

4. ðĒ yLku yðMíkkLke ¼k>kkýku{kt hne-~~tv~~ MkkBP WĒknhý ykĀke M{òðku (15)
yúðk

¼k>kkf~~w~~kLkk rð [khLku MĀkü fhku yLku ¼khík-~~P~~mkĀkeP ¼k>kkf~~w~~ WĀkh rðMíkjk LkkĀ ÷¾ku

5. ¼k>kkpk†Lkk yaPPLkLke ĀkØríkyku sýkðku yLku yírknrMkf ĀkØríkLku {nÏð M{òðku (20)
yúðk

¼k>kk{kt Úkíkt rðrðĀ ĀkrhðíkLkku Ākh LkkĀ ÷¾ku

yúðk

Lke [Lkk{kúke fkeĀký çku rðpu LkkĀ ÷¾ku

(1) ðrĒf MkmfjkLke rðpkíkkýku

(2) Mkmfjk {ĀhPaðrLkykLkku rðfkMk

(3) yĀk©mík

4. Explain with illustrations the similarity between the Vedic and the Avestan languages. (15)

OR

Explain clearly the idea of the family of languages and write a detailed note on the Indo-European family of languages.

5. Describe the methods of study of Linguistics and state the importance of the Historical Method. (20)

OR

Write a note on the various changes which occur in the language.

OR

Write notes on any **two** of the following :

- (1) The peculiarities of Vedic Sanskrit.
- (2) The development of cerebrals (ऋ, ॠ) in Sanskrit.
- (3) Ablaut (ऋ, ॠ, ॡ)
