

5. Answer any one of the following questions : 1

(a) What are the causes of change in meaning?
What are its impact on change in meaning?

(b) Write a note on the importance of philology.

(c) Give an account on the classification of letters according to pronunciation in Sanskrit linguistics.

to notiditnos dñi si tadV (पुनरुक्तिः अत्र अत्र) (i)

Facitlugni inkenā2 gñibugor पुनरुक्तिः

05=C×01 : (own yna) anothaup gñivellol dñi tawana

Ygoloñiq to tgcenoc dñi no dñen a dñiV (ii)

: no dñon tñoz dñiV (iii)

inudñ : vcl dñiV (iv)

inudñ dñen dñen no tñenoc dñiV (v)

ñibV gñivoc dñen dñi dñi dñiV (vi)

ñibV dñen dñi dñi dñiV

KB23—100/701 63/1 (SEM-6) DSE3/SNSHE6036

2023

SANSKRIT

Paper : SNSHE6036

(Sanskrit Linguistics)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer (any six) : 1×6=6

(a) Which organ is mostly used in pronunciation?

(i) Teeth

(ii) Tongue

(iii) Nose

(iv) Mouth

(b) Which of the following is a dental (दन्त) letter?

(i) द

(ii) त

(iii) प

(iv) क

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(c) Which वेदां analyses morphology?

- (i) व्याकरण
- (ii) निरुक्त
- (iii) शिक्षा
- (iv) ज्योतिष

(d) Which of the following help to pronounce nasal letters?

- (i) कण्ठ, नासिका
- (ii) मुख, नासिका
- (iii) नासिका, मूर्द्धा
- (iv) नासिका, श्रोत्र

(e) What is the reason for phonic sound change in 'चानर = बन्दर'?

- (i) व्यञ्जनलोप
- (ii) स्वरलोप
- (iii) स्वरानाम
- (iv) व्यञ्जनानाम

(f) "उच्चैः _____",

- (i) उदात्त
- (ii) नाद
- (iii) अनुदात्त
- (iv) स्वरित

(g) What is the phonic position of र-वर्ग?

- (i) तालु
- (ii) मूर्द्धा
- (iii) कण्ठ
- (iv) ओष्ठ

(h) According to Grassmann, which is the primary Indo-European form of दधामि?

- (i) ददामि
- (ii) दाधामि
- (iii) धधामि
- (iv) दाधामि

(i) 'र' is

- (i) ऊष्म
- (ii) स्पृष्ट
- (iii) संवृत
- (iv) अन्तःस्थ

(j) Which of the following is a तालव्य?

- (i) रू
- (ii) स
- (iii) श
- (iv) ह

2. Answer the following questions (any five) : 2×5=10

- (a) What are the three stages of Indo-Aryan languages?
- (b) Give the definition of कण्ठ्य वर्ण.
- (c) What do you mean by प्रपद? How many प्रपद are there?
- (d) According to पतञ्जलि, what is a language?
- (e) What are the divisions of linguistics?
- (f) What are the terms used to signify the science of language?
- (g) What are the main parts of linguistics?

3. Answer the following questions (any six) : 5×6=30

- (a) What is phonology? Describe briefly.
- (b) Write a short note on निरुक्त.
- (c) Give an introduction to स्वर or accent.
- (d) What are the differences between स्वर and व्यञ्जन?

(e) Explain the following verse : यन्मिदं वक्त्रं विपर्ययश्च, द्वौ चापरौ वर्णौ विकारौ नारायौ । धातोस्तदधीतिरायेन योगस्तदुच्यते पञ्चविधं निरुक्तम् ॥

- (f) What are the external causes of change in phonic sound?
- (g) Briefly discuss about Grassmann's law.
- (h) What do you mean by निर्वचन?
- (i) Write any five characteristics of language.
- (j) Who is कालापरान्त? What is the contribution of कालापरान्त regarding Sanskrit linguistics?

4. Answer the following questions (any two) : 10×2=20

- (a) Write a note on the concept of philology.
- (b) Write short notes on :
Grimm's law ; Pāṇini.
- (c) Write an account on speech mechanism.
- (d) What are the differences between Vedic Sanskrit and Classical Sanskrit?