

[A-44]

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Sardar Patel University
T.Y.B.A. (ADVANCED): SEM -VI (CBCS)
UA06CEEN04: The Study of Discourse
01/04/2016, Friday Time: 02:30 P.M to 04:30 P.M

Total Marks: 60

Q 1. Attempt the Following Multiple Choice Questions.

15 marks

1. _____ Discourse Analysis looks at discourse from a politically motivated level.
a. Critical b. Social c. Political d. Psychological
2. In 1972, _____ wrote "Nothing has any meaning outside of discourse".
a. Norman Fairclough b. Michel Foucault c. Van Dijk d. Saussure
3. _____ Analysis can encompass both verbal language and non-verbal language such as body language.
a. Interactional b. Paralinguistic c. Stylistics d. Conversation
4. _____ is a contradictory statement or situation to reveal a reality different from what appears to be true.
a. Connotation b. Irony c. Metaphor d. Hyperbole
5. _____ is a Japanese form of poetry consisting of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables.
a. Allegory b. Ballad c. Haiku d. Simile
6. "Bittersweet" is an example of _____.
a. Alliteration b. Hyperbole c. Oxymoron d. Irony
7. "He is as dumb as an ox" is an example of _____.
a. Metaphor b. Simile c. Paradox d. Euphony
8. _____ means "The emotional, psychological or social overtones of a word; its implications and associations apart from its literal meaning".
a. Alliteration b. Denotation c. Connotation d. Assonance
9. "Hiss, pop, sizzle, snap, swoosh, whirl, zip" etc are called _____.
a. Cacophony b. Euphony c. Onomatopoeia d. Allusion
10. A division of a poem created by arranging the lines into a unit, often repeated in the same pattern of meter and rhyme throughout the poem; a unit of poetic lines is called _____.
a. Stanza b. Blank Verse c. Free Verse d. Division
11. 'Meat' and 'meet' are _____.
a. Homonym b. Homophone c. Metonymy d. Prototype
12. _____ term can be used when one form (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meanings.
a. Prototypes b. Homonym c. Homophone d. Word play
13. Fast/Slow is an example of _____.
a. Prototypes b. Synonym c. Antonym d. Polysemy
14. Which of the following is an example of Hyponymy?
a. Big/Large b. Married/Single c. Vegetable/Carrot d. Sew/So
15. Which of the following is not an example of homophone?
a. Bear/Bare b. Pail/Pale c. Right/Write d. Dove/Duck

Q.2. Discourse Analysis studies Language beyond the level of a sentence, Language behaviors linked to social practices and Language as a system of thought. Discuss.

OR

15 marks

Q.2. Elaborate Poetic Devices with appropriate examples.

Q.3. What is Lexical Relations? Write in detail with appropriate examples about Lexical relations you have studied.

OR

15 marks

Q.3. Comment on the following.

1) Ballad

2) Allegory

3) Ode

4) Lyric

Q.4. Attempt ANY TWO short notes.

15 Marks

1) Critical Discourse Analysis

2) Hyponymy and Prototype

3) Alliteration and Repetition

4) Rhyme and Rhythm

X=X=X