PG TRB ENGLISH  UNIT IX
History of the English Language

1. Origin of Language
Indo European is the original ancestor of all languages of Europe and Western Asia. The common ancestor of all these languages is the name Indo-European or Indo Germanic has been given. This language has been spoken during the period from 3500 BC – 3000 BC. Indo European had become differentiated into 8 dialects each dialect gradually developing into a language later differentiate into a set of dialects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indo European</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Group</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Group</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Eastern Group

- Original “K” sound is shifted to palatal “Sh” sound known as
- The corresponding word in Latin is “centum” ‘c’ has it ‘k’ sound it is called centum group
- “Satem” Group ‘Satem’ is the old “Indo-“Iranian word for the Indo European ‘Km tom’
- “Satim lang” include B’alto Slavic Indo Iranian, Armenian and Albanian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eastern Group</th>
<th>Western Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satem Group</td>
<td>Centum Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balto Slavic, Indo Iranian</td>
<td>Greek, (or Hellenic) Latin (or Italic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian and Albanian</td>
<td>Celtic and Teutonic or Germanic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the 19th the discovery of Sanskrit was one of the languages of the Indo-European family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian – Persian</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indo Iranian</td>
<td>Indic - Sanskrit and Prakrit - Bengali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltic Slavic</td>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serbian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Czech</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian</td>
<td>Albanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>- Classical Greek - Modern Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>French</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italian</td>
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<td>Spanish</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rumanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celtic</td>
<td>Germanic - East Germanic - Gothi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Germanic - Swedish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Scandinavian) - Danish and Norwegian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iceleandinc</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Germanic - Old High - Modern German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old Low - Dutch and GermanFlemish</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Characteristics of old and middle English

Old English or Anglo Saxon covers the period from the earliest written documents about the end of the 7th to the beginning of the 12th century.

1. Old English is remarkable for the vocabulary – pure, unmixed language with very little foreign element in it. Only for a few Latin words and some old Norse (or) Scandinavian words borrowed into the language. The old Norse (or) Scandinavian words so closely related to the native Anglo – Saxon.

2. Old English had a full inflexional system for four case endings for the nouns and adjective and much fuller verbal endings. Modern forms of the noun ‘Stone’ (Stone, Stones Stone’s, Stones) there were in Old English the inflectional endings for the four cases in the singular and the plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>sta : n</td>
<td>sta : nas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accus</td>
<td>sta : n</td>
<td>sta : nas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>sta : nes</td>
<td>sta : na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>sta : ne</td>
<td>sta : num</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of full of inflectional system prevailing in the old English period it is labeled as “the period of full of inflections”

Modern English

Old English is different from modern English. Modern English is strictly not phonetic.

Old English  Phonetic in spelling
word order was not fixed

Modern English need to fix word order

Growth of vocabulary

John Kersley’s “A General English dictionary (1708) is the 1st dictionary. Perfect dictionary is Dr. Johnson’s dictionary of the English Language (1755) records 4800 words. Today more than 4 lakh words. The language has grown enormously in terms of words. This is known as the growth of vocabulary.

Growth of language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity (Vocabulary)</th>
<th>Quality (Semanties)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word borrowing</td>
<td>Word-Making</td>
</tr>
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</table>

According to Encyclopaedia Britannia an educated Person makes use of 25000 words and ordinary man 4 to 5000 words. But basic English 850 words are enough for to communicate their ideas in the one another.

Portmanteau words
- Carlyle coined gigmanity (gig + enumanity)
- Lewis Carroll coined galumph (gallop + triumph)
- Tragic – comedy (tragedy + comedy)
- Melodrama (melody + drama)
- Electrocute (electric + execute)
- Radiogram (radio + gramophone)
- Lunch (lump + lunch)
Change of meaning
Causes for changes of meaning
1. Semantic tendencies
   Generalize the senses of words. Boy in middle English meant ‘a rough unruly person’ ‘very’ was an
   adverb meaning ‘truly’ traditional rendering of the phase ‘very God’ means ‘true God’.
   Pipe originally meant a simple musical instrument
2. Generalization
   Takes place not only in nouns but also in verbs.
3. Polysemy
   The opposite process, specialization or restriction of meaning taking place of in many words
4. Association of Ideas
   Polysemy or multiplication of meanings.

Degeneration
Degeneration of meaning is observed in a large number of English words. The adjective ‘Crafty’ and
   cunning were both attributives of praise in Earlier English.
Polarisation or coloring is a semantic change by which words in course of time acquire an emotional
   significance.
Euphemism or the figure of speech by which unpleasant things referred to by a less offensive term has
given rise to changes of many English words.
Popular misunderstanding
The changes of meaning have been brought about by popular misunderstanding.

Spelling Reform

There are 23 consonant sounds
18 vowel sounds
The letters vary from word to word in phonetic value. This can be seen (E.g) The spelling ‘ea’ in great,
   heat, heart, feather, earth, delineate, bear similarly one can make out the spelling from the words be, been,
   lean, quay, yield all contain the same vowel sound (i) In English each of the sounds of speech is
   represented by a variety of spellings. Every letter of alphabet used to indicate more than one sound. The
   letters which has no phonetic value silent ‘c’ in scent silent ‘k’ in knife silent ‘l’ in palm silent ‘t’ in listen
   silent ‘r’ in card single sound is usually indicated by a combination of letters like sh for 
   simple letter like (j) used to represent the combination of sounds (d + z) (x) stands for 3 different
   pairs of sounds in the words examine, exercise, luxury.
   In the spelling is going to be reformed and made to confirm to the pronunciation of English at present it can
   not long remain Phonetic. In the course of next 200 years many of the sounds now occurring in English
   words may become changed. If it were to be reformed from age to age like this all continuity with out past
   literature will be lost

Monosyllabic words
Pronunciation of many common monosyllabic words varies according as they are stressed or not Words like
   am, him, he, his, the, are, was can, shall all have one pronunciation for the stressed form and another for
   the unstressed. If spelling were to be strictly phonetic, we would have to publish two lists of standard
   spellings for words – one stressed other for unstressed positions.
people cannot read rapidly even if they employed a more phonetic spelling.

**American English**
Bernard Shaw spoke of Great Britain and the U.S.A. I great countries separated by the language. Many words which they regard as having originated on English soil are in reality of American birth (belittle, lengthy, relented, influential, engineer, co education, retirement, scientist etc.) Many old usages of English characteristic of 17th have survived in standard American. Difference between shades of meaning in the common stock and share of English vocabulary and difference between American English and British English in rhythm and intonation.

**Use of American expressions**
Films are responsible for introducing into English these American expressions. Newspaper and commercial works have began to employ the word “executive” as a noun under American influence. American influence helped to revitalize and revigorate British English through the use of vivid metaphor.

**Different between American English and British English**
- Old senses of words, old words and phrases and old pronunciations which have disappeared from British English are retained in A.E.
- 1. A. vocabulary is in the main the same as English
- 2. When it differs from English it can be understood with a little effort.
- 3. Specially American objects and ideas are becoming more and more familiar to the English day-by-day.
  - From 1800 – 1925 the British English and American English showed the greatest divergence and that after 1925 factors like radio and the interchange of films, novels, journals and plays have worked together to make the divergences narrower. Films and News Paper helped to bring the latest a slang to England. In 1942 the U.S. war department had published “A short guide to great Britain” including a list of American and British variants of particular expressions. “A Dictionary of modern American usage and the Anglo-American Interpreter have also helped British English and American English to be easily understood by speakers of either tongue.

**History of the Language and Linguistics**

**Origin of Language**
About 200 languages in the world formation of new languages → many sources

**Indo – European and Dravidian**

**Formerly known as Indo Germanic**

**Earlier Aryan**
Old English dictionary is about 20,000 words In 2000 BC→8 recognised languages

Eastern  Western
Indo Iranian  Hellenic
Armenian  Italic
Albanian  Primitive Germanic
Balto-Slavic  Celtic
First sound shifting – The great consonant shift (or) Grimm’s law
## Periods of English

### AD 1000 to 1100
- **Old English (Anglo-Saxon)** - a period full of inflexions

### AD 1100 to 1500
- **Middle English** - a period leveled of inflexions

### AD 1500 to present
- **Modern English** - a period lost of inflexions

### Dialects of old English
- Northumbrian, Mercian, West Saxon and Kentish

### Characteristic of old English
- Spelling and pronunciation, phonetic symbols

### Sound changes in old English
- Mutation and gradation

### Old English
- Like modern German - a synthetic language
  - (change in the form of a word *esp* at the ending)
- Inflexion – nouns, adjective, definite article, personal pronoun and verb

### Middle English
- **Norman conquest** - 1066 AD
- **Dialects of middle English** – Northern, East Midland, West Midland and southern
- **Characteristics of middle English** – grammatical
  - Changes, changes in pronunciation and spelling in 1150 – significant landmark in the history of English language.
- French influence was dominant in middle English
  - “Over 10,000 French words adopted into middle English” - A.C. Baugh
  - 1. Early Anglo Saxon period – English was pure and unmixed
  - 2. Earliest inhabitants of Britain – celtics.
  - 3. Most important foreign contributions to English were Latin, French, Scandinavian.
  - 4. Modern English – analytic language
  - 5. Old English → roughly phonetic in spelling

### Polysemy
- Multiple meaning

### Semantics
- Study of meanings

### Linguistics
- Scientific study of language

### Language
- Most valuable single possession of human race.

### Phonetics
- A minimum significant contrastive speech sound in any language

### Phonology
- Deals with the phonems and other characteristics of speech in a language

### Morpheme
- Smallest meaningful elements/minimal unit of meaning

### Morphs
- Used to realize morphemes

### Morphology
- Study of the internal structural words

### Allomorphy
- Relationship between morphs and morphemes.

### Semantics
- Study of meanings

### Polysemy
- Multiplication of meanings

### Idiolect
- Refers to the feature of language
  - (idio means individual peculiar to an individual lect - variety) (SD means synchronic dialectology)

### Colouring or polarization
- words acquiring emotional significance.
Dialectology - Study of dialects
Euphemism - Figure of speech that mitigates that disparaging sense involved
Register - Variations governed by the given context or the situation.
Horace - Latin lyric poet
Author of satires, odes, epistles and Ars poetica
Aristotle - Greek Philosopher
(384 – 322 BC) disciple of Plato (366 – 347 BC)
rutor of Alexander the great
author of poetics – it discusses Greek tragic drama
Ovid (43BC – to AD18) - Latin Poet and author of metamorphoses (hexameter) – greatest work
Boccaccio (1313 - 75) - Italian poet and novelist contemporary of Chaucer, chief work – Decameran

Metaphrase - Word by word translation of the original
Imitation - Loose rendering of the original
Homer - Greek poet lived before 700 BC
Masterpieces - Illiad and odyssey (Illiad – 24 books)
Trojan war (10 years) - Between Greeks and Trojans
Ulysses - Greek warrior – king of Ithaca
Virgil - Roman poet
(70 BC – 19 BC) Aenied (12 books)
National epic and masterpiece
Achilles - Greek warrior, hero of the Iliiad.
Longinus (213 – 273 BC) - Greek rhetorian and philosophy
Demosthenes (384 – 322 BC) - Greek Orator
Cicero (106-43 BC) - Roman orator and master of Latin prose

Elegy written in country churchyard
Gray’s intimate friends were Thomas Gray Horace, Walpole and Richard West (1716 - 1771)
Three manuscripts
1. To his friend Wharton
2. To his friend Horace Walpole
3. he sold to sir. William Fraser
→ Imitated the odes of Greek poet Pindar and contributed his Pindaric odes to the history of English poetry
→ It is the best known English poems for its eloquent expression of universal feelings.
→ Villagers’ life is free from corruption
→ City dwellers should not look down upon the poor labourers.
→ All are equal at the time of death in the graveyard.

The Bard – 1755 Published in 1757
→ Pindaric Ode
→ Historical event of Edward I conquering Wales and killing the bards except single bard who somehow survived. He cursed Edward I and his race and at last killed himself by leaping down from a high precipice
Shelley’s Adonais (Spenserian stanza) – pastoral elegy – Pindaric ode
Shelley’s “Defence of poetry” written in refutation of peacock’s Essay on “The four ages of poetry”

**Phonetics**

Phonetics – Science of sounds. There are 44 symbols for the 44 sounds English is not a phonetic language. The letters do not always correspond to the sounds. There are 26 letters of the alphabet for reading and writing and 44 sounds for listening and speaking:

**English speech sounds (44)**

Vowels (20)

Pure vowels (12) Diphthongs (8) – Combination of two vowel sounds. It is also called Vowel-glide.

**Consonants**

1. Plosives (6)
   - (p) (b) (k) (g) (t) (d)
   - Plosives
     - Voiced (b) (d) (g)
     - Voiceless (p) (t) (k)
   - (sounds produced with vibration) (Sounds that do not produce vibration)

2. Fricatives (9)
   - Voiced (4)
   - [v] [θ] [z] [ʒ]
   - [v] [θ] [z] [ʒ]
   - Verb breath prize measure
   - Laughter north price wash high
   - Voiceless (s)

3. Affricatives (2)
   - (tʃ) (dʒ)
   - Cheap, branch, major, orange

4. Nasals (3) All are voiced
   - (m) (n) (ŋ)
   - Meal, know, ring
   - (ŋ) – does not occur in the beginning of words.

5. Lateral (1) (l) (voiced)
   - Life, village, bell
   - The letter (l l) is doubled, the sound is only one

6. Semi – vowels or Approximants (3)
   - (j) - yellow, young, beauty, duty, new few
   - (r) - rat, writ, correct, surround
   - (w) - we, well, wall, wheel, queen, quick
(j) and (w) – do not occur in end position in words.
(r) is sounded only when it is followed by a word beginning with a vowel sound
(r) is not sounded when it is followed by a word beginning with a consonant

I like my teacher – r – silent
My teacher is friendly (r) – sounded
My teacher speaks softly (r) silent
Teacher, nature, future, picture, fracture the last letter ‘e’ has no sound. So the final sound is (r). If these are followed by a vowel the (r) is pronounced otherwise (r) is silent.

**Pure vowels - 12 – All are 20 vowels are voiced**

1. (^) - cup, fun, some
2. (a:) - aim, ask, calm, car
3. il - ill, ink, big, fin
4. (i:) - tree, Key, ue, speed
5. (u) - cook, look, pull, push
6. (u:) - blue, prove, rude, fool
7. (e) - jet, spell, went
8. (æ) - apple, camp, cattle, angle
9. (æ:) - girl, earn verb, bird
10. (ə) - about, ago, alogg, await

shortest vowel is English also called murmum vowel
This sound is silent in the end position in words like
Letter – (le t ə)
Better – (be t ə)
Teacher – (t i : t ʃ ə)
Winner - (w l n ə)

**Diphthong (8)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Ending with</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>(ə) ear, piar year</td>
<td>(ei) eight nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>(e ə) air, hare</td>
<td>(əi) eye, high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>(uə) poor, cure</td>
<td>(oi) oil, coin joy, hoist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diphthong (8)

1. ending with
2. ending with
3. ending with

- (l ə) ear, piar year
- (e ə) air, hare
- (uə) poor, cure

Linguistics

Major levels of language –
Phonological, Syntactic and Semantic Arrangement of sentence is syntactic nature of language. Ferdinand de Saussure, Noam Chomsky, Saussure’s theories relating to tongue and parole provides solutions to many languages related problems. Chomsky’s syntactic structures concentrates on the semantic, syntactic and phonological aspects. Noam Chomsky is a linguist who inaugurated a revolution in linguistics with the publication of syntactic structures. Two varieties of concept pertaining to tongue – synchrony and diachrony.

Diachrony – study of subject over a period of time or historically across the past

Language

Grimm’s Law
The sound changes involved in the first sound shifting was discovered by a Danish scholar – Erasmus Rask. It was first formulated by a German scholar Jacob Grimm (1785 - 1863). The law formulated by him was known as Grimm’s Law – He found certain correspondences between some consonant sounds occurring in the words of the classical languages like Sanskrit, Latin and Greek and Teutonic languages like English and Gothic. He stated there is regular shifting of certain series of Indo – Germanic consonantal sounds in Teutonic sound shifting of the Indo – Germanic voiceless stop consonants p, t, k and kw

- Indo – European voiced aspirated stop sound bh, dh, gh become shifted in Teutonic to the corresponding voiced sounds b, d, g
- The Indo – European voiced stop sounds b, d, g are shifted in Teutonic to the corresponding voiceless sounds p, t, k
- Indo – European voiceless stop sounds p, t, k, kw become shifted in Teutonic to the corresponding voiceless open sounds f, th, h, hw.

Karl Verner’s Law
He formulated a law in 1875 explaining the exceptions that existed in Grimm’s law mutation → It means change. In old English mutation was a process of sound change by means of certain words from other Germanic languages were simplified and incorporated its vocabulary. This process encompassed ‘i”, “u” mutations

Syncopation:
A method by which a vowel sound is elided and consonants on either side of the word run together. The syllable is lost in his malée.

Example: ones – once  worn – worn

Telescoping leads to jamming of words
- do on done  do of – doff
do out – doubt

Metanalysis – Greek term means reanalysis

Example: A nedder – an adder
- a nepron – an apron

Portmanteau words
Combination of two words with ideas behind both the original terms

Example: Melodrama (melody + drama)
The great vowel shift

Consonant sounds also underwent considerable changes. Along with this long vowel changes had taken place between the times of Shakespeare and Chaucer.

Dr. Johnson’s Dictionary published – 1755
Popular grammar came out - 1762
‘by Robert Lowth

Hyponymy – One word include the meaning of another word (eg) Mango – fruit
Synonymy – Phenomenon of more than one form having the same meaning (eg) prison, jail
Antonymy – Oppositeness in meaning (Eg) large – small, buy – sell
Homonymy – Words sounding alike but having different meanings
(Eg) bank side of a river financial institution

Homography – Words spelt alike but pronounced differently (Eg) lead (v) lead (N)

Pragmatic – Recovers on the notion of simplicity and elegance of a concept which is supposed to be related to truth.

Discourse – refers to the pieces of language greater than the sentence (both spoken and written. Language varies according to tenor (formal and informal), mode (medium of transmission) and domain (area of activity for language)

19th century Romantic and Victorian age

1. Wordsworth - 1770 – 1850
2. Coleridge - 1772 – 1834
3. Shelley - 1792 – 1822
4. Keats - 1795 – 1821
5. Tennyson - 1809 – 1892
6. Browning - 1812 – 1889
7. Arnold - 1822 – 1888
9. Hopkins - 1844 – 1889
10. Byron - 1812 – 1889
11. Christina Rossetti - 1830 – 1894
13. Oscar Wilde - 1854 – 1900
15. Hazlitt - 1778 – 1830
17. Thomas Carlyle - 1795 – 1881
18. Ruskin Bond - 1819 – 1900
19. Walter Scott - 1771 – 1832
20. Jane Austen - 1775 – 1817
21. Charles Dickens - 1812 – 1870
22. Charlotte Bronte - 1816 – 1855
23. George Eliot - 1819 – 1880
25. Thomas Hardy - 1840 – 1928
Concepts in Linguistics:
- Beginning of Linguistics was initiated by the Geneva School of Linguistics also Known as Sassurean Linguistics.
- Other Schools to follow were the Prague School. The Copenhagen School the Bloomfieldian & Post Bloomfieldian structuralism & the T.G. Grammar of Chomsky.
- Though out the (20th) Professional linguists considered the Sentence to be the Maximum Unit of their study.

Two aspects:
- 1. Phonetics or the way the sentence is Pronounced with its Phonological implications
- 2. Grammar or the way the sentence is grammatically constituted

Parole – resultant of a constant dialectical interaction with langue parole refers to individual speech lang to the collective. Leonard Bloomfield came out with the Publication of ‘Language’ which saw the birth of the structural school in America. The Structuralists insisted on the importance of the different patterns of structure.

IC analysis is a device to divide the elements of a sentence into its different parts. They talked about the phoneme, grapheme, morpheme. Tagmeme & sememe to indicate the different levels of language analy

The Post – Bloomfieldian scenario saw the emergence of Noam Chomsky whose syntactic structures & Aspects of the Theory of Syntax stirred the entire world. Chomsky retrieved the distinction between langue & parole in the form of conopetence & performance. Chomsky is described as a creator in the sense of achieving a reorganization of earlier Ideas. In the place of langue he introduced the notion of universal grammar – the main plank of linguistics.

WE NEVER GIVE THE ANSWER KEYS YOU MUST FIND THE ANSWERS KEYS

PG TRB – ENGLISH – UNIT IX

1. What is the number of the branches of Indo-European family?
   (A) 10  (B) 5  (C) 8  (D) 6

2. The universal language devised is
   (A) Standard English  (B) American English  (C) French  (D) Esperanto

3. Norman conquest took place in the year
   (A) 1066 AD  (B) 1066 BC  (C) 1067 AD  (D) 1067 BC

4. ___________influence was dominated in Middle English
   (A) Latin  (B) French  (C) Celtic  (D) English

5. Basic English was designated by
   (A) C.K. Ogden  (B) Chaucer  (C) Donne  (D) Wyatt

6. The study of meaning is called
   (A) Phonetics  (B) Semantics  (C) Dialects  (D) Allomorphs

7. There are ___________sounds in English
   (A) 44  (B) 46  (C) 42  (D) 45

8. The study of internal structure of words is known as
   (A) Phonology  (B) Polysemy  (C) Morphology  (D) Biology
9. Dipthong is a  
(A) Combination of two consonants  
(B) Combination of two vowels  
(C) Combination of Two words  
(D) Combination of two sounds

10. According to Encyclopaedia an educated person has to possess a vocabulary of ---------- words.  
(A) 30,000  
(B) 25,000  
(C) 35,000  
(D) 20,000

11. The term “Transformational Generative Grammar (TG) is associated with  
(A) C.K. Ogden  
(B) Noam Chomsky  
(C) A.C. Baugh  
(D) None of these

12. Grimm's Law is  
(A) Vowel shift  
(B) Consonant shift  
(C) Sound shift  
(D) Word shift

13. How many recognized languages in 2000 B.C.?  
(A) 10  
(B) 9  
(C) 8  
(D) 7

14. Printing press was invented in the years --------- by William Caxton  
(A) 1476  
(B) 1474  
(C) 1478  
(D) 1470

15. 1-mutation occurred in  
(A) Old English  
(B) Middle English  
(C) Anglo-Norman  
(D) Modern English

16. The process, whereby a vowel is elided and the consonants on either side of it are run together, with the result that syllable is lost, is called.  
(A) Differentiation  
(B) syncopation  
(C) Metanalysis  
(D) Telescoping

17. ----------- refers to the variant of a language used by an individual.  
(A) Isogloss  
(B) Idiolect  
(C) Register  
(D) Dialect

18. “Competence” and “performance” are the terms coined by  
(A) Wilga Rivers  
(B) Bloomfield  
(C) Noam Chomsky  
(D) Saussure

19. If we infer a thing rightly from an incomplete outline, it is called a process of  
(A) completion  
(B) Supplementation  
(C) complementation  
(D) perfection

20. The minimum unit of sound is known as  
(A) Morpheme  
(B) Phoneme  
(C) Consonant  
(D) Vowel

21. The minimum unit of a word is known as  
(A) Phoneme  
(B) Morpheme  
(C) Allomorph  
(D) Vowel

22. There are ----------- types of stress  
(A) Two  
(B) Three  
(C) Four  
(D) Five

23. Structural linguistics is associated with the name of  
(A) Noam Chomsky  
(B) David Crystal  
(C) Leonard Bloomfield  
(D) J.C. Nesfield

24. ‘IC’ means  
(A) Immediate concepts  
(B) Immediate consonant  
(C) Immediate constituents  
(D) Immediate classification

25. The scientific study of language is known as  
(A) Semiotics  
(B) Phonetics  
(C) Linguistics  
(D) Ethics

26. ‘Syntactic Structures’ was written by  
(A) Randolph Quirk  
(B) David Crystal  
(C) Zandvoort  
(D) Noam Chomsky

27. There are ----------- consonant sounds in English  
(A) 24  
(B) 20  
(C) 40  
(D) 26

28. There are ----------- vowel sounds in English  
(A) 10  
(B) 5  
(C) 20  
(D) 15

29. Under whose direction was the “Authorized version of the English Bible” made?  
(A) King Charles I  
(B) King Henry IV  
(C) King James I  
(D) King James II

30. Dr. Samuel Johnson published “A dictionary of the English Language” in the year  
(A) 1765  
(B) 1755  
(C) 1775  
(D) 1745

31. The Anglo-Saxon period extends from  
(A) 500 A.D to 900 A.D  
(B) 600 A.D to 1000 A.D  
(C) 600 A.D to 1100 A.D  
(D) 500 A.D to 1200 A.D.

32. The fundamental insights on which structuralism is based are those provided by  
(A) Jacques Derrida  
(B) Mikhail Bakhtin  
(C) Ferdinand de Saussure  
(D) Homi Bhabha
33. The terms ‘langue’, and ‘parole’ are associated with
(A) Post-Modernism (B) Surrealism (C) Structuralism (D) Post-Structuralism

34. The Satem group does not constitute one of the following divisions of Indo-European family of languages.
(A) The Indo-Iranian (B) The Armenian (C) The Balto-Slavonic (D) The Teutonic

35. The sound /h/ is a
(A) Velar sound (B) Glottal sound (C) Palato-alveolar (D) Alveolar

36. ‘Syntactic Structures’ was published in
(A) 1937 (B) 1947 (C) 1957 (D) 1967

37. T.G. stands for
(A) Transformation (B) Generative (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these

38. A grammar must generate only ----------- sentences
(A) linguistic (B) Complex (C) compound (D) Grammatical

39. The rules of TG are ----------- rules
(A) Rewrite (B) Hard and fast (C) linguistic (D) Formal

40. the regional variation of a language is its
(A) Dialect (B) Idiolect (C) Morpheme (D) Phoneme

41. Pure vowels are ----------- in number
(A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 8 (D) 24

42. Diphthongs are ----------- in number
(A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 20

43. There are ----------- nasal consonants
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

44. /l/ is a ----------- consonant
(A) Nasal (B) Lateral (C) Plosive (D) Fricative

45. Language is a means of
(A) Communication (B) Tele - Communication (C) Physical Expression (D) None of these

46. Old English words have the final
(A) -i (B) -e (C) -o (D) –ee

47. Which of the following is the agency for the press?
(A) AIR (B) VSNL (C) TV (D) UNI

48. Which of the following does not belong to Indo-European family?
(A) Latin (B) Sanskrit (C) English (D) Tamil

49. The standardization of spelling was attained with the advent of
(A) Renaissance (B) Reformation (C) Printing press (D) Shakespeare

50. One of following words is formed through a process called meta analysis.
(A) An apple (B) An orange (C) A peach (D) A berry

51. Bernard shaw was greatly interested in the reform of
(A) Grammar (B) Syntax (C) Dictionaries (D) spelling

52. Which of the following dialects came to be recognized as literary standard in the old English period?
(A) Northumbrian (B) Mercian (C) West Saxon (D) Kentish

53. English belongs to the branch of Indo-Germanic family called
(A) East Germanic (B) West Germanic (C) North Germanic (D) Celtie

54. Old English showed great affinities with
(A) Modern Latin (B) Modern French (C) Modern German (D) Modern Greek

55. F.T. Wood assigns the following dates for Old-English period
(A) 800 to 1200 A.D (B) 600 to 1100 A.D (C) 1100 to 1500 A.D (D) 100 to 600 A.D.

56. Standardization of spelling was attempted by
(A) Dr. Johnson (B) Milton (C) Spenser (D) Caxton

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57. Which two spellings are found acceptable by Henry Bradley?
   (A) French and Latin  (B) Greek and Latin  (C) English and French  (D) American and English

58. The very popular technical innovation in teaching is
   (A) Science laboratory  (B) Language laboratory  (C) Computer laboratory  (D) Technical laboratory

59. The best approach in educational administration is
   (A) Democratic  (B) Scientific  (C) Sociological  (D) Increased literacy rate

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