _____ number, the nominative and accusative have the same suffix

1. **Dual**

2. Plural
3. Singular

41. Syncretism is rarely found in cases that are largely used as _____

1. **Nominative**
2. Genitive
3. Locative

42. Pankaja is an example of _____

1. **Specialization**
2. Generalization
3. Transference

43. Vimsati is an example of _____ compound

1. **Obscure**
2. Epithelised
3. Subordinating

44. In _____ compound, one member contains the principal idea and the other is merely an adjunct subordinated to it

1. Epithelised
2. **Subordinating**
3. Obscure

45. In which compound the first member dominates?

1. **Avyayibhava**

2. Bahuvrihi

3. Dvanda

46. Anugamgam is an example of _____

1. Karmadharaya

2. **Avyayibhava**

3. Bahuvrih

47. Interative compounds otherwise known as _____

1. Syntactical compounds

2. Co-ordinative

3. **Reduplicated compounds**

48. What is the meaning of word `Adyadya`

1. **Everyday**

2. Every night

3. Evening

49. Panca Panca is an example of _____

1. Adverb

2. Preposition

3. **Numeral**

50. In which compounds, prepositions or verbal nouns has their first members and nouns as their second elements?

1. **Governing**
2. Possessive
3. Co-ordinate