

# Introduction to Linguistics

## Assignment 3

**A** For each of the following sentences, decide whether it is true or false and explain your decision in 1-2 sentences. *Your explanation should include the relevant terms used in class.*

1. The terms 'competence' and 'langue' are synonyms.

**False** Competence refers to what we know about language as *individuals*. Langue refers to what we know about language as a *society*.

2. A language that has expletive pronouns does not allow an empty subject position.

**True** The parameters "There are expletive pronouns" and "It is possible to have an empty subject position" are a *Bundle of Parameters*. There is a tendency for them to appear together with the first implying the second.

3. The English pronoun it can only be used as an expletive pronoun.

**False** "It" can refer to inanimate objects. For example: "The table is blue, and it is also tall" with "it" referring to "the table".

4. Both principles and parameters are innate according to Chomsky's theory.

**True** With principle being *universal*, and parameters valued being filled out during language acquisition of a specific *particular grammar*.

**B** Choose two languages that you know and explain two grammatical differences between them. Phrase the differences as if they were parameters. Provide examples.

Example: word order - the adjective follows the noun \_\_\_\_\_.

The "value" would be "yes" in Hebrew and "no" in English (compare *sipurim arukim* and *long stories*).

- Nouns are gendered.

The value would be "yes" in Hebrew and "no" in English. For example: in Hebrew *rexev*, car, is masculine and would use the masculine adjective *gadol* to describe it, while *even*, rock, is feminine and would use the feminine adjective *gdola* to describe it. In English, those previous examples would not be gendered, and the neutral pronoun (that doesn't refer to people), it, would be used to refer to them.

- Verbs acquire quantity depending on the quantity of what they are describing

The value would be "yes" in Hebrew and "no" in English. "Hen baot" - They are coming(feminine) vs "hee baa" - She is coming. In English we used the same word "coming" for both.