

1. Consider the two descriptions for this image: a) the indian roller is on the window-ledge. b) the window ledge is below the indian roller .one of these is less acceptable than the other. one explanation for this may be in terms of a figure-ground distinction. very broadly, figure is more likely to be get attended to than the ground.this type of selection is widespread in language. cognitive linguists point to such cases as evidence for language arising from general cognitive functions, and not being "autonomous". present your own view (1 or 2 paragraphs) on this.

2. COMPLEX PREDICATES consists of two verbs, e.g. the Hindi "ro paRA". One of these gives most of the meaning (ro), and determines how many arguments there are and what they are doing. this is the "heavy verb". the other verb (paRA), called a "light verb", is thought to be "grammaticalized" and may contribute to finer aspects of temporal meaning, what is called the "grammatical aspect".

Ans : Attached along with are the results of asking these questions from two persons. 1st person has a diverse language background as he has been through transfers throughout the country from North India to South India. 2nd person has lived at one place from childhood and faced very less language environment changes.

<p>Results from 1st person : 1) Please answer the following questions : a) Language(s) spoken in first 5 years Hindi + English b) parent's mother tongues Garhwali(F) + Hindi(M) c) where they lived the first 5 years, and beyond Jalandhar + Kotdwara + Hissar + Wellington d) schooling in hindi till what class as a subject – 10th, never as means of instruction</p>	<p>Results from 2nd person : 1) Please answer the following questions : a) Language(s) spoken in first 5 years Hindi b) parent's mother tongues Hindi c) where they lived the first 5 years, and beyond Ghaziabad, U.P d) schooling in hindi till what class Till 4th as medium of instruction, till 8th as subject</p>																																																																								
<p>2) Given below are combinations of verbs (rows) and Low verbs (columns). Of these 25 possible combinations which are acceptable in your language ?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="151 1131 810 1388"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>gayA</th> <th>chalA</th> <th>paRA</th> <th>DaalA</th> <th>uThA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>nikal</td> <td>true</td> <td>may</td> <td>may</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>keh</td> <td>may</td> <td>false</td> <td>may</td> <td>true</td> <td>true</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bol</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>true</td> <td>true</td> <td>May</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ro</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>true</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>has</td> <td>Maybe</td> <td>False</td> <td>true</td> <td>False</td> <td>False</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		gayA	chalA	paRA	DaalA	uThA	nikal	true	may	may	false	false	keh	may	false	may	true	true	bol	false	false	true	true	May	ro	false	false	true	false	false	has	Maybe	False	true	False	False	<p>2) Given below are combinations of verbs (rows) and Low verbs (columns). Of these 25 possible combinations which are acceptable in your language ?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="818 1131 1441 1388"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>gayA</th> <th>chalA</th> <th>paRA</th> <th>DaalA</th> <th>uThA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>nikal</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>keh</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bol</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ro</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>has</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		gayA	chalA	paRA	DaalA	uThA	nikal	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	keh	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	bol	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	ro	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	has	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
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<p>3) Give some usage examples with the Verbs gayA, paRA and uThA? How do these differ in meaning, in your opinion? Wo wahan chala gaya - he went there. Wo chal pada - he started walking. Wo ruk na saka aur bol utha – he cudnt stop himself and spoke up. Utha is impulsive. Para is starting. Gaya seems to end an action</p>	<p>3) Give some usage examples with the Verbs gayA, paRA and uThA? How do these differ in meaning, in your opinion? Main kal jaldi uth gaya tha. gayA is generally used in past sense Thoda dard hote hi shrey ro para paRA gives a sense of instantaneous starting of the action Train ki awaaj sunkar vo platform se chal utha uthA , like i used here, gives me a sense of never stopping to some work (like here I get a feel that the guy will never come back to platform again) after starting it.</p>																																																																								
<p>4) What can you say about the nature of energy use when using the Light Verb "uThA"? Ans : Energetic, and represents start of an action</p>	<p>4) What can you say about the nature of energy use when using the Light Verb "uThA"? Ans : It gives a sense of low energy</p>																																																																								