

Fourth Semester MA Sanskrit Vedanta

Private Registration

Multiple Choice Questions

SA040403: Morphology and Semantics

1. How many branches are there in philology?
a. 4 b. 5 c. 2 d. 6
2. What is the meaning of the word philology?
a. Science of language b. comparative philology
c. comparative linguistics d. science of sound
3. Which among these is a branch of philology?
a. Etymology b. semantics
c. Homonym d. synonym
4. Linguistic changes can be broadly classified into --
a 4 b.3 c.6 d.2
5. Which branch deals with changes and development of meaning?
a. Morphology b. semantics
c. syntax d. Semasiology
6. Semantic changes are classified into—
a. 2 b.3 c.4 d. 5
7. Specialisation is a classification of---
a. Morphology b. linguistic tabu
c. semantic change d. linguistic change
8. Which among these is a semantic change

- a. Generalisation
- b. palaeontology
- c. polysemy
- d. Monologue

9. Shifting of meaning comes under

- a. Generalisation
- b. Specialisation
- c. transference
- d. Interference

10. Pankajam is an example of

- a. Etymological meaning
- b. popular etymology
- c. primary meaning
- d. entire meaning

11. An example for transference is

- a. Pankajam
- b. asurah
- c. Deer
- d. Heart

12. The branch of linguistic study deals with past history of people is

- a. linguistic palaeontology
- b. polysemy
- c. Genealogy
- d. Transference

13. The Indo- European languages are divided into-----main groups.

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 10

14. "Devanam Priya" is an example of

- a. Elevation
- b. Expansion
- c. pejorative tendency
- d. Abbreviation

15. Assigning a new meaning to a word on account of association of meaning is called---

- a. Restriction
- b. association
- c. degradation
- d. Amalgamation

16. The word 'Gopala' to denote 'Lord Krishna' is an example for

- a. Variation
- b. Upgradation
- c. degradation
- d. elevation

17. Any change in the written form or pronunciation of words in order to make them similar to more familiar word is called

- a. popular etymology
- b. shift in application
- c. polysemy
- d. sound shifting

18. Two or more words of the same language having the same meaning is called---

- a. Synonyms
- b. secondary meaning
- c. polysemy
- d. primary meaning

19. The use of the same word in two or more distinct meanings is called---

- a. Synonyms
- b. polysemy
- c. shift in meaning
- d. semi shifting

20. A word identical in sound and in written form with another word of the same language, but different in origin and meaning is called---

- a. homonym
- b. metaphor
- c. etymology
- d. gradation

21. A word which means the opposite of another is an---

- a. synonym
- b. homonym
- c. antonym
- d. sound recitation

22. Antonyms can be divided into ---- groups.

- a.6
- b.4
- c.8
- d. 2

23. Single: married, female: male, etc are examples of ---antonyms.

- a. Incompatible antonym
- b. graded antonym
- c. homonym
- d. similar antonym

24. Semantic changes can be classified into – heads

- a.2
- b.3
- c.5
- d. 6

25. The principle which consists of prohibiting or displacing words.

- a. Linguistic Tabu
- b. Figurative speech
- c. Pejoration
- d. fake meaning

26. The substitution of mild or a vague expression for harsher or more offensive one is called---

- a. transference
- b. Euphemism

c. Ironical

d. Familiarity

27. The desire to make the speakers meaning perfectly clear through comparison is called---

a. metaphorical extension

b. Euphemism

c. transference of meaning

d. Sound gaping

28. 'The intended meaning is the opposite of what expressed by the words used'. This is an example of --- expression

a. Ironical

b. Emotional

c. Material

d. immaterial

29. The founder of comparative linguistics

a. William Jones

b. Friedrich Schlegel

c. Franz Bopp

d. Friedrich Niche

30. Who realised the importance of Sanskrit among ancient languages

a. Friedrich Niche

b. Friedrich Schlegel

c. Franz Bopp

d. William Jones

31. Who was the first speaker of comparative grammar

a. Friedrich Schlegel

b. Max Muller

c. Herder

d. William Jones

32. The similarity between Sanskrit and European languages was founded by----

a. Franz Bopp

b. Friedrich Schlegel

c. Max Muller

d. William Jones

33. 'A comparative philologist without the knowledge of Sanskrit is like an astronomer without a knowledge of mathematics' who said this?

a. Max Muller

b. Franz Bopp

c. Herder

d. Friedrich Niche

34. The idea of 'one common parent tongue to all Indo European languages' was conceived by—

a. William Jones

b. Friedrich Schlegel

c. Franz Bopp

d. Friedrich Niche

35. Who was the founder of 'Indian Philology and Archaeology'?
- a. Friedrich Schlegel b. Warren Hastings
c. Henry Thomas d. William Jones
36. The most important principle of semantic change is -----
- a. Synonym b. euphemism
c. linguistic tabu d. Metaphor
37. A word identical in sound with another word of the same language, but different from it in written form, origin and meaning. This is called -----
- a. homophone b. polysemi
c. elevation d. colloquial sounds
38. The use of the same word in two or more distinct meanings is
- a. polysemy b. homonym
c. metaphor d. symbolism
39. The reciprocal relation between word and sense is -----
- a. euphemism b. meaning
c. pejoration d. degradation
40. The original derivative meaning of a word developed from basal meaning of that word is ----
- a. etymological meaning b. secondary meaning
c. shift in application d. presence of sound
41. What are the two fundamental meaningful units of grammatical description?
- a. letter and word b. word and meaning
c. word and sentence d. sound and word
42. The linguistic forms or minimal grammatical units are designated as by modern linguistics .
- a. Morph b. Morphemes
c. Allomorph d. Apocopate
43. A linguistic form which never spoken alone is a

- a. Bound morpheme
 - b. Free morpheme
 - c. Complex morpheme
 - d. simple morpheme
44. A linguistic form which occurs independently is a
- a. Bound morpheme
 - b. Free morpheme
 - c. Complex morpheme
 - d. simple morpheme
45. A linguistic form contained with bound and free morpheme is called
- a. Bound morpheme
 - b. Free morpheme
 - c. Complex morpheme
 - d. simple morpheme
46. What are the minimal units of grammatical analysis?
- a. Allomorph
 - b. Morph
 - c. semi Morph
 - d. Morphemes
47. What is the orthographical representation of the morpheme?
- a. Morph
 - b. Allomorph
 - c. Morpheme
 - d. semi morpheme
48. Which branch of linguistics dealing with the distribution of morphemes?
- a. Phonology
 - b. Morphology
 - c. Semantics
 - d. semasiology
49. Suffixes are divided into stem forming suffixes and
- a. Word forming suffixes
 - b. Primary suffixes
 - c. Secondary suffixes
 - d. Infixes
50. Inflexional suffixes are divided into
- a. Three
 - b. Five
 - c. Four
 - d. Two
51. Who are the propounders of Composition theory?
- a. Bopp and Brugmann
 - b. Bopp
 - c. Bloomfield and Brugmann
 - d. Bloomfield and Bopp
52. The term 'root' in Comparative Philology was used for first time by.....
- a. Brugmann
 - b. Bloomfield

- c. Bopp
d. Jespersen

53. Who is the propounder of Secretion theory ?

- a. Bopp
b. Jespersen
c. Bloomfield
d. Bloomfield and Bopp

54. What is the another name for Composition theory ?

- a. Coalescence theory
b. Secretion theory
c. Inflexional theory
d. Gradation theory

55. When a word is united with another word both in form and in sense, the combination of these two words is called

- a. Suffixes
b. Compoud
c. Morpheme
d. Complex

56. Which type of compounds are contain both the semantic and morphological characteristics ?

- a. Genuine compounds
b. Analogical compounds
c. False compounds
d. Incidental Compounds

57. Panini divides compounds into classes.

- a. two
b. three
c. four
d Five

58. Panini names a certain type of 'Tatpuruṣa' as, which is treated as a separate class by some later grammarians .

- a. Karmadharaya
b. Dvigu
c. Dvanda
d. Tatpurusha

59. The is a subclass of the Karmadharaya .

- a. Avyayeebhava
b. Dvigu
c. Dvanda
d. kevala samasa

60. Which is an example for Dvanda samasa ?

- a. Rajapurusa
b. Citragu
c. Raajnah Purushah
d. Ramalakṣhmaṇau

61. According to Priscian's Roman grammar how many parts of speech are reckoned ?

- a. Eight b. Nine c. Ten d. Six

62. According to Panini the true parts of speech divided provisionally into classes .

- a. three b. two c. four d. Five

63. Panini defines the 'pada' as Subanta and

- a. Tiñanta b. Avyaya c. Upasarga d. Praadipdikah

64. Among the following which is an example for Tatpuruṣa samasa ?

- a. Rajapuruṣa b. Citragu c. Ramalakṣhmaṇau d. Peethambarah

65. Among the following which is an example for Avyayeebhava samasa ?

- a. Rajapuruṣa b. Citragu c. Adihari d. Upakrishnah

66. All Sanskrit nouns are classified into genders .

- a. two b. five c. four d. three

67. The largest number of case forms that could be actually retained is contained in

- a. Sanskrit b. Greek c. Latin d. German

68. What is an element of form arbitrarily related to the substance on the phonological level of language .

- a. Morph b. Morphemes
c. Allomorph d. Semi morphemes

69. Philologists have divided the suffixes into primary and secondary.

- a. stem forming b. word forming
c. inflexional d. root forming

70. Which type of suffixes are employed in deriving words from roots?

- a. Primary b. Secondary c. Declensional d. Conjunctional

71. Which type of suffixes are found in the derivatives formed from noun stems?

- a. Primary b. Declensional c. Inflexional d. Secondary

ANSWER KEY

1	A	13	A	25	A	37	A	49	A	61	A	73	B
2	A	14	C	26	B	38	A	50	D	62	B	74	C
3	B	15	B	27	A	39	B	51	D	63	A	75	B
4	D	16	D	28	A	40	A	52	C	64	A		
5	B	17	A	29	C	41	B	53	B	65	C		
6	B	18	A	30	D	42	B	54	A	66	D		
7	C	19	B	31	A	43	A	55	B	67	A		
8	A	20	A	32	B	44	B	56	A	68	B		
9	C	21	C	33	A	45	C	57	C	69	A		
10	A	22	D	34	C	46	D	58	A	70	A		
11	B	23	A	35	C	47	A	59	B	71	D		
12	D	24	B	36	D	48	B	60	D	72	A		