

Ecole Normale superieure d'Oran

Année Universitaire: 2015/2016

1 iere Année PES - Anglais

Nom de l'enseignant :

OUALI Dalila

Nom du Module: Introduction à la linguistique 1

NOM	5	PRENOM	DAT_NAI	ETAT	Emd1	Emd2	Moy CC	Synth	Moy Sy	Sup Sy	rat	Moy R	Moy
AIT S	AIT SLIMANI	SOUMAYA	13/10/1996	z	16.50	Bire							
AMARA	4RA	TINHINENE	01/01/1997	Z	10.50	05' to							
AMC	AMOURI	HOUDA SALIHA	21/01/1996	Z	ABS	435							
AROUS	SU	IMANE	22/04/1998	z	10.00	03,80							
AZZE	AZZEDDINE	NOUR EL HOUDA	05/08/1996	z	16.00	13,50							
BAH	BAHLOUL	KHAMSA	14/03/1996	Z	13.50	11,00							
BAKRETI	RETI	SIHAM	14/12/1997	z	15.50	13,00							
BELE	ВЕГВЕКОИСНЕ	MERIEM RANIA	17/08/1996	Z	12.00	08,00							
BELL	BELDJOUZI	HANAN	21/02/1996	Z	12.00	05/20						,	
BELF	BELHADJ	SELMA	18/10/1995	z	14.50	03/60							
BEN,	BENADDA	WISSEM	20/09/1998	Z	12.00	04/40							
BEN,	BENADJEMIA	IBRAHIM	04/06/1997	Z	12.50	13,00							
BEN,	BENADJEMIA	AMANI	14/06/1998	Z	07.50	07.50 03,00							
BEN,	BENAHMED	NESRINE	19/10/1996	Z	ABS	88 F							
BEN,	BENAZOUZI	MANSOUR	01/09/1995	Z	10.50	0515							
BEN	BENBRAHIM	KHEIRA	03/05/1997	Z	15.50	001VV							
BEN	BENDJAZIA	BOUMEDIANE	02/03/1995	Z	00.90	05,51							
BEN	BENLATRECHE	ALAA EDDINE	07/07/1997	z	09.50	W.oo							
BEN	BENLEBBAD	DAOUIA	30/05/1998	Z	12.00	01/51							
BEN	BENTAMEUR	BOCHRA	02/12/1997	Z	ABS	ABS							
BOU	BOUAZDIA	BESMA	21/12/1995	Z	11.00	Mich							
BOU	BOUCHAREB	MEDJDA	26/09/1997	Z	13.50	11,50							
BOU	BOUDLLAL	NOURELHOUDA	28/08/1997	Z	08.50	04,50							
BOU	BOURAOUI	OUSSAMA HADJRI	15/11/1997	z	08.00	15.5V							

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MILOUD AMEUR	AMEL	FATIMA ZOHRA	FATIMA ZOHRA	IKRAM	MANEL	ACHOUAK	FATIMA ZOHRA DJIH 08/10/1996	SARRA	NABILA INSAF	YAMINA	HOUDA	SAFAA	SABAH	FATIHA	FATIMA ZOHRA	HAYET	ISMAHAN	NIHAD	KHEIRA	HADJIRA	KHAYRA	LAMIA	YAMINA	HANANE	AYAT	HADJER	FAIROUZ	OUISSAM	SIHAME	SETTI SARRA	ASMA	IMANE NOUR EL HO 06/04/1998
BOUTAINA	DAHAOUI		DJEDID	DJENDLI	FEKIRI	GUEBABI	GUENDOUZ	GUERFI	HACHEMI	HOUAR	KEDIR	KELLALI	KHAIN	LAIDANI	LAKHDARI	IALLALI	LAOUEDJ	LAZIROU	M HAMED HANCHOKHEIRA	MAAROUF	MADANI	MAGHRAOUI	MAHI	MEBREK	MEDJAHED /	MEFTAHI	MERATIA	RABEH	REBIAI	SADOK	SAKLOUN BENSOLT ASMA	SAKOU
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KHADIDJA	AICHA	CHAIMA	IMENE ABIR	WISSEM	NADA	ASMA	
58 SARIR	59 SENOUCI	60 SMAINE	61 SOUABI	62 TOUIL	63 YSSAAD	ZINI	
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Oran High School of Education

Department of English First Year – groups A & B Miss OUALI. Dalila Introduction to Linguistics

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Group Number.....

SECOND TERM EXAM IN LINGUISTICS

Answer all questions.

Question One (6pts): What is the difference between the following terms? Illustrate with examples of your own.

- 1) A dead language / A living language → 2 pts while a living language is one that is currently still used in one or various parts of the world and is either acquired as a mother tongue or learnt as a foreign language, a dead language is one which no more exists at present. It is not used (spoken or written) by anyone in daily communication and thus does not have native speakers.
- 2) Idiolect / Sociolect → 2 pts

 Both idiolect and sociolect refer to dialect types. On the one hand, an idiolect is defined as the way a person uses language and variation regarding it is determined by such factors as age, gender, etc. on the other hand, a sociolect designates variation within a language on the basis of the social classes into which a community is divided.
- A language type / A language family → 2 pts

 Languages are classified into types according to their word morphemic structure.

 They are set up as agglutinative, inflectional or isolating depending on the number and the separability/inseparability of the grammatical features contained in each morpheme whereas they (languages) are grouped into families on the basis of their historical relatedness. The latter is by the purely linguistic resemblances between languages that derive from a common source (language).

Question Two (8 pts):

- **A)** Are the following statements true or false? Write (F) for false or (T) for true at the end of each statement. (4 pts)
 - 1) A proto language is one which has no native speakers. T (true) \longrightarrow 1pt
 - 2) Two languages are directly related if they derive from a common remote ancestor. *F* (*false*) → 1pt
- 3) Comparative linguistics studies the contrasts as well as the similarities between temporal language varieties. $F(false) \longrightarrow 1pt$

- 4) Dialectology and phonetics are two different branches of general linguistics. T (true) ____ lpt
 - **B)** Now, correct the statements you judged as false. Write the number of the sentence that you are correcting. (4pts)

Statement (2) correction ___ 2pts

Two languages are *indirectly* related if they derive from a common remote ancestor.

or

Two languages are directly related if they derive from the same (immediate) parent/
Proto language.

Statement (3) correction ____ 2 pts

Comparative linguistics studies the contrasts as well as the similarities between *languages*.

Question Three (6pts): Fill in each blank with one word so that the passage below makes sense.

In the phrase <u>isolating</u> language, the term is used by comparative linguistics using <u>structural</u> / <u>grammatical</u> / <u>morphological</u> criteria, and focusing on the characteristics of the word: in such <u>languages</u> / <u>a classification</u> / <u>a type</u>, all the words are invariable and contain <u>one</u> morpheme. Vietnamese, Chinese and many South-East Asian languages are often cited as good instances.