

University of Biskra

Course: Linguistics

Section of English

Level: 3rd Year

Lecturer: Dr. Ahmed C. Hoadjli

Groups: All

In-Take Home Test

Unit 1: Linguistics in the 20th Century

PART ONE: Just Remember it!

Activity 1: Choose the best answer _____

1. Structuralism is _____ in its nature.
a. *prescriptive* **b.** *synchronic* **c.** *historical*
2. Structuralism is based on the assumption that grammatical categories should not be defined in terms of _____.
a. *association* **b.** *meaning* **c.** *distribution*
3. Traditional Grammar is best known for its focus on the study of _____.
a. *spoken discourse* **b.** *written texts* **c.** *phonemics*
4. The structural school has a tradition of laying stress on the _____ of language.
a. *relations* **b.** *meaning* **c.** *contextualization*

Activity 2: Decide whether these statements are *True* or *False* _____

1. Saussure made a clear distinction between *Lingue* and *Parole*. He insisted on the importance to describe language in use.
2. Saussure's important ideas about linguistics were collected in *Courses of General Linguistics*, which he published a year before his death.
3. Structural linguistics was more interested in the way the linguistic units are arranged and their relationships.
4. According to structuralism, the analysis of language refers to linguistic approach that supposes that any linguistic unit should be associated with other elements.

1	2	3	4

Activity 3: Match the concepts with their respective definitions _____

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Langue | a. It is the actual manifestation of individual users of language. |
| 2. Structuralism | b. A theory of linguistics that provided the mental description of language. |
| 3. T.G.G. | c. It is an approach about a system of rules that in some explicit way assigns structural descriptions to sentences. |
| 4. Parole | d. It is the set of rules that are shared by members of the same community. |

PART TWO: In-between!

Activity 1: Fill in the gaps _____

The first of the basic principles to which Saussure refers is that the relationship between the _____ **1** _____ and _____ **2** _____ is arbitrary. The term 'arbitrary', he points out 'should not imply that the choice is left entirely to the speaker. Rather, it means that the _____ **3** _____ and _____ **4** _____ relationship is 'unmotivated'; that is, there is no 'natural connection' or intrinsic reason why a particular linguistic unit should be linked with a particular concept.

1	2	3	4

Activity 2: Briefly, answer the following questions _____

1. Why does Modern Linguistics consider the written form of language not fundamental?

1. Why did De Saussure regard *Langue* as more important than *Parole*?

PART THREE: In-depth!

Activity 1: Write, in no more than 10 lines, a comprehensive composition on the topic that addresses the following statement —————

“Enumerate the major principles on which modern linguistics rests”

Where there is a will ... there is a way!