



Försättsblad Prov Original

Kurskod	Provkod	Tentamensdatum
E N 0 0 6 G	M 1 0 0	2 0 1 9 - 0 1 - 1 0
Kursnamn	Engelska GR (B)	
Provnamn	Språklig översiktscurs	
Ort	Sundsvall	
Termin		
Ämne		

GOOD LUCK!

Re-sit Exam: English B, Language Survey

Part 1: True/False statements (16p)

Read the statements below and cross the appropriate “TRUE” or “FALSE” box.

STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE
1. The <i>Scandinavian</i> influence on English dates back to the Early Modern English period.		
2. According to Barber et al., the <i>Celtic</i> influence on Old English was prominent.		
3. The two sentences “Your blood test results show your CBC, BMP, and LFTs were basically negative” and “Blanch the almonds before plating them” are examples of different <i>registers</i> .		
4. The <i>BNC</i> is a 100-million-word corpus of spoken British English.		
5. <i>Corpora</i> is the plural for <i>corpus</i> .		
6. Nigeria is a truly <i>monolingual</i> country, in that 100% of the indigenous population speak English.		
7. <i>Non-prevocalic /r/</i> is when you pronounce the /r/ in words like “farm” and “yard”.		
8. The <i>negative politeness</i> strategy is central to any merchandising campaign.		

Part 2: Terminology (18p total)

Define the following linguistic terms (in some cases, it may help to give examples):

TERM	DEFINITION
1. <i>AAVE</i>	
2. <i>OE</i>	
3. Great Vowel Shift	
4. <i>creole</i>	
5. <i>lingua franca</i>	
6. <i>register</i>	
7. <i>positive politeness</i>	
8. <i>maxim of quantity</i>	
9. <i>rapport talk/speech</i>	

Part 3: Texts and Maps (16p total)

A: The History of English (8p)¹

OUR Father which art in Heven, halowed be thy Name. Let thy Kingdom come; thy will be fulfilled as well in Earth as it is in Heven. Geve us this daye in dayly bred; and forgeve us oure detters. And leade us not into Temptation; but delyver us from evyll. For thyne is the Kyngdom, and the power and the glorye for ever. AMEN.

1. What period in the history of English does the text above come from (Old English, Middle English, or Early Modern English)? Approximately when did this period begin and end? What event and/or change marked the beginning of the period and what marked the end of the period? (4p)
2. Pick out two *grammatical* features in the text above that are no longer found in Present-day English, and explain what has replaced these in Present-day English (2p)
3. Pick out two *nouns* in the text above that are still in use today but spelled differently (2p)

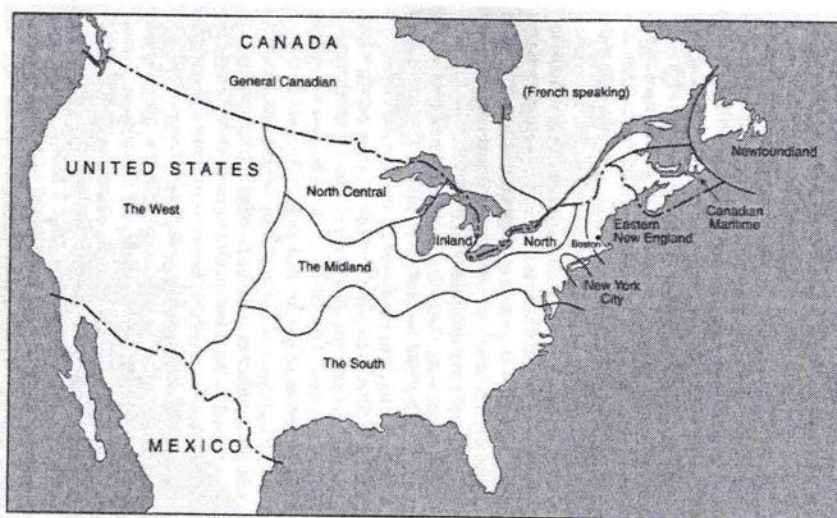
¹ For obvious reasons, there is no reference to the source text here.



B: Regional dialects (8p)

1. There is a “major division into North and South” in modern British English dialects, which “corresponds to the pronunciation of words like *tough* with southern [V] and northern [U]” (Trudgill 2000: 151). Carefully mark the boundary between these two areas on the map of England. (1p)

2. Give an example of another typical difference in pronunciation between the northern and southern British English dialects (1p)



3. Why are the dialect areas in the north-east of the United States smaller than those to the west? (2p)

4. Mark on the map of North America an area where a vowel shift is underway, so that the vowel in *caught* is moving downwards to where the vowel in *cot* used to be. What is the name of this shift and is this happening among younger or among older speakers? (4p)

Part 4: Sociolinguistic research (10p total)

Table 1. Percentage of *multiple negation* used in Detroit

	UMC	LMC	UWC	LWC
Male	6.3	32.4	40.0	90.1
Female	0.0	1.4	35.6	58.9

Table 2. Percentage of *-in'* forms (e.g. *walkin'*) used in four contextual styles in Norwich

	WLS	RPS	FS	CS
MMC	0	0	3	28
LMC	0	10	15	42
UWC	5	15	74	87
MWC	23	44	88	95
LWC	29	66	98	100

(UMC, MMC, LMC, UWC, MWC, LWC = Upper Middle Class, Middle Middle Class, Lower Middle Class, Upper Working Class, Middle Working Class, Lower Working Class; WLS, RPS, FS, CS = Word List Style, Reading Passage Style, Formal Style, Casual Style)

1. Do the percentages in the tables refer to *standard* or *non-standard* linguistic features?
(1p)
2. What sociolinguistic pattern is illustrated in *both* tables? (2p)
3. What sociolinguistic pattern is illustrated *only* in Table 1? (2p)
4. What sociolinguistic pattern is illustrated *only* in Table 2? (2p)
5. Probably the first study of consonantal variation of the kind shown in Table 2 (Trudgill 2000: 37) was carried out in New York City department stores. Who was the linguist and what did his results show? (3p)

Part 5: 'Paragraph' answer (10p total)

Write your answer on the topic below using full sentences, not notes. Note that points may be deducted for basic language errors.

Cooperative Principle

What is the cooperative principle and what kind of insights into the communicative behavior of individuals can it provide? What is the name of the linguist who came up with this theory?

Total mark (max 70)	
Grade (A-F)	