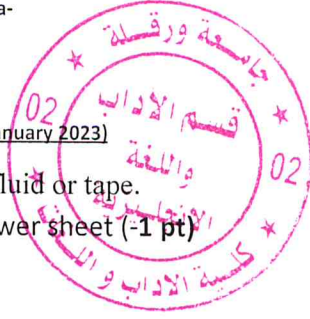


Do not use any kind of correcting fluid or tape.
Do not use highlighters on your answer sheet (-1 pt)

CORRECTION



I. Answer the following questions: (6 pts)

1. What is Sanskrit?

Sanskrit is the primary sacred language of Hinduism, and has been used as a philosophical language in the religions of Hinduism and Buddhism. Around 500 BCE, the scholar Panini standardized the grammar of Vedic Sanskrit (more spoken than written), including 3,959 rules of syntax, semantics, and morphology. Thus, Panini developed Vedic Sanskrit into classical Sanskrit in that it included the use of tenses, infinitives, inflected participles and genuine prepositions.

2. Which themes did Greek philosophers study and analyze about language?

- Plato and Aristotle on Language, Thought, and Reality
- Plato: The Correctness of Names
- Aristotle on the Production of Speech
- The Stoics on Form and Meaning
- Parts of Speech (nouns/verbs/adjectives/adverbs)

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct words. The Prague School is best known for its contribution to **linguistic functionalism** and the distinction between **phonetics** (sounds –physical and concrete) and **phonology** (phonemes-mental and abstract)

II. Choose the correct answer from the given options below: (12 pts)

1. The Roman linguist, Varro, established a distinction between derivation and inflection with respect to morphological processes-1 pt a. True b. False
2. Sir William Jones-Historical Comparative Linguistics → Many scholars during 19th century were interested in studying the history of languages and in comparing languages . a. True b. False
3. According to Saussure, viewing a particular state of a language at some given point in time is known as...-1pt a. Synchronic approach b. Semantic approach c. Diachronic approach d. Functional approach
4. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of language? -2 pts a. Language is arbitrary b. Language is iconic c. Language is creative d. Language is ambiguous
5. If I were undertaking a diachronic study of language, what would I be studying? a. The study of the development of a language system over time.-1 pt b. The study of a language system in one particular moment. c. The study of language in England.
6. The ways that linguistic units can be combined into longer constructions are best to define.. a. Syntagmatic Relations b. Paradigmatic Relations c. Lexical Relations d. Causal Relations
7. The physical data of the language that can be tangibly observed, according to Saussure, called.-1pt a. Langue b. Language c. Parole d. Creole
8. "The sun's color is yellow". In the clause, the speaker is giving information in regard with the state of the world and his own perception. What Metafunction does the clause relates to -2 pts a. ideational b. textual c. interpersonal
9. Trubetzkoy's main contributions to phonological theory concern two aspects. First, he showed distinctive functions of speech sounds and gave an accurate definition for the phoneme. Second, by making distinctions between phonetics and phonology. -1 pt a. True b. False
10. There is no connection between form and meaning. How can we call it. – 1 pt a. Displacement b. Discreteness c. Arbitrariness d. Productivity

III. Draw a line connecting each topic (in the right-hand column) with the person (in the left-hand column) (2 pts)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------|
| 1. Ferdinand de Saussure | a. Phonology as a discipline separate from phonetics | 1. d |
| 2. John Rupert Firth | b. The grammar of Sanskrit | 2. c |
| 3. Nikolai Trubetzkoy | c. Meaning is context-dependent | 3-a |
| 4. Panini | d. Formal language theory | 4.b |