

Full Name :

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Group :

Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research
University of Hamma Lakhdar, El-Oued
Faculty of Arts & Languages
Department of English

The correction of the Examination of the 1st Semester (Module: Introduction to linguistics)

Level: 1st Year

Date: January 02nd, 2017

Time Allotted: 1h & 30mn

Question 01:

(03 pts)

Read the following passage then fill in the gaps with the appropriate words:

Linguistics, is the scientific Study of language with all its aspects. The Swiss linguist Ferdinand De Saussure is known as the father of the modern linguistics. He says that there are two sides to language: Langue and parole. He insisted that the linguistic sign Has two aspects; A sound side and a meaning side. The two are linked within a speech community. The relation between the concept and the sound image is arbitrary

Question 02: In linguistics, the term “Grammar” refers to different meanings, explain.

(02.5 pts)

Grammar = syntax in general.

Phonology + morphology+ syntax+ lexicon

Our mental language capacity / competence (The Universal Grammar of Chomsky)

Question 03:

(03 pts)

The sentence “Linguistics should study language for its own sake’ or ‘as an end in itself’ marked the beginning of ‘modern linguistics’, Why linguistics is referred to as a science (scientific)? Explain and give three main reasons.

1-It does not select one period or another.

2- It pays attention to any tongue.

3- It studies all the languages and dialects without differentiation.

4- It focuses on the spoken discourse.

Question 04: Say whether the following statements are *true* or *false*, and *justify* false statements **(05 pts)**

1- ‘Synchronic linguistics’ views the historical development of a language. **False**

It views a particular state of a language at some given point in time.

1- ‘Parole’ differs from one individual to another. **True**

2- Paradigmatic relations are relations of combinations, they are said to operate on the horizontal axis. **F**

They are relations of substitutions, they are said to operate on the vertical axis.

3- ‘Acoustic phonetics’ is concerned with the position and movements of speech organs in producing sounds. **False**

It deals with the study of the physical characteristics of sound waves made by the human vocal organs, by using machine and computer programmes.

4- In English, ‘derivational morphemes’ can be either prefixes or suffixes. **True**

5- ‘Lexicography’ is concerned with the assessment of first, second or other language in school, college or university. **False**

Lexicography deals with the writing and study of dictionaries for first, second and foreign language education.

Question 05: What is the difference between ‘denotative’ and ‘connotative’ meaning? Give one example. **(02.5 pts)**

1-Denotative meaning: core meaning, literal sense

2-Conotative meaning: Additional meaning, related to feeling; cultural & emotional meaning.

Example: Cheap mobile : Good price, Or: Bad quality.

Question 06: What are the main differences between “Skinner” and “Chomsky” in terms of the language acquisition? **(02 pts)**

- Skinner: Language acquisition is based on stimulus, response, reinforcement and repetition.

- Chomsky: The child acquires the language with his cognitive ability. Language is innate ability and some knowledge about language exists in humans at birth.

Question 07: What is the difference between ‘human’ and ‘animal’ communication? **(02 pts)**

Human language: High elaborated system - economic – limited set of speech sounds – consonants and vowels – A sense of past and future – arbitrariness – vocal tract.

Animals: Send messages – dance – very limited – they are not able to learn or use language naturally.

Good Luck

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