1 Write short notes on the following:

i Nasal consonants in English

ii Stress and rhythm in connected speech

iii Conversion as a morphological device in English

iv Question formation in English

Ans:

A nasal consonant is a type of consonant produced with a lowered velum in the mouth, allowing air to come out through the nose, while the air is not allowed to pass through the mouth because something (like the tongue or the lips) is stopping it. Examples of nasal consonants in English are [n] and [m], in words such as nose and mouth.

Nearly all nasal consonants are nasal stops (or nasal continuants), where air comes out through the nose but not through the mouth, as it is blocked by the lips or tongue.

Most nasals are voiced, and, in fact, the nasal sounds [n] and [m] are among the most common sounds used in languages of the world. Voiceless nasals are used in a few languages, such as Burmese and Welsh.

In terms of acoustics, nasal stops are sonorants, meaning that they do not significantly stop the flow of air (as it can come out the nose). However, nasals are also stops in their articulation because the flow of air through the mouth is blocked completely. So nasal consonants sound both like sonorants and like obstruents.

Stress is putting emphasis on a certain syllable in a word or a certain word in a sentence. This helps indicate the important word in the sentence.

For example,

"It was an outstanding achievement".

The word outstanding seems to be stresses upon illustrating that outstanding was the most important word that explains how the achievement was.

Sentence stress also serves as a basis for the rhythmical structure in the sentence.

The rhythm is usually formed by a combination of stressed words occurring once or more and both stressed and unstressed words spoken or written at different intervals in a sentence.

In order to acquire a good rhythm in speech it is essential that proper emphasis to stressed syllables is made. And proper organisation of words is done by pausing at different places when required.

For example:

"The lady you met last Saturday came to visit us today".

This sentence shows a combination of stressed and unstressed syllables. Where the stressed syllables are 'lady', 'last Saturday', 'today'. However there must be a natural pause after Saturday in order to ensure the rhythm of the sentence.

Thus, both stress and rhythm are quite important in gaining a natural, smooth flowing style of speech.

Conversion in linguistics is the formation of new words from existing words without a change in form. An example is hoe and hoe. The first one is a noun a hoe, the second is a verb to hoe. Conversion is an established order of word formation in the classification of non-concatenative morphological processes. The other category of word formation in morphological processes is concatenative morphology.

Essentially, conversion in morphological terms is the process of one word being changed or converted from one word class to another without there being any actual change to the form of the word—that is, a word is created from an existing word without the addition of any prefixes or suffixes. This latter element is important, and is the reason morphological conversion is also sometimes referred to as zero derivation.

A question is a linguistic expression used to make a request for information, or the request made using such an expression. The information requested is provided in the form of an answer. Questions have developed a range of uses that go beyond the simple eliciting of information from another party. Rhetorical questions, for example, are used to make a point, and are not expected to be answered. Many languages have special grammatical forms for questions. For example, in the English sentence "Are you happy?", the inversion of the subject you and the verb are shows it to be a question (rather than a statement). However, questions can also be asked without using these interrogative grammatical structures – for example one may use an imperative, as in "Tell me your name". Who plans to take SLA this summer?

2. What causes students to select particular majors?

3. Who will John ask for information about summer courses?

4. When can we register for graduation?

5. Where do we go to register for graduation?

Read more on Brainly.in - https://brainly.in/question/1595035#readmore

2a Give the phonetic symbols for each of the following consonants. The first one is done for you:

Voiced bilabial plosive / b /

Voiceless alveolar plosive

voiced velar nasal

palatal semi-vowel