

**“Ulima til bilimi” pa’ninen 2024-2025 oqiw jilinin’ guzgi semester 4-kurs studentleri ushin
juwmalawshi qadag’alaw
SORAWNAMASI**

1) Ancient Indian Linguistics

Who is considered the father of linguistics in Ancient India? a) Yāska

- b) Pāṇini
- c) Patanjali
- d) Bhartrhari

2) Ancient Greek Linguistics

Which ancient Greek philosopher wrote Cratylus, discussing the correctness of names?

- a) Socrates
- b) Aristotle
- c) Plato
- d) Heraclitus

3) Ancient Roman Linguistics

Which Roman scholar wrote De Lingua Latina, a treatise on Latin grammar?

- a) Cicero
- b) Varro
- c) Quintilian
- d) Seneca

4) Ancient Chinese Linguistics

What is the title of Xu Shen’s famous work on the analysis of Chinese characters?

- a) Shijing
- b) Shuowen Jiezi
- c) Yijing
- d) Analects

5) Arabian Linguistics

Which Arabian scholar is best known for his contributions to Arabic grammar and linguistic thought?

- a) Al-Kindi
- b) Al-Farabi
- c) Sibawayh
- d) Avicenna

6) Linguistics in Central Asia

In which period did the Central Asian scholar Al-Kashgari compile the first comprehensive dictionary of the Turkish language, Divanu Lughat al-Turk?

- a) 8th century
- b) 9th century
- c) 10th century
- d) 11th century

7) Linguistics of the Renaissance Period

During the Renaissance, which key innovation in linguistics emerged related to the study of Latin and Greek?

- a) Development of typological studies
- b) Emphasis on phonetics
- c) Codification of grammar rules for classical languages
- d) Study of sign languages

8) Universal Rational Grammar (Port-Royal)

What was the primary objective of the Port-Royal Grammar developed in the 17th century?

- a) To document various dialects
- b) To create a grammar applicable to all languages
- c) To preserve endangered languages
- d) To create a dictionary of French

9) Russian Linguistics (M.V. Lomonosov)

M.V. Lomonosov is known for which of the following contributions to Russian linguistics?

- a) Development of the first Russian phonetic alphabet
- b) Writing a detailed grammar of the Russian language
- c) Creating the first Russian lexicon
- d) Establishing Russian dialect studies

10) Comparative Studies

Which linguist is credited with founding comparative grammar?

- a) Jacob Grimm
- b) Franz Bopp
- c) Wilhelm von Humboldt
- d) Ferdinand de Saussure

11) Theory of Wilhelm von Humboldt

Wilhelm von Humboldt's theory focused on which key linguistic concept?

- a) Language as a system of signs
- b) The relationship between language and culture
- c) The historical development of Indo-European languages
- d) Phonological analysis

12) Naturalism

What does linguistic naturalism, as advocated in the 19th century, emphasize?

- a) Language is an organic, evolving phenomenon.
- b) Language development is governed by arbitrary rules.
- c) Language is culturally constructed.
- d) Language is stagnant and unchanging.

13) Neogrammarian Hypothesis

The Neogrammarian school, led by the Leipzig school of linguists, emphasized which of the following ideas?

- a) The randomness of phonological changes
- b) The strict regularity of phonetic changes
- c) The importance of syntactic analysis
- d) The value of pragmatics in language

14) Moscow and Kazan Linguistic Schools

The Moscow and Kazan linguistic schools are most closely associated with which area of linguistics?

- a) Comparative-historical linguistics
- b) Structuralism
- c) Typological linguistics
- d) Morphological theory

15) Linguistic Theory of Ferdinand de Saussure

Ferdinand de Saussure introduced which dichotomy in his linguistic theory?

- a) Phonetics vs. Phonology
- b) Language vs. Speech (Langue vs. Parole)
- c) Syntax vs. Semantics
- d) Descriptive vs. Prescriptive grammar

16) Prague Linguistic School

Which of the following is a primary concept introduced by the Prague Linguistic School?

- a) Phoneme theory
- b) Generative grammar
- c) Lexical functional grammar
- d) Cognitive semantics

17) Danish and American Structuralism

Which American linguist is most associated with structuralism in the United States?

- a) Noam Chomsky
- b) Leonard Bloomfield
- c) Benjamin Whorf
- d) Edward Sapir

18) Language and Speech Units

In Saussurean linguistics, which unit refers to the abstract system of language?

- a) Parole
- b) Langue
- c) Morpheme
- d) Syntagm

19) Paradigmatics and Syntagmatics

Paradigmatic relations refer to which of the following?

- a) How words combine in linear order
- b) The associative relationships between words
- c) The contrast between meaning and form
- d) The rules governing phonology

20) Diachronic Research Methods

Which method focuses on studying languages through time?

- a) Contrastive analysis
- b) Diachronic analysis
- c) Typological analysis
- d) Distributive analysis

21) Synchronic Research Methods

Which of the following is a synchronic research method in linguistics?

- a) Comparative-historical analysis
- b) Distributive analysis
- c) Etymological analysis
- d) Genetic classification

22) Generative Linguistics

Which linguist is credited with founding generative linguistics?

- a) Edward Sapir
- b) Noam Chomsky
- c) Roman Jakobson
- d) Ferdinand de Saussure

23) Cognitive Linguistics

Cognitive linguistics focuses primarily on which aspect of language?

- a) Phonetics and phonology
- b) The relationship between language and thought
- c) The rules of syntactic structure
- d) Pragmatic analysis

24) Corpus Linguistics

Which of the following is the main tool of corpus linguistics?

- a) Phonetic transcription
- b) Large collections of digital texts
- c) Grammar rules
- d) Syntactic parsing

25) Ancient Indian Linguistics

Who authored the seminal text on Sanskrit grammar Ashtadhyayi?

a) Patañjali

b) Yāska

c) Pāṇini

d) Bhartrhari

26) Ancient Greek Linguistics

Which Greek philosopher's work contains a dialogue on the nature of language, Cratylus?

a) Plato

b) Socrates

c) Aristotle

d) Heraclitus

27) Ancient Roman Linguistics

Which Roman scholar is known for writing De Lingua Latina?

a) Cicero

b) Varro

c) Seneca

d) Marcus Aurelius

28) Ancient Chinese Linguistics

What is the title of the earliest known dictionary of Chinese characters, written by Xu Shen?

a) Shijing

b) Lunyu

c) Shuowen Jiezi

d) Yijing

29) Arabian Linguistics

Who is considered the father of Arabic grammar due to his influential book Al-Kitab?

a) Al-Kindi

b) Sibawayh

c) Al-Farabi

d) Avicenna

30) Linguistics in Central Asia

Which work by Mahmud al-Kashgari is considered the first comprehensive dictionary of Turkic languages?

a) Divan al-Hikma

b) Divanu Lughat al-Turk

c) Kutadgu Bilig

d) Shajara-i Turk

31) Linguistics of Renaissance Period (XV-XVIII centuries)

The Renaissance saw a revival of interest in the study of which languages?

a) Latin and Greek

b) Latin and Chinese

c) Greek and Sanskrit

d) Latin and Arabic

32) Universal Rational Grammar (Port-Royal)

The Port-Royal Grammar was an attempt to create a universal grammar based on which of the following?

a) Syntax

b) Semantics

c) Logical structures common to all languages

d) Phonetics

33) Russian Linguistics (M.V. Lomonosov)

M.V. Lomonosov is known for his work on which aspect of Russian linguistics?

a) Syntax

b) Phonology

c) Russian grammar

d) Language typology

34) Comparative Studies (Franz Bopp, Jacob Grimm)

Franz Bopp is famous for his work on the comparative study of which languages?

- a) Semitic languages
- b) Sino-Tibetan languages
- c) Indo-European languages
- d) Turkic languages

35) Theory of Wilhelm von Humboldt

Wilhelm von Humboldt's theory focused on:

- a) Universal grammar
- b) The relationship between language and thought
- c) Historical phonetics
- d) Semantics

36) Naturalism

Linguistic naturalism emphasizes that:

- a) Language is governed by innate rules.
- b) Language develops naturally and evolves over time.
- c) Language changes are unpredictable.
- d) Languages are artificial constructs.

37) Neogrammarian Hypothesis (Leipzig School)

The Neogrammarians emphasized the importance of:

- a) Syntactic structures
- b) Phonetic laws and their regularity
- c) Morphological analysis
- d) Pragmatic structures

38) Moscow and Kazan Linguistic Schools

The Moscow and Kazan linguistic schools are primarily associated with:

- a) Comparative-historical linguistics
- b) Structuralism
- c) Generative grammar
- d) Phonetics

39) Linguistic Theory of Ferdinand de Saussure

Saussure is known for introducing the distinction between:

- a) Syntax and semantics
- b) Langue and parole
- c) Pragmatics and phonetics
- d) Language acquisition and language learning

40) Prague Linguistic School

The Prague School is most noted for its development of:

- a) Transformational grammar
- b) Phoneme theory
- c) Syntax
- d) Semantics

41) Danish and American Structuralism

Leonard Bloomfield is known for his contributions to:

- a) Danish structuralism
- b) American structuralism
- c) Russian structuralism
- d) Prague structuralism

42) Language and Speech Units

Which of the following refers to an individual's use of language in communication, according to Saussure?

- a) Langue
- b) Parole
- c) Syntax

d) Semantics

43) Paradigmatics and Syntagmatics

Syntagmatic relations refer to:

- a) The vertical arrangement of linguistic units
- b) The horizontal combination of linguistic units
- c) The rules of phonetic transcription
- d) None of the above

44) Diachronic Research Methods

Which of the following is a diachronic research method?

- a) Phonological analysis
- b) Morphological analysis
- c) Comparative-historical analysis
- d) Semantic analysis

45) Synchronic Research Methods

Which research method is used to study a language at a specific point in time?

- a) Diachronic
- b) Typological
- c) Synchronic
- d) Contrastive

46) Generative Linguistics

Who is the founder of generative linguistics?

- a) Edward Sapir
- b) Leonard Bloomfield
- c) Noam Chomsky
- d) Ferdinand de Saussure

47) Cognitive Linguistics

Cognitive linguistics is primarily concerned with:

- a) Language as a system of formal rules
- b) Language acquisition
- c) The relationship between language and cognition
- d) Syntax and morphology

48) Pragmalinguistics

Pragmalinguistics focuses on:

- a) The formal aspects of language
- b) The way language is used in context
- c) Phonology
- d) The history of language

49) Text Linguistics

Text linguistics primarily deals with:

- a) Sentence structure
- b) The structure and function of texts
- c) Phonetic transcription
- d) Word formation

50) Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is the study of:

- a) The relationship between language and culture
- b) The psychological processes behind language use
- c) The historical development of languages
- d) Syntax

51) Ethnolinguistics

Ethnolinguistics investigates:

- a) The syntax of endangered languages
- b) The relationship between language and cultural identity
- c) The phonetic transcription of minority languages

d) Language universals

52) Typological Linguistics

What does typological linguistics study?

a) The historical development of a single language

b) The syntactic structures of particular dialects

c) The structural similarities and differences among languages

d) The evolution of language families

53) Computer Linguistics

Computer linguistics, or computational linguistics, focuses on:

a) Human language evolution

b) Natural language processing and artificial intelligence

c) Language acquisition

d) Language teaching

54) Corpus Linguistics

Corpus linguistics involves the analysis of:

a) Grammar rules

b) Large collections of digital texts

c) Spoken language only

d) Sound patterns

55) Ontolinguistics

Ontolinguistics studies:

a) The origins of language

b) The relationship between language and reality

c) Language variation across time

d) The classification of languages

56) Zoolinguistics

Zoolinguistics focuses on the study of:

a) Animal communication systems

b) Language in non-human primates

c) Human language acquisition

d) Phonology in rare dialects

57. Who is often regarded as the father of modern linguistics?

A. Ferdinand de Saussure

B. Noam Chomsky

C. Leonard Bloomfield

D. Edward Sapir

58. Which term did Ferdinand de Saussure introduce to distinguish between the social system of language and individual speech acts?

A. Syntax and Semantics

B. Langue and Parole

C. Phonetics and Phonology

D. Pragmatics and Semantics

59. The Neogrammarian school emerged in which century?

A. 18th century

B. 19th century

C. 20th century

D. 21st century

60. Which linguistic school focused on the historical development of language, especially sound change?

A. Structuralism

B. Neogrammarian

C. Functionalism

D. Generative Grammar

61. Noam Chomsky is best known for his theory of:

- A. Behavioral Linguistics
 - B. Generative Grammar
 - C. Descriptive Linguistics
 - D. Historical Linguistics
62. What is the name of Chomsky's famous 1957 book that revolutionized linguistics?
- A. The Sound Pattern of English
 - B. Language
 - C. Syntactic Structures
 - D. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax
63. Which linguist developed the concept of the linguistic sign?
- A. Leonard Bloomfield
 - B. Noam Chomsky
 - C. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - D. Roman Jakobson
64. The Prague School is best known for its contributions to:
- A. Syntax
 - B. Phonology
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Historical Linguistics
65. Structural linguistics is most closely associated with which thinker?
- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - B. Noam Chomsky
 - C. Edward Sapir
 - D. Michael Halliday
66. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis deals with the relationship between:
- A. Language and culture
 - B. Language and thought
 - C. Language and evolution
 - D. Language and society
67. Who developed the concept of the "phoneme"?
- A. Roman Jakobson
 - B. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - C. Nikolai Trubetzkoy
 - D. Noam Chomsky
68. Which of these is NOT a core aspect of Saussure's structuralism?
- A. Synchrony and diachrony
 - B. Langue and parole
 - C. Competence and performance
 - D. Signifier and signified
69. Which of the following is a key figure in American Structuralism?
- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - B. Noam Chomsky
 - C. Leonard Bloomfield
 - D. Roman Jakobson
70. The term "generative grammar" was coined by:
- A. Edward Sapir
 - B. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - C. Noam Chomsky
 - D. Leonard Bloomfield
71. Which 20th-century linguist introduced the concept of "deep structure" in grammar?
- A. Roman Jakobson
 - B. Noam Chomsky
 - C. Leonard Bloomfield
 - D. Ferdinand de Saussure

72. The study of the history and origin of words is called:
- A. Phonology
 - B. Etymology
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Pragmatics
73. Who is known for developing Systemic Functional Linguistics?
- A. Noam Chomsky
 - B. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - C. Michael Halliday
 - D. Edward Sapir
74. What does the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis primarily focus on?
- A. Grammar
 - B. Phonology
 - C. Linguistic relativity
 - D. Syntax
75. The term "langue" refers to:
- A. An individual speech act
 - B. The underlying system of language
 - C. The study of sounds
 - D. The meaning of words
76. Descriptive linguistics is mainly concerned with:
- A. Prescribing rules for language use
 - B. Describing how languages are actually used
 - C. Classifying languages historically
 - D. Developing universal rules for all languages
77. What does "diachronic" linguistics study?
- A. Language use in society
 - B. Language change over time
 - C. Language structure at a specific point
 - D. Language acquisition
78. The Geneva School of linguistics was founded by:
- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - B. Roman Jakobson
 - C. Leonard Bloomfield
 - D. Edward Sapir
79. Which field of linguistics focuses on the social aspects of language?
- A. Syntax
 - B. Sociolinguistics
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Phonology
80. Who is associated with the behaviorist approach to language?
- A. Noam Chomsky
 - B. B.F. Skinner
 - C. Roman Jakobson
 - D. Michael Halliday
81. Transformational grammar was first introduced by:
- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - B. Roman Jakobson
 - C. Noam Chomsky
 - D. Leonard Bloomfield
82. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the development of phonetics?
- A. Daniel Jones
 - B. Peter Ladefoged
 - C. Roman Jakobson

- D. Ferdinand de Saussure
83. Who is associated with the concept of 'linguistic competence'?
- A. Edward Sapir
 - B. Leonard Bloomfield
 - C. Noam Chomsky
 - D. Ferdinand de Saussure
84. Which is NOT a component of Roman Jakobson's model of communication?
- A. Context
 - B. Addresser
 - C. Phoneme
 - D. Message
85. The idea that language shapes how we perceive reality is known as:
- A. Universal Grammar
 - B. Linguistic determinism
 - C. Phonology
 - D. Pragmatics
86. Who introduced the distinction between deep structure and surface structure?
- A. Edward Sapir
 - B. Leonard Bloomfield
 - C. Noam Chomsky
 - D. Ferdinand de Saussure
87. The concept of Universal Grammar is primarily associated with:
- A. Roman Jakobson
 - B. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - C. Noam Chomsky
 - D. Leonard Bloomfield
88. Historical linguistics primarily studies:
- A. Modern language use
 - B. Language families and their evolution
 - C. Dialectology
 - D. Language and cognition
89. The "tree diagram" in syntax is used to represent:
- A. Phonemic distinctions
 - B. Syntactic structures
 - C. Semantic relationships
 - D. Pragmatic contexts
90. The study of meaning in language is called:
- A. Phonology
 - B. Syntax
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Morphology
91. Which theory is based on the idea that language is learned through imitation and reinforcement?
- A. Behaviorism
 - B. Generative Grammar
 - C. Structuralism
 - D. Functionalism
92. The study of how sounds function in particular languages is known as:
- A. Phonetics
 - B. Phonology
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Pragmatics
93. In Chomsky's theory, what is a "surface structure"?
- A. The abstract, underlying form of a sentence

- B. The physical realization of a sentence
 - C. A phonetic transcription
 - D. A diachronic language feature
94. The work of Edward Sapir primarily focused on:
- A. Phonetics
 - B. Historical Linguistics
 - C. Descriptive Linguistics
 - D. Cognitive Linguistics
95. Who is associated with the concept of "arbitrariness" in language signs?
- A. Leonard Bloomfield
 - B. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - C. Noam Chomsky
 - D. Michael Halliday
96. Functionalist theories of language focus on:
- A. The mental rules governing language
 - B. How language is used for communication
 - C. Historical development of languages
 - D. Phonetic differences across languages
97. Roman Jakobson's six functions of language include:
- A. Expressive, Referential, and Phatic
 - B. Lexical, Grammatical, and Morphological
 - C. Semantic, Syntactic, and Pragmatic
 - D. Descriptive, Prescriptive, and Functional
98. Who is known for the theory of markedness in phonology?
- A. Noam Chomsky
 - B. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - C. Roman Jakobson
 - D. Edward Sapir
99. Which scholar is known for his contributions to the field of sociolinguistics?
- A. Leonard Bloomfield
 - B. William Labov
 - C. Roman Jakobson
 - D. Michael Halliday
100. The study of word formation and structure is known as:
- A. Syntax
 - B. Phonology
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Semantics