



**Faculty of Letters & Languages
Department of Letters & English Language**

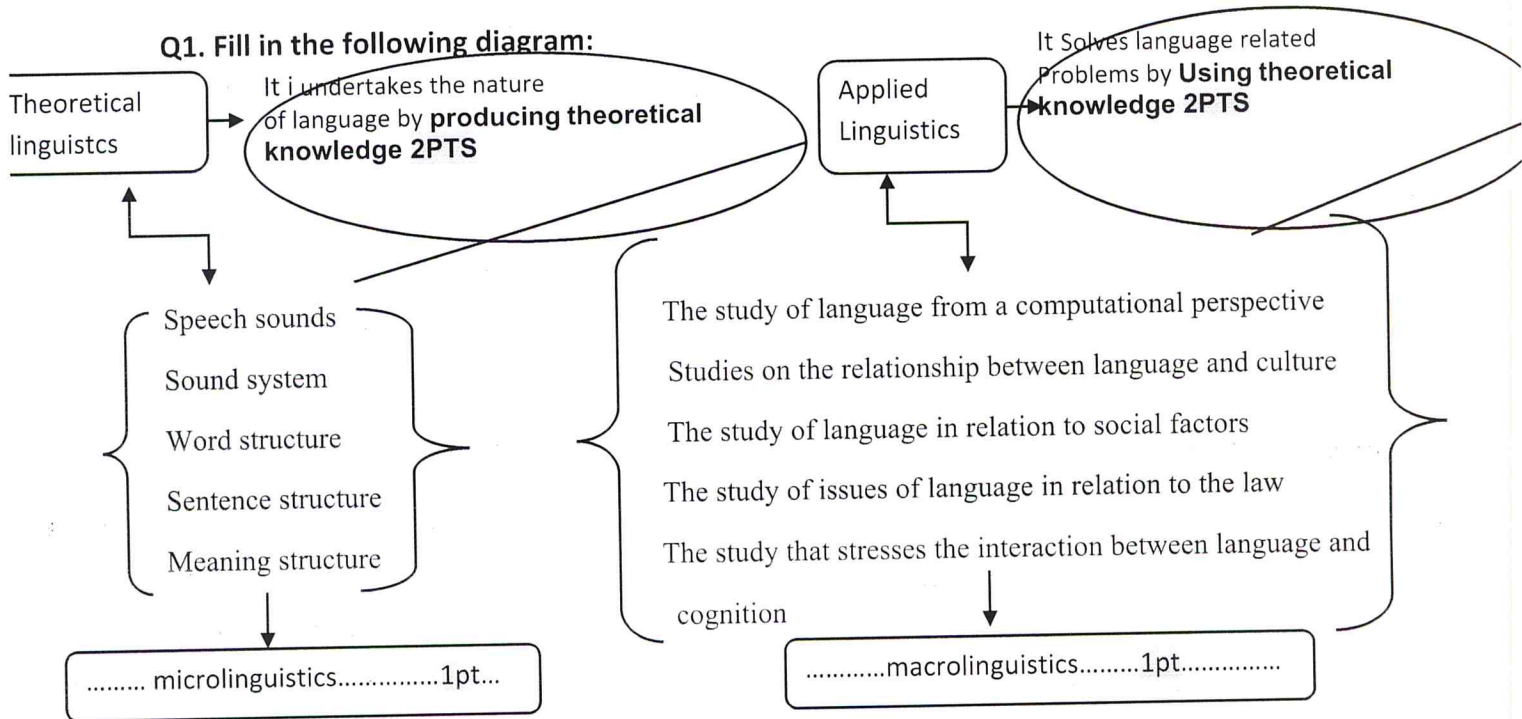
First Mid-Term exam in Applied Linguistics

1st Year Masters Degree

Name:

Dr. Dib

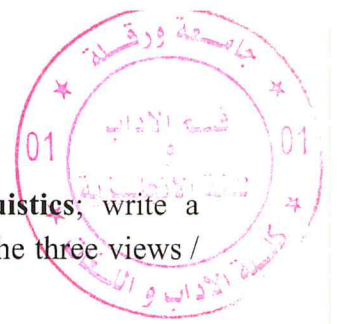
Q1. Fill in the following diagram:



Q2. What is the distinction between **General and **Descriptive linguistics**?**

The distinction between **general** and **descriptive** linguistics corresponds to the distinction between studying language in general and describing particular languages, While the former provides concepts and categories for languages to be analyzed on their bases, the latter works to provide data to confirm or refute the proposed theories and assumptions. For instance, it might be put forward by general linguistics that all languages have nouns and verbs. Descriptive linguistics may reject this hypothesis with empirical evidence that in some languages there is no distinction between verbs and nouns. 2pts

Q3. State the *foci* in language teaching? **New foci in language teaching/Critical studies/Languages for specific purposes/Discourse analysis/Multilingualism and bilingual interaction/New issues in testing and assessment/Neurolinguistics and brain studies 2pts**



Q4. There are specific views held vis-à-vis *the nature* of **applied linguistics**; write a paragraph stating and explaining them. 10pts (6pts for stating and defining the three views / 2pts partagraph form and valid topic sentence / 2 pts grammar and spelling)

- Three views are held vis-à-vis the nature of applied linguistics: the **linguistics applied** view, the **applied linguistics** view and the **autonomous** view.
- In the case of linguistics applied the assumption is that the problem can be reformulated by the direct and unilateral application of concepts and terms deriving from linguistic enquiry itself. That is to say, language problems are amenable to linguistics solutions
- The second view is known as the ‘**applied linguistics**’ position. It differs from the first view in that the theoretical knowledge which the applied linguist uses is not obtained from linguistics alone but extends to other relevant disciplines.
- The autonomous view, which is also called the independent view, sees that applied linguistics is a self-contained discipline. It claims semi-autonomy, if not complete autonomy of applied linguistics from the parent field of linguistics or any other source discipline, without denying that linguistics may be part of applied linguistics.