|  |
| --- |
| Mohamed KHEIDER University of Biskra Academic Year: 2016/2017 |
| Faculty of Letters and Languages Due time: 1 h & 30 mn |
| Department of Foreign Languages Group number: ……….…… |
| Section of English Full name: …………...….…….. |
| Level: Third Year (**All groups)** ………………..….. |
| The First Term Exam in Linguistic Concepts |
| **Choose only four (04) topics (Answers).** |

**Topic One:** Put true **(T)** or false **(F)** in the blank specified. **(05 pts)**

1. A person's background or character may be judged on the basis of his language or dialect.

…………**T**………..

2. One major concern in Sociolinguistics is the study of how men and women speak to one another.

…………**F**………..

3. Language is a collection of dialects among which there must be a mutual intelligibility. ……**T**……...

4. A speech community is a group of people who only share linguistic resources. ………..…**F**.….…

5. The Speech Act Theory was developed primarily to treat utterances as acts performed by speakers.

…………**T**………..

**Topic Two:** Fill in each of the gaps below with one word.  **(05 pts)**

1. **Diglossia**: The state in a bilingual community, in which two languages or dialects are used differently according to different social situations.

2. **Politeness**: In different social situations, we are obliged to adjust our use of words to fit the occasion.

3. When choosing an appropriate utterance for the situation, there are **Factors** that we must consider in order to effectively convey the message to the other participant.

4. A variety of a language is called a **dialect**

5. **Bilingualism** is the state of mastering two distinct languages.

**Topic Three:** Read the passage and answer the questions briefly. **(05 pts)**

*Among the most interesting cases of language contact are those which came about as the result of trade or of colonial expansion. The former has led to varying kinds of linguistic compromise for the purpose of barter and exchange. Such compromises often result in Pidgins. Pidgins have also arisen in contexts other than trade, for instance in cases of military occupation (Pidgin English in Japan) or in domestic settings for communication between masters and servants of different language background (Hawaiian Pidgin English).*

*European colonial expansion during the 15th and 19th centuries led to the creation of new communities in which colonial languages came in contact with the indigenous languages of the colonized. In extreme cases such as the plantations of the New World, where huge numbers of West African slaves were transplanted during the era of European colonization, contact led to the emergence of Creole languages, so-called because they were used by the "Creole" or locally-born slaves. These Creole languages are a blend of mostly European vocabulary with a grammar representing a compromise between that of the West African substrate and that of the European superstrate…*

1. What is the main difference between a Pidgin and a Creole?

**The main difference between a Pidgin and a Creole is that pidgins usually die out/ pidgins are the result of trade; however, creoles are the result of colonial expansion**

2. Which of these languages (Pidgin or Creole) has native speakers?

**A Creole does/ a Creole has native speakers**

3. Where did the New World Creole languages first derive their name from**?**

**The New World Creole languages first derived their name from the "Creole" or locally-born slaves**

4. In your view, why is most of a Creole language vocabulary European?

**Most of a Creole language vocabulary is European because the European language is/has been considered to be superior, higher… than the African one**

5. Give an example (name, label) of an existing Creole Language.

**The Louisiana Creole**

**1/2**

**Topic Four**: Answer these questions  **(05 pts)**

1. Identify two major disciplines where sociolinguistics had its roots :

a........**Dialectology/sociology**.......................

b........**Anthropology/linguistics**...........................................

2. Identify two major fields sociolinguistics studies:

a.........**Language variation**.........................................

b.........**Language contact/change**................................................

3. Identify the focus of each one of the following:

a. Sociolinguistics:.............**Language**............................

b. Sociology of language:.....**Society**.............................

4. Identify two major linguistic levels sociolinguistics is concerned with :

a. ………………**Functional**............................................

b…………………**Social**………….............................................

5. Provide the reason why sociolinguistics was dissatisfied with structural linguistics.

*a.* Main reason*:* **Structural linguistics overlooked the social aspect of language**

**Topic Five:** Fill in the blankswith the appropriate words **(05 pts)**

1. A .............**standard**..........dialect is a variety of language which is supported by institutions.

2. Language ........**contact**.......occurs when language X meets language Y and this leads to language Z.

3. A......**dialect..**....is a particular variety of language.

4. Language .......**shift**.......occurs when the language of the wider society displaces the minority native language.

5. In case, there is high ........**solidarity**........between the interlocutors, then the first name is used.

**Topic Six:** Fill in the blankswith one of the words / names given below **(05 pts)**

1. **Langua Franca** is a language used between two interlocutors but is not the native language of either the interlocutors.

a. Creole b. Pidgin **c. Lingua Franca**

2. A linguistic **taboo** refers to a word or expression that is prohibited by the society from general use.

a. jargon b. euphemism **c- taboo**

3. (An/ A) **isogloss** is the geographical boundary or delineation of a certain linguistic feature. a. sociolect b. idiolect **c. isogloss**

4. **Code-switching** refers to the usage of two languages in a mixed manner. a. Bilingualism b. Borrowing **c. Code-switching**

5. **Directive** functions is to get others to do things. a. Expressive b. Phatic **c. Directive**

**Good Luck,**

**2/2 Your Teachers:** Dr. R. MEHIRI

Dr. A.C. Hoadjli