

۱. What is the difference between descriptive and prescriptive approaches to language study
۲. What are some of the key design features of human language, as proposed by linguists like Hockett
۳. What is the difference between competence and performance in linguistic theory
۴. Describe the difference between phonetics and phonology
۵. Explain the difference between an allophone and a phoneme, providing an example from English
۶. Describe the three features used to classify vowel sounds
۷. What is a minimal pair, and how is it used to identify phonemes in a language? Provide an example
۸. What are suprasegmental features of speech? Give some examples
۹. What is a morpheme? Describe the difference between free and bound morphemes
۱۰. Explain the difference between inflectional and derivational morphemes. Give examples
۱۱. What is allomorphy? Give an example of an allomorph in English
۱۲. What is a cranberry morpheme, and what does it suggest about language structure
۱۳. What is syntax, and what is its purpose in a language
۱۴. Explain the concept of constituency in syntax. How can constituency tests be used
۱۵. What is the difference between deep structure and surface structure in transformational grammar

:Answers

۱. What is the difference between descriptive and prescriptive approaches to language study • Descriptive linguistics is actually used by speakers, without making judgments about correctness. Prescriptive rules for how language should be used, often based on historical precedent or notions of "correctness." Descriptive linguistics is favored by modern linguists

language, What are some of the key design features of human language as proposed by linguists like Hockett

• Displacement: The ability to talk about things that are not

present in time or space

• Arbitrariness: The lack of a necessary connection between linguistic form and its meaning

• Productivity: The ability to create and understand novel utterances

• Duality (of Patterning): The organization of language into two levels (sounds and meanings)

• Cultural Transmission: The passing of language from one generation to the next through learning

What is the difference between competence and performance in linguistic theory

• Competence refers to the knowledge of the rules of their language. Performance refers to the actual use of language in concrete situations, which can be affected by factors such as memory limitations, distractions, or errors

Describe the difference between phonetics and phonology

• Phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech sounds (their articulation, acoustic properties, and perception).

• Phonology is the study of how sounds are organized and patterned within a language (the sound system)

Explain the difference between an allophone and a phoneme, providing an example from English

• An allophone is a variant pronunciation of a phoneme. For example, the /t/ phoneme in English has several allophones, including aspirated [tʰ] as in "top" and unaspirated [t] as in "stop"

Describe the three features used to classify vowel sounds

• Height: How high or low the tongue is in the mouth (e.g., high, mid, low)

• Backness: How far forward or back the tongue is in the mouth (e.g., front, central, back)

• Rounding: Whether the lips are rounded or unrounded

What is a minimal pair, and how is it used to identify phonemes in a language? Provide an example in a language and have different meanings. They are used to identify phonemes because they demonstrate that the contrasting sound is capable of distinguishing words in a language (e.g., "pat" and "bat" are a distinguishing words in a language minimal pair, demonstrating that /p/ and /b/ are distinct phonemes in English).

What are suprasegmental features of speech? Give some examples.

- Segments (individual sounds) such as vowels and consonants. Examples include:
 - .Stress: Emphasis placed on a syllable or word *
 - .Intonation: The rise and fall of the voice in speech *
 - Tone: Variations in pitch that distinguish words in tonal languages *
 - .Length: The duration of a sound *

What is a morpheme? Describe the difference between free and bound morphemes.

- Free morphemes can stand alone as words (e.g., "cat," "run").
- Bound morphemes cannot stand alone and must be attached to other morphemes (e.g., the suffix "-ing" in "running," the prefix "un-" in "unhappy").

Explain the difference between inflectional and derivational morphemes. Give examples.

- Inflectional morphemes do not change the meaning or category of a word without changing its meaning or category (e.g., adding "-s" to "walk" to form the past plural, adding "-ed" to "cat" to make it past tense).
- Derivational morphemes create new words, often changing the meaning or category (e.g., adding "-ness" to "happy" to form the noun "happiness," adding "un-" to "happy" to form "unhappy").

What is allomorphy? Give an example of an allomorph in English.

- The plural morpheme in English has several allomorphs: /s/ after voiceless consonants

ats"), /z/ after voiced consonants (e.g., "dogs"), and /ɪz/ e.g., "c)
("after sibilant consonants (e.g., "buses

What is a cranberry morpheme, and what does it suggest . ١٢

?about language structure

ni srucro taht emehprom dnuob a si emehprom yrrebnarc A •
ne word in a language. It does not have an apparent only o
-in "cranberry" or "huckle "-meaning on its own. For example, "cran
in "huckleberry". It suggests that some aspects of language "
.structure are arbitrary and may not have a clear semantic basis

?is syntax, and what is its purpose in a language What . ١٣

selur eht seiduts taht scitsiugnil fo hcnarb eht si xatnyS •

governing the structure of sentences. Its purpose is to determine
.the correct ordering of words and phrases in a sentence

ncept of constituency in syntax. How can Explain the co . ١٤

?constituency tests be used

otni sdrow fo gnipuorg lacihrareih eht ot srefer ycneutitsnoC •
phrases within a sentence. Tests used to identify are replacement,
.movement and questions

etween deep structure and surface What is the difference b . ١٥

?structure in transformational grammar

fo gninaem tcartsba ,gniylrednu eht stneserper erutcurts peeD •
a sentence, while surface structure is the actual form of the
rules map sentence as it is spoken or written. Transformational
.deep structures onto surface structures