

1- AAVE, refer to.....

**A- African American Vernacular English**

B- African American Vernacular

C- no answer

2- people do not always talk in the same way

**A- style-shifting**

B- Audience design

C- Linguistic convergence

3- refers to notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly

A- style-shifting

**B- Audience design**

C- Linguistic convergence

4- is a process in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer,

A- style-shifting

B- Audience design

**C- Linguistic convergence**

5- is a process in which speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety

**A-Linguistic maintenance**

B- Audience design

C- Linguistic convergence

**6- is a process in which speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer in order to emphasise the difference between themselves and the person or people they are talking to**

**A- Linguistic divergence**

**B- Audience design**

**C- Linguistic convergence**

**7- Characteristics of Standard English**

**a-Standard English is related to dialects, not accents.**

**b. Standard English is difficult to isolate and put linguistic boundaries around.**

**c. Standard English is the dialect of the middle and upper classes.**

**d. Forms of Standard English are socially prestigious.**

**e. all the above**

**8- is something which we are constantly building and negotiating through our interaction with others**

**a-Identity**

**b-Audience design**

**c- Linguistic convergence**

**9- The most obvious difference in the way people speak is in their**

**a- Accent (pronunciation).**

**b-Dialect (grammatical structure)**

**c- Social class**

**d- Education.**

**e- all the above**

**10- Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity for the different reasons**

**a- to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.**

**b- to distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.**

**c- to move closer to another group they want to belong to.**

**d- all the above**

**11- In the ....., a child was given two names**

**a- Hindu religion**

**b- islam religion**

**c- Jewish religion**

**12- The way that other speakers refer to you can depend on**

**a. the degree of formality.**

**b. the degree of intimacy**

**c. your relative status of all the participants involved in the interaction.**

**d- all the above**

**13- refers to features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background**

**a-Accent**

**b-Dialect**

**c- all the above**

**14- : refers to a variety of a language that can signal the speaker's regional or social background**

**a-Accent**

**b-Dialect**

**c- all the above**

**15-Social class can be divided into**

- a. Upper**
- b. Middle**
- c. lower**
- d- all the above**

**16- There are some factors which can determine the specific class that people belong to**

- a- education,**
- b- occupation**
- c- economic**
- d- all the above**

**17-Data were collected from 96 speakers through**

- a-Individual interviews**
- b-A discussion with a pair of speakers.**
- c-A group discussion**
- d- all the above**

**18-In the United States, negative and ..... are associated with Spanish-accented speakers**

- criminal stereotypes**
- critical stiff types**
- curly stripe**
- crispy meal file**

**19 -Mexican stereotypes in film and television have one thing in common:**

**Mexican Americans are almost always portrayed as .....: they are drug-pushers, gang-members, pimps'**

- calm**
- violent**
- nice**
- Quiet**

20- Matched guise experiment is a method of investigating people's ..... to different languages.

attires

latitudes

attitudes

tattoos

اسئله الدكتور ع المحاضرات الاولى والثانيه

..... is the study of how a listener recognize words and utterances.

- a. Psychosis
- b. Psychotherapy
- c. Psychology
- d. **Psycholinguistics**

Psycholinguistics is the study of.....

- a. How to describe the sounds of a language.
- b. How to learn languages.
- c. How to teach languages
- d. **how a listener recognizes words and utterances.**

..... refers grammatical rules which determine how words can be combined into phrases and sentences:

- a. Morpheme
- b. philosophy
- c. **Syntax.**
- d. Morphology

The .....is used to keep communication lines open and also keep social relationships well

a. aesthetic function

**b. phatic function**

c. Referential function

d. Affective function

There is more than one .....of English, eg. Indian English, American English

**a. variety**

b. verb

c. Language

d. Terminology

Aesthetic language is usually used in .....not in science

a. Mathematics

b. Physics

**c. Poetry**

d. Morphology

Choose the example that expresses the affective use of language:

- a. It is very hot to day.
- b. *Wow, she is very beautiful***
- c. *Go to the end of the road.*
- d. *Put those books on the table.*

Lecture 2

Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) was a .....linguist

- a. Syrian
- b. Swiss**
- c. British
- d. American

Saussure divided language into two parts: langue and .....

- a. paradox
- b. Pardon
- c. Parole**
- d. grammar

.....is the actual use of language in both speech and writing

- a. linguistics
- b. B. language
- c. Competence
- d. Parole**

The link between the signifier and the signified is .....

- a. Regular
- b. Systematic
- c. Arbitrary**
- d. Logical

.....is The ability of its holders to force compliance or obedience of other people to their will.

- a. Parole
- b. Language
- c. Power**
- d. signifier

بحط لكم كم سؤال من عندي على المحاضرة الثالثة لان الدكتور منزل للاولى والثانية

There is a causative link between culture and language .....

- a- parlo
- b-saussure
- c- langue
- d- sapir-whorf**



.....Languages of different cultures involve distinct systems of representation which are not necessarily equivalent.

**a-Linguistic relativity**

**b-Linguistic determinism**

**c-Politics**

**d-Ideology**

.....language affects the thought processes of its speakers.

**a-Linguistic relativity**

**b-Linguistic determinism**

**c-Politics**

**d-Ideology**

Associated with dictatorial regimes

**a-Legal laws**

**b-Physical coercion**

**c-Persuasion and consent**

**d-ideology**

Associated with democratic regimes

**a-Legal laws**

**b-Physical coercion**

**c-Persuasion and consent**

**d-ideology**

Persuade people to act voluntarily in the way you want

**a-Legal laws**

**b-Physical coercion**

**c-Persuasion and consent**

**d-ideology**

choose the example that expresses the democratic regime

a- Laws for car parking, places where you can drink alcohol, etc

b-what you want is what your people want

c-We want to set people free

d-Imported food or food produced in your country

choose the example that expresses the presupposition (possessive)

a-We need a better teacher

b-The government will introduce a fairer funding for schools

c-We will not talk about Sally's problems any more

d-Is it not now time to study hard?

**means noticeably unusual. refer to anything which deviates from the norm and this deviation is signalled by additional information?**

Unmarked

Marked

**linguistic forms are neutral in so far as they represent the 'norm and carry no additional information?**

Unmarked

Marked

**Semantics is a linguistic term referring to meaning; derogation means to cause to seem inferior?**

Semantic Derogation

Master vs. Mistress

**is sometimes located not in specific words but in the discourse, i.e. in a whole utterance or sentence?**

Sexism

Sexual

**differences in the kinds of grammatical constructions they use?**

Syntactic differences

Discoursal differences

**differences in the kinds of things they talk?**

Syntactic differences

Discoursal differences

**Listeners can give feedback by saying things like?**

*mmm, uhuh, yeah,*

nodding,

smiling,

frowning and by other body language including gestures

all

**are linguistic forms which 'dilute' an assertion E.g. sort of, like, I think and kind of?**

Hedges

nodding,

**takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discoursal variation?**

Dominance Theory

Weak points Theory

**Men tend to have more power than women?**

physically

financially

all

**What is ethnicity?**

The attribution, or claim, to belong to a particular cultural group on the basis of genetics, language, or other cultural manifestations.

plays an important role in the difference between men's and women's talk.

***Ethnic majority?***

is a group which has a socially dominant culture.

is Refers to members of minority groups

***Ethnic minority?***

is a group which has a socially dominant culture.

is Refers to members of minority groups

***The ethnic majority has been established for?***

a longer period of time

more recent products of migration

***the minority groups are the?***

a longer period of time

more recent products of migration

**refers to preconceived usually unfavorable, judgments toward people because of gender, social class age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality or other personal characteristics?**

Prejudice

Language

**The word..... was often linked in the British media with negative signs such as *hate, fight, riot?***

Black

Jamaican

***The word indicates illegal drugs entering the country?***

Black

Jamaican

***The word (which refers to people who have migrated from poorer and smaller islands) is derogatory ?***

small islander

Black

Jamaican

**Reclamation ?**

is when members of ethnic minorities sometimes attempt to reduce, or remove, the power of derogatory ethnic labelling by using those terms among themselves, as positive markers of group identity.

Nevertheless, the term still retain negative connotations because it is still used as an ethnic abuse.

***Niggers* can be used to indicate?**

ethnic solidarity

derogatoryethnic

.When language is used ..... the speaker/writer can express his/her feelings or attitudes

referentially ☐

aesthetically ☐

phatically ☐

ffectively ☒

.....is the actual use of language in both speech and writing

Power ☐

Langue ☐

Parol ☒

Bail ☐

.According to The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, there is a .....link between culture and language

captive ☐

active ☐

causative ☒

causal ☐

بلوچ

is the way that language can systematically vary according to the situation in which it is used

Registration

Registrar

Register

Resister

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The prevailing way that a culture talks about or represents something is called

the domino discourse

the dominant discourse

the doming discourse

the committed discourse

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terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm.

Marker

Maker

Marques

Marked

**1- takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discorsal variation .**

**a-Domineers Theory**

**b- Determination Theory**

**c- Dominance Theory**

**d- Difference Theory**

**2- Ethnic ..... members continue to participate in cultural, religious and linguistic practices which mark them as distinctive**

**a- minify**

**b-mortify**

**c- enormity**

**d- minority**

**3- Parents used ..... as a language-teaching tool.**

**a-Child Directed Language**

**b- Chilled Dated Lounge**

**c- Killed pierced linguist**

**d- Child-Directed jingoist**

**4- A Common ..... about women is that they talk more than men.**

**a-stereo tape**

**b- stereotype**

**c- steroids**

**d- steered shape**