

QP Code: D142443	Total Pages: 2	Name:
		Register No.
SECOND SEMESTER (CUFYUGP) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026		
ENGLISH		
ENG2FA103(1A): ADVANCED ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS FOR LITERATURES		
2024 Admission onwards		
Maximum Time :1.5 Hours	Maximum Marks :50	
Section A		
Read the provided passage and answer the following questions. Each question carries 2 marks (Ceiling: 16 Marks) Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949) is, together with Edward SAPIR, one of the two most prominent American linguists of the first half of the twentieth century. His book <i>Language</i> was the standard introduction to linguistics for thirty years following its publication. Together with his students, particularly Bernard Bloch, Zellig Harris, and Charles Hockett, Bloomfield established the school of thought that has come to be known as American structural linguistics, which dominated the field until the rise of GENERATIVE GRAMMAR in the 1960s. Throughout his career, Bloomfield was concerned with developing a general and comprehensive theory of language. His first formulation (Bloomfield, 1914) embedded that theory within the conceptualist framework of Wilhelm Wundt. In the early 1920s, however, Bloomfield abandoned that framework in favor of a variety of BEHAVIORISM in which the theory of language took center stage: “The terminology in which at present we try to speak of human affairs: ‘consciousness’, ‘mind’, ‘perception’, ‘ideas’, and so on will be discarded and will be replaced by terms in linguistics. Non-linguists constantly forget that a speaker is making noise, and credit him, instead, with the possession of impalpable ‘ideas.’ It remains for the linguist to show, in detail, that the speaker has no ‘ideas’ and that the noise is sufficient.” In repudiating the existence of all mentalist constructs, Bloomfield also repudiated the classical view that the structure of language reflects the structure of thought. For Bloomfield, the structure of language was the central object of linguistic study, and hence of cognitive science, had that term been popular in his day. Bloomfield maintained that all linguistic structure could be determined by the application of analytic procedures starting with the smallest units which combine sound (or ‘vocal features’) and meaning (or ‘stimulus-reaction features’), called morphemes. Having shown how to identify morphemes, Bloomfield went on to show how to identify both smaller units (i.e., phonemes, defined as minimum units of ‘distinctive’ vocal features) and larger ones (words, phrases, and sentences). Bloomfield developed rich theories of both Morphology and Syntax, much of which was carried over more or less intact into generative grammar. In morphology, Bloomfield paid careful attention to phonological alternations of various sorts, which led to the development of the modern theory of		

morphophonemics. In syntax, he laid the foundations of the theory of constituent structure, including the rudiments of Xbar-Theory.	
1	Who were the two most prominent American linguists of the first half of the twentieth century?
2	What was the significance of Bloomfield's book <i>Language</i> ? Which linguistic school of thought did Bloomfield and his students establish?
3	Why did Bloomfield abandon Wundt's framework in the 1920s?
4	According to Bloomfield, why should linguists reject traditional mentalist terms like 'ideas' and 'perception'?
5	What was Bloomfield's view on the relationship between language and thought?
6	What did Bloomfield consider the central object of linguistic study?
7	How did Bloomfield define morphemes?
8	What are phonemes, according to Bloomfield's linguistic framework?
9	What was Bloomfield's major contribution to syntax? Which later syntactic theory traces its origins to Bloomfield's work?
10	How might Bloomfield's ideas have influenced cognitive science if the term had been popular in his time?
Section B	
All Questions can be answered. Each Question carries 6 marks (Ceiling : 24 Marks)	
11	Describe the seven deadly sins of speaking listed by Julian Treasure.
12	Comment on Mamidanna's observations on the human relationships in the years of the Pandemic.
13	Analyse the impact of the total solar eclipse on Annie Dillard.
14	Share your thoughts on the ending of the story "Assembly Line."
15	Comment on how rain is used as a universal symbol in poetry.
Section C	
Answer any ONE. Each Question carries 10 marks (1x10=10 Marks)	
16	Examine how Basheer uses the innocence of children to portray ideals related to life?
17	Analyse how does the arrival of new technologies change language?