

POST-GRADUATE COURSE

Assignment — June, 2014

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

**Paper-III : The Phonetics and Phonology of English
and Modern English Grammar**

Full Marks : 100

Weightage of Marks : 20%

Special credit will be given for accuracy and relevance in the answer. Marks will be deducted for incorrect spelling, untidy work and illegible handwriting. The weightage for each question has been indicated in the margin.

SECTION – A

1. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

18 × 2 = 36

- a) “Transformational Generative Grammar is ‘*transformational*’ as well as ‘*generative*’.
Explain with adequate illustrations and show its significance in Grammar teaching.
- b) Define ‘phonetics’ and ‘phonology’. How are studies in segmental and suprasegmental phonology different from one another ?
Explain in detail.

- c) Discuss the concept of genre studies from the eighteenth century to current times.

OR

What is discourse analysis ? How does it help to differentiate spoken and written texts ? Explain with the help of authentic samples.

- d) Do ‘semantics’ and ‘pragmatics’ cover the same area of study or is one study inclusive of the other ? Explain in detail.

OR

What is ‘style’ ? Explain and exemplify the difference between ‘stylistic’ and ‘non-stylistic’ choice. Use adequate samples to establish your answer.

OR

Explain the changing trends of *either* grammar teaching *or* the teaching of pronunciation from the 1940’s to current times.

SECTION – B

2. Answer any *three* of the following questions :

12 × 3 = 36

a) Write short notes on any *three* of the following :

- Grammar consciousness raising
- Received pronunciation
- The English vowels

OR

- Weak forms of words
- The classification of sentences in modern syntax
- Style shift

OR

- Style markers
- Language functions and the implications for language teaching.

b) What is a Noun Phrase ? How can it be identified ? Give examples from authentic sources (*e.g.* newspaper, novels etc.).

c) What do you understand by the place and manner of articulation of the consonant sounds of English ? Explain with special reference to

/p/ /d/ /dʒ/ /f/ /ʃ/ /h/ and /j/

d) What, according to you, are the main difficulties Indian speakers face while pronouncing English words ? Explore specific regional varieties of pronunciation to establish your views.

e) Choose an extract of about 10 lines of conversational exchange from any text in H.S. Prose selections. Analyse the extract in detail and do the following tasks :

i) Identify at least three basic sentence patterns and three language functions.

ii) What features of Grice's co-operative principle do you notice in the conversation ?

iii) Are there any 'phatic tokens', 'politeness strategies' and 'generic references' in the exchanges ? Exemplify.

- f) Transcribe the text below in phonetic script :

The moment we take a serious look into this apparently simple human entity called language we begin to realize how complex this system is and how creative and communicative this mechanism is.

- g) Explain the difference between the following structures using box diagrams :

i) — Kapil and his wife slept in the living room

— Kapil and his wife are in the living room.

- ii) What is Immediate Constituent analysis ? Capture the ambiguity in the following structure through IC analysis :

The teacher requested the parents to sign the report cards in the morning.

SECTION – C

3. Answer any *four* questions from the following :

7 × 4 = 28

- a) Analyse the morphological structure of the following words :

pragmatically, deer, fellowship, report, Americanisation, does, suitability.

- b) What is a syllable ? Identify the stressed syllables in the words below and insert primary and secondary stress marks :

systematized, formulations, inadequate, cigarette, politician, diabolic, tenable, unassuming, adorable, brilliant.

- c) Draw deep structure trees for the following sentences :

i) What do you want ?

ii) The news that she is dead is unbelievable.

iii) How did she manage to do this ?

- d) Show the NP and VP structures in the following sentences :
- i) She gave a second thought to her carrier suggestions.
 - ii) Discuss any *two* morphophonemic rules with at least three examples under each rule.
 - iii) All the men in the boat were saved from drowning in the deep sea.
- e) Give the IC analysis of the following sentences :
- i) She is happy but her brother is not.
 - ii) When is Rome do as Rome does.
 - iii) I told the child not to play on the rail tracks.
- f) Choose an extract from an English newspaper with reference to the content (sports, films etc) :
- give examples of
 - specialized vocabulary (jargon)
 - expressions to indicate '*style*'
 - Inflection and Derivation (select words)
 - Fricatives, Affricates, Semi-vowels and Diphthongs (think of pronunciation)
 - Linguistic features to indicate register.

- g) What are '*three-term labels*' for describing consonants ? Can they be used for describing vowel sounds ? Why ?

Identify and label the sounds in *govern, alphabet, promise*.

Date of Publication	:	29. 11. 2013
Last Date of Submission of Answer Script by the student	:	05. 01. 2014
Last date of Submission of marks by the Study Centre to the department of C.O.E. on and before	:	05. 02. 2014