



The creation of a **Moodle** account

Step 1

Google

×  

Google offered in: Français العربية

Step 2



elearning biskra



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Tools

Tip: Show results in **English**. You can also [learn more](#) about filtering by language.



Université Mohamed Khider Biskra

<http://elearning.univ-biskra.dz> · [Translate this page](#) · [More](#)

Plateforme des ressources pédagogiques et d'enseignement ...

La plateforme des ressources pédagogiques et d'enseignement à distance de l'université de **Biskra** permet de créer un environnement d'apprentissage en ligne ...

Cours

English (en)

Mot de passe perdu

Faculté des Sciences Exactes

Step 3

The image shows a screenshot of the University of Biskra website. The top navigation bar is blue and contains the following items: the UKB logo, 'Home', 'Cours', 'Cohortes', 'Guide' with a dropdown arrow, and 'Logithèque' with a dropdown arrow. On the right side of the navigation bar, there is a language selector 'English (en)' with a dropdown arrow and a 'Log in' button. A red circle highlights the 'Log in' button. Below the navigation bar is a large banner with a dark background. On the left, the CRSI logo is displayed with the text 'Universite de Biskra'. On the right, the university's name 'UNIVERSITÉ DE BISKRA MOHAMED KHIDER' is written in gold and blue. In the center, there is an image of a laptop displaying a website interface, with an open book in front of it. Overlaid on the bottom of the banner is the Arabic text 'منصة الدعائم البيداغوجية و التعليم عن بعد' and the years '2025-2024'. On the right side of the banner, there are four circular navigation buttons: a left arrow, a right arrow, an up arrow, and a question mark.

Step 4

ours Cohortes Guide Logithèque English (en) Log in

Close block drawer

Création de compte Moodle

- Formulaire à remplir pour Enseignants
- Plateforme web pour Etudiants

Archives Moodle

Année universitaire 2019-2020

Année universitaire 2020-2021

Année universitaire 2021-2022

Année universitaire 2022-2023

CRSI
Université de Biskra

UNIVERSITÉ MOHA

Plateforme des ressources pédagogiques et d'enseignement à distance 2024-2025



Step 5

Université Mohamed Khider Biskra

يرجى من كل طالب ملاً المعلومات الخاصة به للحصول على اسم المستخدم وكلمة المرور للولوج الى منصة التعليم عن بعد "MOODLE"

معلومات البكالوريا:

رقم تسجيل البكالوريا:

سنة الحصول على البكالوريا:

معلومات الطالب:

تاريخ ميلاد الطالب:

أعد كتابة الرقم:

ارسال

Lesson 2: Structuralism

Second year (L2) - Linguistics and Phonetics - Term 3

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What is structuralism?

What is structuralism?

It is an approach to linguistics which treats **language** as an **interwoven structure** (**interrelated signs**)

every item acquires identity and validity **only in relation to the other items** in the system.

What is structuralism?

Example 1:

A **bat** flew out of the cave.

Example 2:

He swung the **bat** and hit a home run.

What is structuralism?

Example 1:

A **bat** flew out of the cave.



Example 2:

He swung the **bat** and hit a home run.



What is structuralism?

- The word "**bat**" is not fixed; its meaning relies on its surrounding words.
- It gains validity only when we see what other words (like "**flew**" or "**swung**") are in the sentence with it.

Ferdinand de Saussure

- Studied at **Leipzig University** under notable linguists
- Major works: '**Memoire sur le Systeme Primitive des Voyelles**' and '**Cours de linguistique Générale**'
- Considered a brilliant historical linguist
- Influenced on linguists like **Leonard Bloomfield** and **Edward Sapir**



Ferdinand de Saussure

1857 – 1913

Born: Geneva, Switzerland

According to Ferdinand de Saussure,

A language is a system in which all the elements fit together

The value of any one element depends on the simultaneous coexistence of all the others

Saussurean Dichotomies

UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE OVER TIME



THE LINGUISTIC SIGN



LEVELS OF LANGUAGE



GRAMMAR APPROACHES



WORD RELATIONSHIPS

Understanding language over time

- **Synchronic:** Study of language at a specific point in time
- **Diachronic:** Study of linguistic changes over time

Example 1: Synchronic study

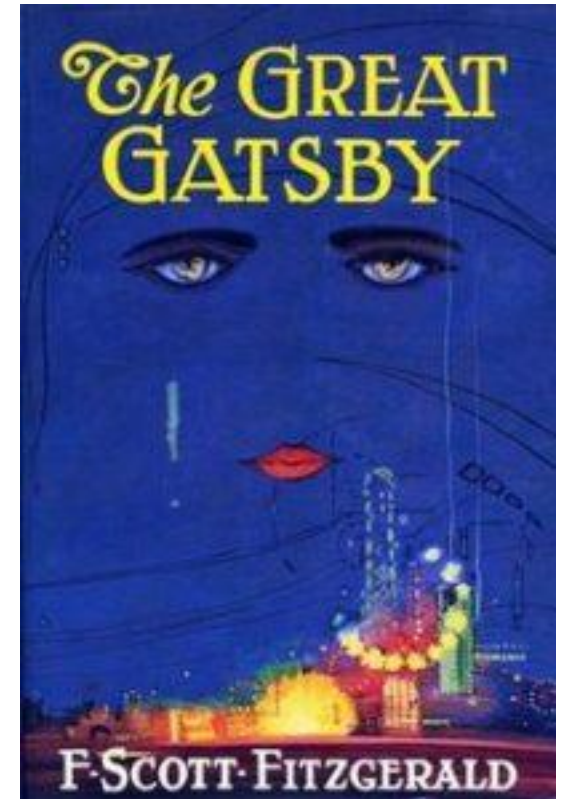
Studying the vocabulary used by teenagers in social media posts in 2024



Example 1: Synchronic study

While synchronic linguistics usually examines language at the present, they can also **analyze language at a single point in the past**

E.g., Analyzing the language used in English literature during 1925



Example 2: Diachronic study

The evolution of the word “Knight”:

- 1. Old English:** Cniht /kniçt/ - a servant
- 2. Middle English:** Knight /knaɪt/ - a warrior
- 3. Modern English:** Knight /naɪt/- a chivalrous man



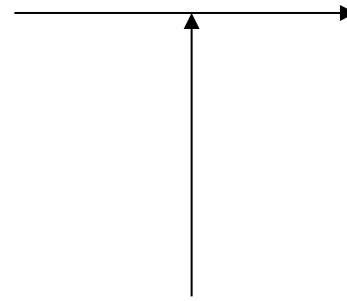
The Linguistic Sign

According to Ferdinand de Saussure “Language is an **arbitrary system of signs** constituted of the **signifier** (signifiant) and **signified** (signifié)”

Signifier

Writing: Tree
Speech: /tri:/

Signified



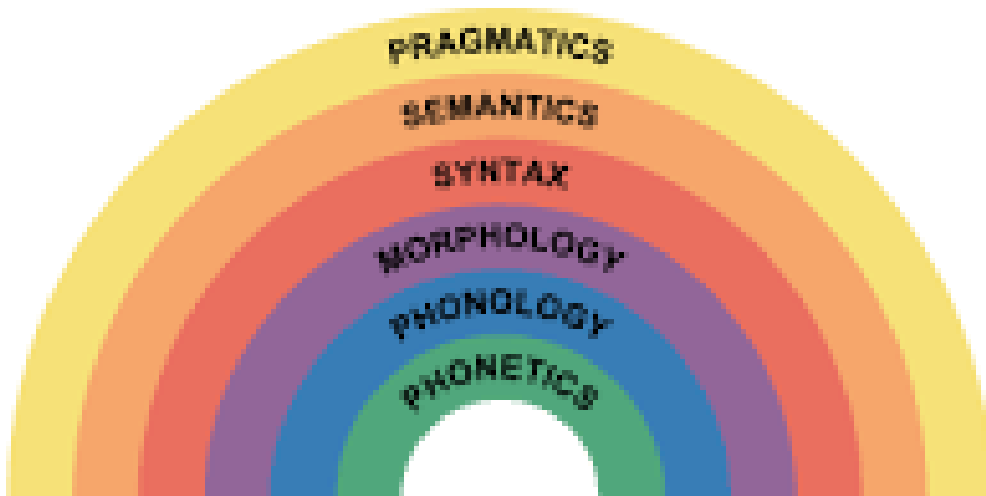
Arbitrary relationship

Levels of Language

- **Langage:** General concept of language
- **Langue:** Specific language system shared by a community
- **Parole:** Individual use of language

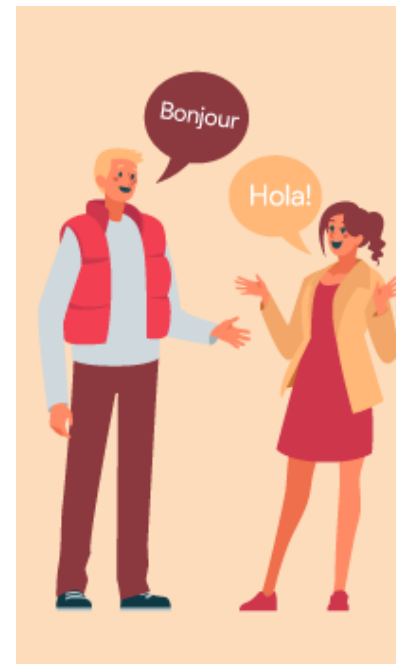
Levels of Language

- **Langue:**



Language rule ...

- **Parole:**



Language use ...

Grammar Approaches

Descriptive:

Describe how language is actually used.

Prescriptive:

Specifies how language should be used

Grammar Approaches

Descriptive

Example: He ain't going to the party.

Speakers of a lower socio-economic class/informal setting would use instead of “isn’t” or “is not”

Grammar Approaches

Prescriptive

Example:

~~He ain't going to the party.~~

He is not going to the party.

Ain't is considered nonstandard English and should be avoided

Grammar Approaches

In summary ...

Descriptive approach notes how "ain't" is commonly used

Prescriptive approach advises on the proper formal use of "is not"

Word Relationships

1- Syntagmatic relation: This refers to how linguistic units combine in a sequence to create meaning.

- **Example:**

"The cat sat on the mat"

The words "the," "cat," "sat," "on," and "mat" are ordered specifically. **If we change the order, the meaning changes** or might not make sense at all, like

"On sat mat the cat"

Word Relationships

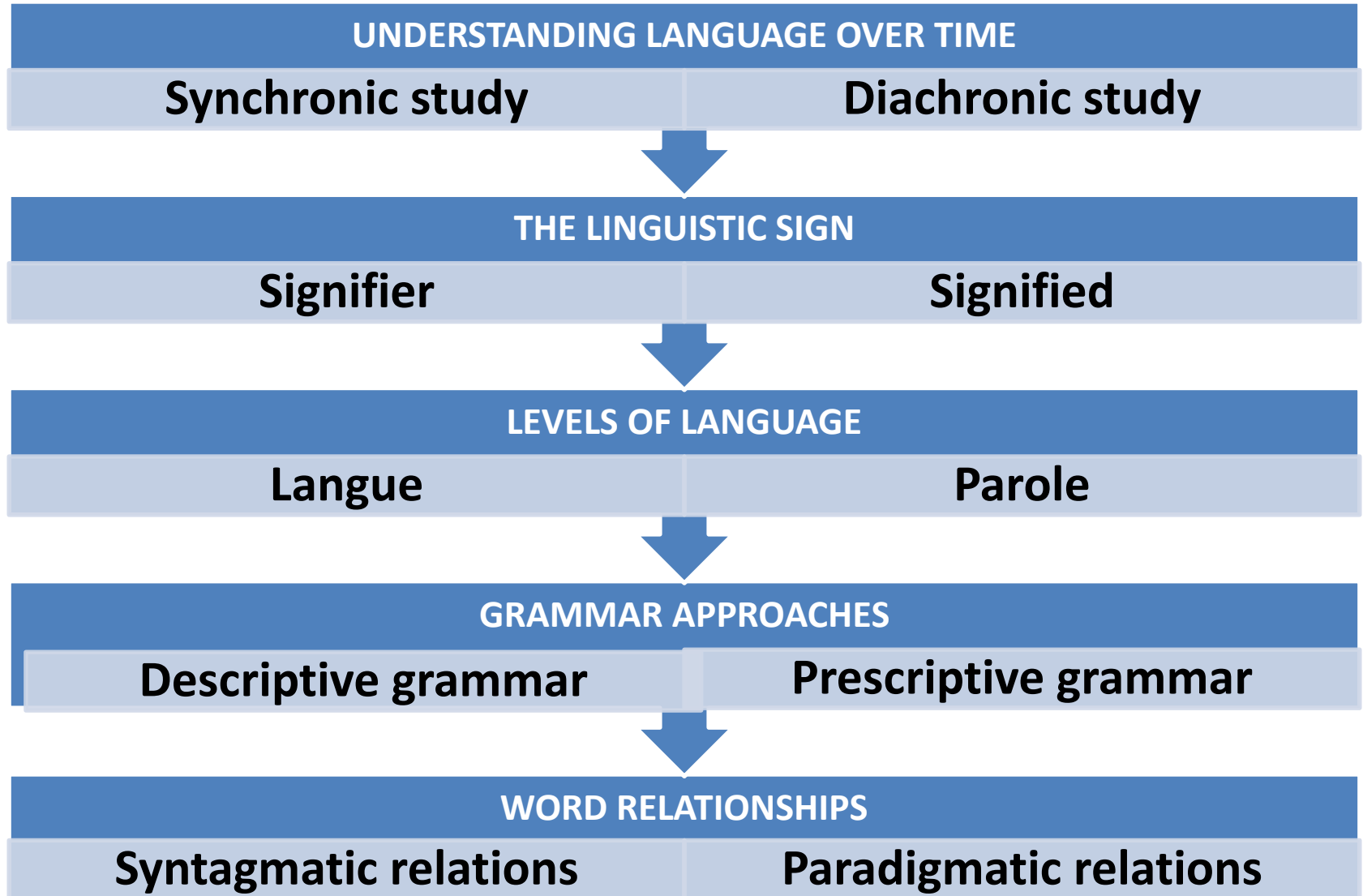
2- Paradigmatic relation: This refers to how linguistic units can be substituted for each other within a certain context, often changing the meaning.

Example:

In the sentence "*The **cat** sat on the mat,*" you could replace "**cat**" with "**dog**" "**rabbit**" or "**child**."

These substitutions create new sentences with slightly different meanings: "*The dog sat on the mat*"

Saussurean Dichotomies



Questions?