

First-semester Achievement Test [ANSWER KEYS]

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Course: Linguistics

Level: 3rd year

Time: 1 hour

SCORE: /

Based on student's
answers and language
accuracy.

Full Name: _____ / **Group:** _____

Instructions: Be precise and concise | clear handwriting | Do not exceed the answering lines

Part One: Just remind it!

Out of: 8 pts

Activity One: Provide words/phrases to these definitions. **Each answer is worth 1pt**

1. **Code Switching:** It is the ability to compensate a weakness in one language by using another language at the same time when speaking.
2. **Micro-sociolinguistics:** It studies the context of language to know more about language. It focuses on language.
3. **Loan-translation.:** it occurs when using an item-for-item native version of an original word in another one.
4. **Isogloss:** It is a boundary line on a linguistic map making a linguistic feature which occurs frequently in one dialect and which is distinctive from adjacent dialect.

Activity Two: Decide whether these statements are **True** or **False**. **Each answer is worth 1pt**

1. Competence is about knowing the language; whereas, performance involves doing something with the language. **True**
2. Modern linguistics is descriptive; whereas, traditional grammar is prescriptive. **True**
3. Parole represents the work of collectivity. **False**
4. Chomsky's competence includes not only implicit and explicit rules of grammar but also knowledge of the rules of language use. **False**

Activity One: Fill in the gaps. Each answer is worth 1pt

In sociolinguistics,1..... is a situation in which two distinct2..... of language are spoken within the same community that show a clear separation between the two; that is, one code is employed in one set of circumstances, and the other in an entirely different set. One is said to be a3..... and the other is the4.....

1	2	3	4
Diglossia	Varieties/Codes	High Variety	Low Variety

Activity: Read these statements and provide your explanations:

Statement One: "Sociolinguistics was dissatisfied with Chomsky's competence." -**Explain**

The main assumptions to display are:

- The fact that Formal Linguistics, including Chomsky's competence, studied language as a closed/frozen system urged linguists to react against this linguistic orientation, claiming that asocial linguistics is essentially incomplete.
- This simply means that the linguistic system is not self-contained and is highly autonomous from external factors, but is still shaped by them. Therefore, an adequate theory of language must also take the use of language into consideration.
- Interest in the social dimension of language has given rise to sociolinguistics.

Statement Two: "A language is a dialect with a navy and an army." -**Explain**

The main assumptions to mention are:

- What is termed now "language" was at a point in time no more than a dialect. Building on this reality, it is recognised that what is now a "language" is largely reserved to a "standard" variety of another language.
- It is now obvious for linguists that the status of any "dialect" is determined by the historical, political, and social power it has. This can be realised through standardisation.
- Standardisation is the process by which a dialect becomes a fully-fledged language.

On top of the above assumptions, the quality of language is also gauged. Quality stands for compositions that are:

- Coherent.
- Free from grammatical errors.
- Free from spelling mistakes.