

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
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[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - مدخل إلى اللغويات - د.أحمد الخطيب]

1) Grammar:

- The process of describing the structure in a language and rule out all the ungrammatical sequences
- Each language has its own grammar.
- Each language has different ways of forming grammatical phrases and sentences.
- **all above**

2) Traditional grammar:

- Studying grammar in this way has a long tradition
- Since there was a well-established grammatical description of Latin, based on earlier analyses of Greek
- It seemed appropriate to adopt existing categories from this description and apply them in the analysis of newer languages such as English.
- Part of this inheritance, a number of terms used in describing those basic components, known as 'parts of speech' and how they connect to each other in terms of 'agreement'.
- **all above**

3) Nouns, Articles, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Pronouns, and Conjunction.

- **The parts of speech**
- Grammatical gender
- Traditional analysis
- The descriptive approach

4) Agreement:

- More categories are including.
- number (whether is singular or plural)
- Person (whether is first/second or third person)
- tense (whether is present or past tense)
- voice (whether is passive or active voice)
- gender (whether is male or female)
- **all above**

5) ..... is based on the noun.

- Traditional analysis

- Agreement
- **Grammatical gender**
- The prescriptive approach

6) Some languages have grammatical genders: masculine and feminine.

- masculine
- Nouns Articles
- **masculine and feminine**
- feminine

7) Nouns are classified according to their gender class and articles and adjectives have different form to 'agree with' the gender of the noun.

- **Grammatical gender**
- The prescriptive approach
- Traditional analysis
- Agreement

8) In some languages, unlike English, the descriptive categories characterize verb forms for example, in Latin grammar.

- I love (amno).
- She loves (amas).
- You love (amatis).
- They love (amant).
- **all above**

9) This view argues that grammar should be dealt with as a set of rules for the proper use of a language.

- Grammatical gender
- **The prescriptive approach**
- Traditional analysis
- The descriptive approach

10) An example is like: You must end a sentence with a preposition.

- **The prescriptive approach**
- Traditional analysis
- Grammatical gender
- The descriptive approach

11) According to this, who did you go with? will be corrected by teachers into with who did you go?

- **The prescriptive approach**

- Traditional analysis

- The descriptive approach

- Grammatical gender

12) The descriptive approach:

- This view argues that grammar rules of Latin grammar did not seem to fit some languages such as English.

- Accordingly, descriptive approach was adopted which is based on collecting samples of the language people are interested in and attempting to describe the regular structures of that language as it was used, not according to some view of how it should be used.

- **all above**

13) ..... it investigates the distribution of forms in a language. It involves the use of 'test-frames' which can be empty slots in them. e.g., The ..... Makes a lot of noise.

- The prescriptive approach

- Traditional analysis

- **Structural analysis**

- Constituent analysis

14) We can choose forms such as car, child ... etc. to produce a grammatical sentence (not someone, a car ...etc.). As a result, because these forms fit in the same test-frame - same grammatical category-, they can be described as nouns.

- Traditional analysis

- **Structural analysis**

- Constituent analysis

- The prescriptive approach

15) it is designed to show how small constituent (components) go together to form larger constituents – how words go together to form phrases.

- The prescriptive approach

- Traditional analysis

- Structural analysis

- **Constituent analysis**

16) an old man (NP) the weeding (NP) to the weeding (PP) A proper noun such as John and a pronoun such as him can be used as NPs and fill the same constituent as longer phrases such as the woman or an old man.

- **Constituent analysis**

- Structural analysis
- Traditional analysis
- The prescriptive approach

17) [the] or [dog] or [girl] within the brackets are :

- **The word level**

- The sentence level
- The phrase level
- all above

18) [the dog] or [loved the girl] within the brackets are :

- The sentence level
- The word level
- **The phrase level**
- none above

19) [the dog loved the girl] within the brackets are :

- The phrase level
- **The sentence level**
- The word level
- all above

20) According to this organization, the sentence (S) is higher than and contains the noun phrase (NP). The noun phrase (NP) is higher than and contains the noun (N).

- Structural analysis
- Role of grammar
- Traditional analysis
- **Hierarchal organization**

21) Role of grammar :

- The aim of this type of analysis is draw complicated-looking diagrams in order to impress our friends
- It enables us to describe how English sentences are put together as combinations of phrases, that in turn, are combinations of words. We can then look at the descriptions of sentences in other languages

such as Gaelic, Japanese or Spanish to discover what structural differences exist.

- **all above**