

Correction

1. Circle the correct choice. Only one choice is correct. 1pts for each correct choice.

1.1 A feature of the human language where the speaker is able to construct a variety of infinite thoughts, ideas, imaginations is called:

b. discrete infinity

1.2 Pragmatics is:

a. language study in context

1.3 'Bill is running' this sentence expresses what aspect of language:

d. ambiguity

1.4 The largest language family is:

c. Niger-Congo

1.5 Afrikaans language is spoken in:

d. Germany

1.6 Phonetics is:

b. the articulation of sounds

1.7 Language change is:

a. the broader angle of language inclusion

1.8 Linguistics includes:

c. how language works, is acquired, and computed **d.** how language functions, is understood, and computed (if you choose c, you get 1pts, if you choose d, you get 1pts, if you choose both, you get 1pts).

1.9 Modern South Arabic belongs to:

a. West Semitic

1.10 Variety is a feature of human language. It has to do with:

a. infinite arrangement of words to create ideas

1.11 Inhabitants of Isle of Man speak:

d. Manx

1.12 Linguistic is

b. none of the choices

2. Part of pedagogical grammar is 'sequencing'. Explain what is sequencing and give one example. (4pts: 2pts on explaining sequencing, 2pts on the example)

Sequencing has to do with grammar rules that need to be graded from the easiest to the hardest in terms of teaching them. The teacher should start from the easiest sequence of grammar and move to the difficult sequence.

For example: a teacher should start with teaching conjugation of the verb 'to be' with the pronouns before teaching the present continuous or past perfect of 'to be'.

3. Discuss Saussure opponents' criticism of the first dichotomy and his reply to the criticism (4pts: 2pts on Saussure opponents' criticism, 2pts on his reply)

Saussure opponents introduced onomatopoeia to debunk the arbitrary relationship between signifier and signified as claimed by Saussure. They claim that there is a logical relationship between onomatopoeic words where these words such as hissing, buzzing, imitate their sounds. Saussure replied that if we study the etymology of these onomatopoeic words we find no relationship between their signifier and signified and therefore the relationship is still arbitrary.