LINGUISTICS PART I UP TO PHONOLOGY

COMPLEMENTARY COURSE I

BA SANSKRIT

1. Language is the mode of expression of thoughts by means of _____ sounds.

1. Speech

2. Articulate

3. Inarticulate

4. Organic

2. "Language is the medium in which we live and move, and have about fifty percent of our being". Who said this?

1. Whitney

2. Max-Muller

3. Huxley

4. Jesperson

3. The word 'philology' means the science of the structure and development of _____.

1. Speech

2. Language

3. Sounds

4. Words

4. Which one is the south Indian language?

1. Sanskrit

2. **Kannada**

3. Marathi

4. Hindi

5. Comparative 'philology' is divided into _____branches

1. Three

2. Two

3. **Four**

4. Five

6. Which one is the science of language?

1. Semantics

2. Morphology

3. Phonology

4. **Philology**

7. What is the another name of semantics?

1. Morphology

2. **Semasiology**

3. Phonology

4. Syntax

8. In which theory primitive words were imitative of sounds?

1. Pooh-Pooh theory

2. Ding-Dong theory

3. Muscular Theory

4. **Bow-Vow theory**

9. _____ is derived from instinctive ejaculations called forth by pain or other intense sensations

1. **Language**

2. Phonology

3. Philology

4. Morphology

10. Which theory is only an extension of the Interjectional Theory?

1. Bow-Vow theory

2. **Pooh-Pooh theory**

3. Ding-dong theory

4. Muscular theory

11. Zig-Zag is an example for _____

1. Bow-Vow theory

2. Pooh-Pooh theory

3. **Ding-dong theory**

4. Muscular theory

12. _____theory, the action indicated by the sound accompanying the action.

1. **Yo-he-ho theory**

2. Ding-dong theory

3. Bow-Vow theory

4. Pooh-Pooh theory

13. Onomatopoic theory is otherwise known as_____

1. Bow-Vow theory

2. Pooh-Pooh theory

3. Nativistic theory

4. Muscular theory

14. Interjectional theory is otherwise known as _____

1. Ding-dong theory

2. Pooh-Pooh theory

3. Bow-Vow theory

4. Yo-he-ho theory

15. Nativistic theory is otherwise known as _____

1. Bow-Vow theory

2. Yo-he-ho theory

3. Pooh-Pooh theory

4. Ding-Dong theory

16. Muscular theory is otherwise known as _____

1. Yo-he-ho theory

2. Pooh-Pooh theory

3. Bow-vow theory

4. Ding-Dong theory

17. Languages are classified into _____

1. **Two**

2. Three

3. Four

4. One

18. Languages are classified into morphological and _____

1. Syntactical

2. **Geneological**

3. Cognate

4. Organic

19. Morphologically languages are classified into _____

1. Four

2. **Three**

3. Five

4. Two

20. Chinese language belongs to _____

1. **Isolating**

2. Agglutinating

3. Inflexional

4. Inorganic

21. Dravidian languages come under _____ group.

1. **Agglutinating**

2. Inflexional

3. Amalgamating

4. Isolating

22. Amalgamating languages are otherwise known as _____

1. **Organic**

2. Inorganic

3. Isolating

4. Agglutinating

23. Sanskrit and Greek come under _____ group

1. Isolating

2. Agglutinating

3**. Inflexional**

4. Inorganic

24. Which is an example of inorganic language?

1. Greek

2. Sanskrit

3. **Chinese**

4. Turkish

25. _____language is a member of semitic family

1. Tamil

2. Hindi

3. Sanskrit

4. **Arabic**

26. Kannada language is a member of _____family.

1. Bantu

2. Semitic

3. **Dravidian**

4. Hamitic

27. The Indo-European Emtom becomes in _____Sanskrit.

1. Centum

2. Hekatom

3. Hund

4**. Satam**

28. In which branch belong to Irish and Welsh?

1. **Keltic**

2. Germanic

3. Italic

4. Greek

29. English belongs to _____branch

1. Keltic

2**. Germanic**

3. Italic

4. Hellenic

30. In which branch Latin is the most important language?

1. Keltic

2. Germanic

3. **Italic**

4. Hellenic

31. _____ is the oldest dialect of the Aryan branch in India

1. Classical Sanskrit

2. Vedic Sanskrit

3. Pralart Pali

32. _____ is an example of Pralart Pali?

1. Gujarati

2. Hindi

3. **Magadhi**

4. Nepali

33. _____ is the one of the main divisions of the science of the language.

1. **Phonology**

2. Morphology

3. Linguistics

4. Semantics

34. Name the chief vocal mechanism?

1. Larynx

2**. Vocal cords**

3. Throat

4. Adam's apple

35. _____are also called as retroflex sounds

1. Palatels

2. Gullets

3. Larynx

4. **Cerebrals**

36. In Sanskrit and Greek the addition of a breath to the stops is called _____

1. **Aspiration**

2. Non-Aspiration

3. Voiced stops

4. Unvoiced stops

37. _____ is a group of sounds containing a vowel.

1. **Syllable**

2. Diph thong

3. Vowel

4. Consonant

38. The Sanskrit sounds Y and V are called _____

1. Liquids

2**. Semi Vowels**

3. Nasals

4. Aspirates

39. In Sanskrit, k, kh, g, gh are _____

1. Dentals

2. Labials

3. **Gutturals**

4. Palatals

40. C, ch, j, jh are _____

1. Dentals

2. Nasals

3. Cerebrals

4. **Palatals**

41. R, 1 are _____

1. Semivowels

2. Nasals

3. **Liquids**

4**.** Sibilants

42. M and m are _____

1. Dentals

2. Cerebrals

3. **Nasals**

4. Liquids

43. Pralarts languages come under this group of _____

1. Armenian

2. Aryan

3. Celtic

4. Hittite

44. The languages in which ^K changes into guttural K are called _____languages

1. **Centum**

2. Kmtom

3. Hundred

4. Satam

45. ^K changes into a sibilant ^S or S are called _____ languages

1. Averta

2. Kmtom

3. **Satam**

4. Centum

46. Irish and Welsh belong to _____branch

1. Germanic

2. Italic

3. **Keltic**

4. Greek

47. In which branch belong to English?

1. Italic

2. **Germanic**

3. Keltic

4. Hellenic

48. Which language has a Pitch accent?

1. Dutch

2. Danish

3. **Swedish**

4. English

49. Name the most important language of the Italic branch?

1. **Latin**

2. Welsh

3. Dutch

4. Hindi

50. _____ number is found in Sanskrit and Greek

1. Singular

2. Plural

3. **Dual**

4. Verbal

51. Name the ancient Iranian language?

1. **Averta**

2. Latin

3. Hindi

4. English

52. _____language was used by Buddha to preach his gospel

1. Pralart

2. Sanskrit

3. Hindi

4. **Pali**

53. The vocal cords are situated in the _____

1. **Larynx**

2. Adams Apple

3. Palatals

4. Cerebrals

54. In _____language meaning is the only thing indicated by the word

1. **Isolating**

2. Agglutinating

3. Inflxional

4. Amalgamating

55. In which language, the elements of the word are joined one after the other?

1. **Agglutinating**

2. Incorporating

3. Polysynthetic

4. Organic

56. _____ family of language belongs to Prefix-agglutinating type

1. Semitic

2. Dravidian

3. **Bantu**

4. Ural Altaic

57. Geneological classification is otherwise known as _____ classification

1. Morphological

2. **Historical**

3. Organic

4. Inorganic

58. _____ languages of South India belong to the suffix-agglutinating type

1. **Dravidian**

2. Bantu

3. Hamitic

4. Semitic

59. The languages of semitic family belong to the _____

1. **Dynamically varying**

2. Dynamically invarying

3. Completely incorporating

4. Partially incorporating

60. Classification of languages into families based on the material of expression is called _____ classification

1. Morphological

2. **Geneological**

3. Organic

4. Inorganic

61. Morphological classification is otherwise known as _____ classification.

1. Incorporating

2. Agglutinating

3. Historical

4. **Syntactical**

62. Name the Aryan languages of India.

1. Hindi

2. Latin

3. English

4. Danish

63. _____ language is a member of Hamitic family.

1. **Libiyan**

2. Latin

3. Telgu

4. Hebrew

64. _____ language is a member of semitic family.

1. **Hebrew**

2. Malayalam

3. Kannada

4. Barmese

65. The oldest literature of the Indo-European family is the _____

1. Ramayana

2. Mahabharata

3. **Vedas**.

4. Upanishads

66. Which of the following is a Mono-syllabic language?

1. Libiyan

2. **Chinese**

3. Irish

4. Arabic

67. Which of the following is a dialect of Sanskrit?

1. French

2. Tamil

3. **Hindi**

4. English

68. Geneologically, languages are classified into _____

1. Groups

2. **Families**

3. Bunches

4. Branches

69. In which family of languages does French belong?

1. **Italic**

2. Celtic

3. Balto-Slavonic

4. Germanic

70. In which family of languages does Russian belong?

1. Germanic

2. Hettite

3. Tokherian

4. **Balto-Slavonic**

71. The word _____ to the study of terminal modifications or inflexion.

1. Philology

2. Phonology

3. **Morphology**

4. Etymology

72. In which family of languages does Turkish belong?

1. Isolating

2. **Agglutinating**

3. Inflexional

4. Amalagamating

73. Centum and Satam groups are mutually exclusive and their division is clearly made out of by _____

1. Jesperson

2. M ax Muller

3. **Ascoli**

4. Whitney

74. Which of the following is the chief dialects of Greek branch?

1. Doric

2. Gothic

3. Danish

4. Dutch

75. P, ph, b, bh are called _____

1. Gutturals

2. Dentals

3. **Labials**

4. Palatals