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Department of English  
Level: Second Year L.M.D  
Module: Linguistics

First Term Exam Correction Model, January 2024

Task 1 (7.5 pts) (0.75pt) for each correct answer

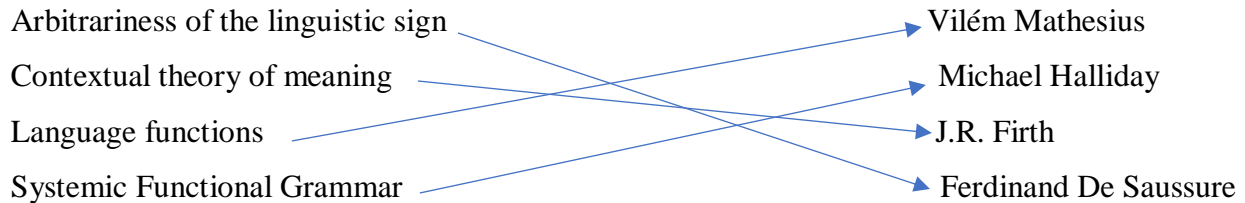
Part 01

- Circle the best answer.

1. The linguists who belong to the founding generation of the Prague linguistics are:
  - Ferdinand de Saussure
  - **Vilém Mathesius**
  - Bronislaw Malinowski
  - Michael Halliday
  - **Roman Jakobson**
2. The London School of Linguistics is involved with the study of language:
  - **Synchronically.**
  - Diachronically.
  - Synchronically and diachronically.
3. Saussure suggested that structuralists should study Langue instead of Parole because the former is:
  - **The abstract side of language.**
  - **A system fixed in each individual's mind.**
  - The performance of the language.
4. Firth has made significant contributions at the level of
  - Language functions.
  - Phonology.
  - **Phonology and Semantics.**
  - Syntax and Phonology.
5. The American structuralism is systematic, descriptive, and objective.
  - **True.**
  - False.
6. Who directly influenced European structuralism?
  - **Ferdinand de Saussure**
  - Noam Chomsky
  - Leonard Bloomfield
  - Edward Sapir
7. The focus of the American structuralism is on:
  - Semantics.
  - **The linguistic items forms and their structure.**
  - Syntax and phonology.
  - Historical linguistics.
8. Saussure's book 'Cours de Linguistique Générale' was published in
  - 1857
  - **1916**
  - 1965
  - 1879
9. Edward Sapir stated that meaning is context-dependent.
  - True
  - **False**
10. The main claim of the European structuralism is
  - **Language is a system of signs.**
  - Language is a system of meanings.  
Language is a system of sounds.
  - Language is a system of words.

**Part 02 (2 pts)**

- Match the following linguistic concepts with appropriate names:



**Task 2 (6 pts) (1.5 pts) for each correct definition**

- Define the following concepts:

Prosodic Analysis:

**is a technique of phonological analysis. It deals with the nature and the number of syllables, the character of sound sequence, morpheme boundaries, stress...and other prosodic features of language.**

Item-centred analysis:

**Item-centred analysis means items are separated and each individual item is analysed and studied separately.**

Distinctive-feature analysis:

**Each sound or phoneme has a number of distinctive features. Two similar sounds can be distinctive if one of those features of a sound is different in juxtaposition to the other similar sound.**

Morphological relations:

**Morphemes as smallest units of meaning can be seen in relation oppositions. For instance, the meaning of the word ‘unhappy’ is derived from its relationship to ‘happy’.**

**Task 3 (4.5 pts)**

- Say true or false. Correct the wrong statements.

American structuralists focused on meaning and neglected the language form. **False (0.5 pt)**

..... **Focused on language form and neglected meaning. (1pt)**

Signifier is the idea or concept of something, while signified is the image or sound associated with it. **False (0.5 pt)**

**Signified** is the idea or concept of something, while **signifier** is the image or sound associated with it **(1pt)**

Traditional grammarians may describe how a particular language is spoken or written in a specific region and how it is used in different contexts. **False (0.5 pt)**

**Modern linguists.....**  
**(1 pt)**

**Notes:**

**Language and grammar: grammatical rules, sentence structure, and spelling should be respected as well.**