

TEST 1

Full Name:

Date:

1. According to Saussure, sign is the union of...
a) Sign & signature b) Signifier & signified c) Signature & signifier
2. Viewing a particular state of a language at some given point in time is known as...
a) Synchronic approach b) Semantic approach c) Diachronic approach
3. Language is what distinguishes human beings from other animals. While many animals have codes of communication, these differ in important ways from human language.
a) true b) false
4. _____ considers how words can be grouped into classes, what are traditionally called "parts of speech".
a) Phonology b) Morphology c) Syntax d) Pragmatics
5. It is the mental image, the concept of the linguistic sign:
a) a) Signifier b) signified c) Phoneme d) morpheme.
6. Words are not changed in a single moment, that is to say, they cannot vary, quickly, the meaning or the signifier. This means that the sign is
a) mutable b) immutable c) linear d) arbitrary.
7. Linguistics is the science that focuses on...
a) world language. b) the rules and conventions of a language. c) the scientific study of language.
8. What is universal linguistics?
a) A format the used to write essays. c) Properties that all, or many languages have in common.
b) Rules in the languages. d) None of them
9. The physical data of the language that can be tangibly observed, according to Saussure, called...
a) Langue b) language c) Parole d) creole
10. Considering that people who use sign language can express two or even three words at a time, what principle or character is not present in their communication?

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