



## Försättsblad Prov Original

Kurskod	Provkod	Tentamensdatum
E N 0 0 6 G	M 2 1 0	2 0 1 9 - 0 3 - 2 8
Kursnamn	Engelska GR (B)	
Provnamn	Språklig översiktscurs	
Ort	Annan ort	
Termin		
Ämne		

*GOOD LUCK!*

### 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>French</i> influence on English dates back to the Old English period.		
2. According to Barber et al., the <i>Scandinavian</i> influence on Old English was negligible.		
3. The two sentences "You ain't know nothing about this!" and "He is a man what likes his beer" (Trudgill 2000:31) are examples of different <i>registers</i> .		
4. The BNC is a 100-million-word corpus of British English.		
5. Swearwords are examples of <i>non-standard</i> use of language.		
6. Iceland is a truly <i>monolingual</i> country, in that 100% of the indigenous population speak Icelandic.		
7. Human communicative behavior is culture-specific.		
8. In-group jokes, the inclusive 1 <sup>st</sup> person pronoun <i>we</i> and compliments are examples of positive politeness strategies.		

**Part 3: Texts and Maps (16p total)**

**A: The History of English (8p)**

*But prathee tell mee, dost thou not all this onely  
to trie me, or am I a Rogue thinke you, or wouldst thou  
seriously that thine own naturall Unkle, thy bountifull  
Patron, nay thy father on the matter, should suffer such  
a wrong, and done by us?*

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)

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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)

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3. From what language(s) did the majority of loanwords come in this period? Why? (2p)

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#### Part 4: Sociolinguistic research (10p total)

**Table 1:** Distribution of the word *lovely* by sex in the demographically-sampled spoken part of the BNC

	Frequency per million words
Female	537.52
Male	279.16

**Table 2:** Distribution of the word *lovely* by social class in the demographically-sampled spoken part of the BNC

	Frequency per million words
AB	442.53
C1	479.4
C2	322.27
DE	391.24

(AB = the middle/upper middle class (top or middle management, professional, or administrative workers)

C1 = the lower middle class (junior management, supervisory, or clerical workers)

C2 = the upper working class (skilled manual workers)

DE = the lower working class (semi-skilled or unskilled workers)

**Table 3:** Distribution of the word *lovely* by age in the demographically-sampled spoken part of the BNC

	Frequency per million words
60+	664.29
45–59	508.77
25–34	485
35–44	320.17
15–24	319.6
0–14	196.81

1. What sociolinguistic patterns that involve the use of the word *lovely* are illustrated in the tables above? (3p)

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2. What sociolinguistic theories may be used to explain the patterns given in Tables 1–3? (4p)

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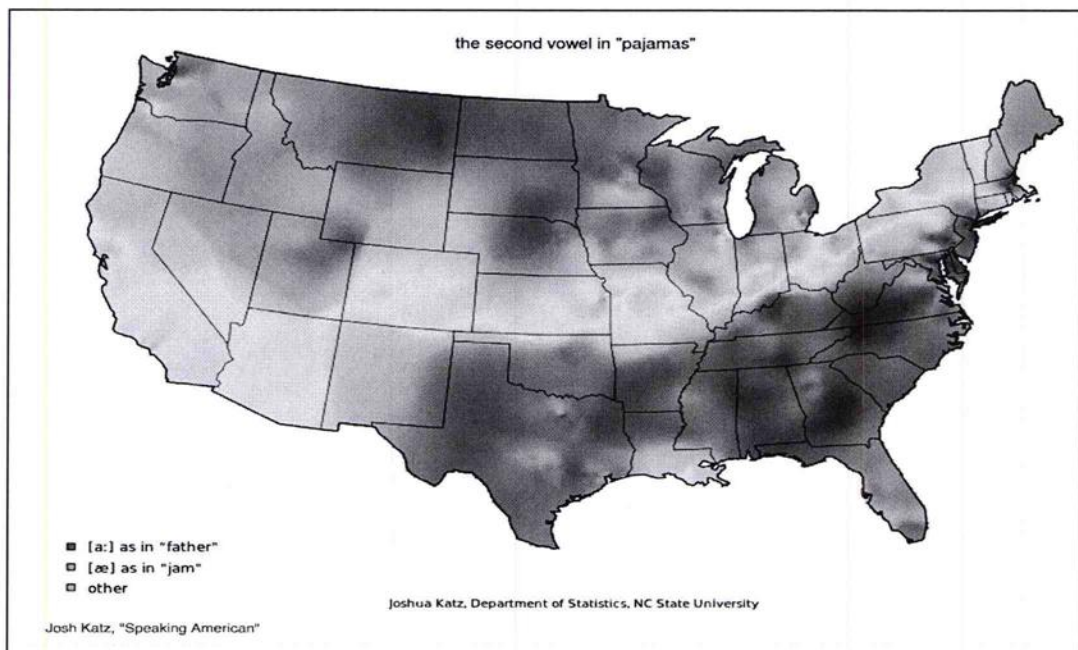
**Part 2: Terminology (18p total)**

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

TERM	DEFINITION
1. <i>OE</i>	
2. <i>RP</i>	
3. <i>Sapir-Whorf hypothesis</i>	
4. <i>pidgin</i>	
5. <i>register</i>	
6. <i>decreolization</i>	
7. <i>negative politeness</i>	
8. <i>cooperative principle</i>	
9. <i>the maxim of quality</i>	



## B: Accents and Dialects (8p)



1. Does the image above provide an example of *accent* or *dialect*? (1p)

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

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3. What does the term "North/South divide" refer to when it comes to modern *British* English accents? Give examples to support your answer (3p)

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4. Explain the term *non-prevocalic r* (2p)

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3. What are the benefits of using corpora in sociolinguistics research? (3p)

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

Write your answer on the topic below using full sentences, not notes. The number of lines provided is an indication of the length of the text that is expected. Note that points may be deducted for basic language errors.

**Conversational styles: *report* and *rapport* talk**

Describe the differences between these two types of talk. Also mention which social group tends to use which type. What is the name of the linguist who came up with this theory?

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<b>Total mark (max 70)</b>	
<b>Grade (A-F)</b>	