(q2)   SEAT No._____   No. of Pages: 02

Sardar Patel University
BA (Advanced): SEM –VI (CBCS)
UA06CEEN04: The Study of Discourse
31/03/2018, Saturday, Time: 02:00 P.M. to 04:00 P.M.

Total Marks: 60

Q.1. Attempt the Following Multiple Choice Questions.   **15 Marks**

1) Haiku is a Japanese poetic form which has three lines and _____ syllables.
   a) Fourteen   b) Fifteen   c) Sixteen   d) Seventeen

2) "O death in life" is an example of _____.
   a) Oxymoron   b) Hyperbole   c) Understatement   d) Pun

3) In _____ , a part of something is used to signify the whole or the whole is used to signify the part.
   a) Simile   b) Conceit   c) Synecdoche   d) Allusion

4) _____ is a lyric poem written on the death of an individual.
   a) Epic   b) Elegy   c) Ode   d) Sonnet

5) RP stands for _____.
   a) Regular Pattern   b) Received Pronunciation
   c) Received Pattern   d) Regular Pronunciation

6) _____ means the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms.
   a) Etymology   b) Clipping   c) Coinage   d) Compounding

7) Which of the following is not an example of clipping?
   a) Telecast   b) Fan   c) Flu   d) Cab

8) Many of the nouns like bottle, butter, chair, vacation have come to be used as verbs; the process is generally called _____:
   a) Collocation   b) Derivation   c) Compounding   d) Conversion

9) Words like NATO, NASA, and UNESCO are examples of _____.
   a) Derivation   b) Acronyms   c) Blending   d) Borrowing

10) _____ is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word.
    a) Clipping   b) Compounding   c) Backformation   d) Blending

11) When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as _____.
    a) Antonymy   b) Homonymy   c) Hyponymy   d) Polysemy

12) Homophones have nearly same _____.
    a) Pronunciation   b) Spellings   c) Structure   d) All of these

13) *Language and Power* (1989) was written by _____.
    a) Sam Krikham   b) Norman Fairclough   c) Foucault   d) Van Dijk

①

(P.T.O)

14) In 1972, _____ wrote "Nothing has any meaning outside of discourse".
   b) Ferdinand De Saussure   b) Van Dijk
   c) Sam Kirkham   d) Foucault

15) _____ is a practice of linguistic studies and interprets text.
   b) Conversation Analysis   b) Stylistics
   c) Interactional Sociolinguistics   d) Critical Discourse Analysis

Q.2. How Discourse Analysis can be defined in following three ways:
1. Language beyond the level of a sentence
2. Language behaviours linked to social practices
3. Language as a system of thought.

<div align="center">OR</div>   15 Marks

Q.2. Write a creative story containing the following.
A student- A step mother- A humble teacher- Thieves- Conspiracies- A Vicious Police Man-Moral- Title

Q.3. Comment on the following Word-formation Processes:
1) Compounding   2) Blending   3) Clipping   4) Backformation   5) Acronyms

<div align="center">OR</div>   15 Marks

Q.3. Comment on the role of language in Media. What importance contemporary language has in Media environment?

Q.4. Attempt ANY TWO short-notes.   15 Marks
   1) Media Discourse Genres
   2) Hyponymy and Prototype
   3) Hedges and Implicatures
   4) Epic

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