

Introduction to Linguistics

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# Revision

## 1. Animals and human language

- Properties of human language
- Displacement
- Arbitrariness
- Productivity
- Cultural transmission

## 2. The sounds of language

- Phonetics
- Voiced and voiceless sounds
- Place of articulation
- Bilabials
- Labiodentals
- Dentals
- Alveolars
- Velars and Glottals
- Charting consonant sounds

- Manner of articulation
- Stops
- Fricatives
- Affricates
- Nasals
- Liquids
- Glides
- Vowels
- Diphthongs



# Revision

## 1. Animals and human language

- One of the human properties which organized at two levels or layers simultaneously.

- A. Displacement
- B. Arbitrariness
- C. Productivity
- D. **Duality**

## 2. The sounds of language

- The two sounds /f/ and /v/ are described as

- A. Bilabial
- B. **Labiodental**
- C. Dental
- D. Alveolar



# Revision

## 3. The sound patterns of language

- Phonology
- Phonemes
- Phones and allophones
- Minimal pairs and sets
- Syllables
- Consonant clusters
- Assimilation
- Elision

## 4. Word formation:

- Etymology
- Coinage
- Borrowing
- Compounding
- Blending
- Clipping
- Backformation
- Conversion
- Acronyms
- Derivation
- Prefixes and suffixes



# Revision

## 3. The sound patterns of language

- Which of the following words are considered as a minimal pair

- A. night and dark
- B. site and side**
- C. high and low
- D. sun and light

## 4. Word formation:

- Words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

- A. Coinage
- B. Blending
- C. Clipping
- D. Acronyms**



# Revision

## 5. Morphology

- Morphemes
- Free and bound morphemes
- Lexical and functional morphemes
- Derivational and inflectional morphemes
- Morphological description
- Morphs and allomorphs

## 6. Grammar

- Traditional grammar
- The parts of speech
- Nouns
- Articles
- Adjectives
- Verbs
- Adverbs
- Prepositions
- Pronouns
- Conjunctions
- Agreement
- Traditional analysis
- The prescriptive approach



# Revision

## 5. Morphology

- The underlined word in the sentence “the child’s wildness shocked the teachers” is

- A. functional
- B. lexical**
- C. inflectional
- D. derivational

## 6. Grammar

- Words used to refer to various kinds of actions.

- A. nouns
- B. articles
- C. adjectives
- D. verbs**



# Revision

## 7. Syntax

- Deep and surface structure
- Structural ambiguity
- Recursion
- Tree diagrams
- Symbols used in syntactic analysis
- Lexical rules
- Movement rules

## 8. Semantics

- Meaning
- Semantic features
- Semantic roles
- Agent and theme
- Lexical relations
- Synonymy
- Antonymy
- Hyponymy
- Prototypes
- Homophones and homonyms
- Polysemy
- Word play
- Metonymy





# Revision

## 7. Syntax

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.
- A. Deep structure
- B. Surface structure
- C. Syntax
- D. Recursion

## 8. Semantics

- The underlined word in the sentence “the boy kicked the ball” is
- A. agent
- B. theme
- C. instrument
- D. experiencer



# Revision

## 9. Pragmatics

- Meaning
- Context
- Deixis
- Reference
- Inference
- Anaphora
- Presupposition
- Speech acts
- Direct and indirect speech acts
- Politeness
- Negative and positive face

## 10. Discourse analysis

- Meaning
- Cohesion
- Coherence
- Speech events
- Conversation analysis
- Co-operative principle:
- Hedges
- implicatures
- Background Knowledge
- Schemas and scripts

# Revision

## 9. Pragmatics

- Expressions such as *tomorrow* and *here* are obvious examples of bits of language that we can only understand in terms of the speaker's intended meaning. They are technically known as

- A. content
- B. deixis**
- C. anaphora
- D. inference

## 10. Discourse analysis

- \_\_\_\_\_ describes the way in which a text is tied together by linguistic devices

- A. Cohesion**
- B. Coherence
- C. Hedges
- D. Implicatures



# Revision

## 11. First language acquisition

- Acquisition
- Input
- The acquisition schedule
- Cooing and babbling
- The one-word stage
- The two-word stage
- Telegraphic speech
- Developing morphology
- Developing syntax
- Forming questions
- Forming negatives

## 12. Second language learning

- Foreign language (EFL)
- Second language (ESL)
- Acquisition
- Learning
- Focus on method
- The Grammar-translation method
- The Audio-lingual method
- Communicative approaches:



# Revision

## 11. First language acquisition

- The earliest use of speech-like sounds has been described as
  - A. two-word stage
  - B. holophrastic
  - C. one-word stage
  - D. cooing**

## 12. Second language learning

- The gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language is known as
  - A. learning
  - B. input
  - C. acquisition**
  - D. method



# Revision

## 13. Gestures

- Meaning
- Types of gestures
- Iconics
- Deictics
- Beats
- Types of sign languages
  - alternate sign languages
  - primary sign languages
- The structure of signs
- Shape and orientation
- Location and movement
- Primes, faces and finger-spelling



# Revision

## 13. Gestures

- One type of gestures that seem to be a reflection of the meaning of what is said

- A. deictics
- B. beats
- C. **iconics**
- D. oralism





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