

Sociolinguistics

Lecture one

When we study language we discover more about different fields of

a- information

b- science

c- knowledge

2-..... is the study of how a listener recognize words and utterances, or how damage to our brains results in certain kind of language disorders.

a- sociolinguistics

b- psycholinguistic

c- Applied Linguistics

3-is A branch of linguistics where we study how to learn and to teach different languages.

a- Applied Linguistics

b- Artificial intelligence

c- sociolinguistics

4-.....is The study of the relation between language and society and the different varieties of language people use

a- sociolinguistics

b- Applied Linguistics

c- Artificial intelligence

5-.....is The study of how to make computers more sophisticated

a- Artificial intelligence

b- sociolinguistics

c-psycholinguistics

6- Characteristics of Language. Are

a- Language is a system.

b- Language has the potential to create new meanings

c- Language can have multiple functions

d- Language is diverse

e- all of them

7- is a systematic way of combining smaller units into larger units for the purpose of communication: •

a- Phonemes

b- Syntax

c- Language

8-.....is the sounds of our language. E.g. /k/, /t/, etc

a- Lexical items

b- Phonemes

c- Syntax

9-.....is the words of our language. E.g. Help, homework, etc

a- Lexical items

b- Syntax

c- Phonemes

10-.....is grammatical rules which determine how words can be combined into phrases and sentences:

a- Language

b- Phonemes

c- Syntax

11- Language can be used in different ways:

a-language used referentially

b- language used affectively

c- language used aesthetically

d- language used phatically

e- all of them

12- The function of language expresses the speakers' or writers' feelings and attitudes.

a- Referential

b- **affective**

c- Aesthetic

13- use of language can be found in examples giving information or instructions the speaker wants the hearer to do. The purpose is to transmit accurate or non-ambiguous information

a- affective

b- **Referential**

c- Aesthetic

14- language is usually used in poetry not in science.

and can hold people's interest

a- **Aesthetic**

b- affective

c- Referential

15- Speech is silver silence is gold this example shows:

a- Language used aesthetically

b- Language used affectively

c- Language used phatically

16- The *function* is used to keep communication lines open and also keep social relationships well. It helps in maintaining cohesion within social groups

a- affective

b- phatic

c- Aesthetic

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

a. Psychosis

b. Psychotherapy

c. Psychology

d. Psycholinguistics

18-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.

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

a. Morpheme

b. philosophy

c. Syntax.

d. Morphology

20-Theis used to keep communication lines open and also keep social relationships well

a. aesthetic function

b. phatic function

c. Referential function

d. Affective function

21-There is more than oneof English, eg. Indian English, American English

variety .a

verb .b

Language .c

Terminology .d

22-Aesthetic language is usually used innot in science

Mathematics .a

Physics .b

Poetry .c

Morphology .d

23-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.

24-Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) was alinguist

Syrian .a

Swiss .b

British .c

American .d

25-Saussure divided language into two parts: langue and

a. paradox

b. Pardon

c. Parole

d. grammar

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

linguistics .a

B. language .b

Competence .c

Parole .d

27- The link between the signifier and the signified is

Regular .a

Systematic .b

Arbitrary .c

Logical .d

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

Parole .a

Language .b

Power .c

Signifier .d

29- is 'our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language (including the knowledge of what utterances are possible . . . and what utterances are not).

a-parole

b-langue

c- all of them

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

a-parole

b-langue

c- all of them

31-..... the sound sequence which makes up a label

a- Signifier

b- Signified

c-sign

32-..... is the meaning or concept associated with the signified

a- Signifier

b- Signified

c-sign

33-..... is the correspondence between signifier and the signified. It is the association that binds the signifier and the signified together.

a- Signifier

b- Signified

c-sign

34- do not exist in isolation, but in systems of associative relationship.

a-- Signifier

b- Signified

c-sign

35-The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. The hypothesis refers to

a-Linguistic relativity

b-Linguistic determinism

c-all of them

36- There is a causative link between culture and language

a- Ferdinand de Saussure hypothesis

b- The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

c-non of them

37-A community's cultural experience shapes their *language*.

a- Ferdinand de Saussure hypothesis

b- The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

c-non of them

38- Languages of different cultures involve distinct systems of representation which are not necessarily equivalent. We considered that as

a- Linguistic relativity .A

b- Linguistic determinism

c-non of them

39- Speakers of different languages refer to different aspects of the world. That is their affect the way they think.

a-language

b-speak

c-none of them

40- -the language you speak determines the way that you will interpret the world around you. We considered that as

a- Linguistic relativity

b- Linguistic determinism

c- none of them

41-..... is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behavior and values

a-economic

b-politics

c-none of them

42- Laws for car parking, places where you can drink alcohol its example to

a-legal laws

b- Physical coercion

c- Persuasion and consent

43-there are ways to achieve political beliefs.

a- Physical coercion

b- Legal laws

c- Persuasion and consent

d- all of them

44- Any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appear to be logical and natural.

a-politics

b- Ideology

c-none of them

45- These are two main tools that can lead the hearer to make assumptions about the existence of information that is not made explicit in what is actually said.

a- humiliation and Presupposition

b- Presupposition and Implicature

c- none of them

46- Why did you kill your wife?

a- This sentence presupposes that the listener didn't kill his wife.

b- This sentence presupposes that the listener has really killed his wife.

c-none of them

47- is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.

a- Implicature

b- Presupposition

c-none of them

48- We want to set people free. (British conservative politician).

a- This example presupposes that people are currently free

b- This example presupposes that people are not currently free

c- none of them

49- to use presupposition in a sentence we use.

a- Adjectives

b- Possessives

c- Questions instead of statements

d- all of them

50- leads the listener to infer something that was not explicitly asserted by the speaker.

a- presupposition

b- none of them

c- Implicature

51- the Characteristics of implicature

a- Implicature operates over more than one sentence.

b- Implicature depends on shared knowledge between the speaker and the hearer.

c- Implicature depends on the surrounding context of the discourse.

d- all of them

52- according to Oxford English Dictionary. This definition (the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others) indicate to

a- Rhetoric

b- Metaphor

c- Simile

53-..... group of rules that speakers/writers adhere to so that they express themselves with eloquence (using language to best effect).

a- Metaphor

b- Rhetoric

c- simile

54-..... is a way of comparing two different concepts

a-metaphor

b- simile

c- Personification

55- Choose the example that expresses the metaphor

a- Sally is like an angel.

b- Sally is an angel

c- *Wow, she is very beautiful*

56-..... asserts that something is similar something else

a-metaphor

b- simile

c- Personification

57-- Choose the example that expresses the simile

a- Sally is like an angel.

b- Sally is an angel

c- *Wow, she is very beautiful*

58- is a rhetoric device that entails giving human characteristics to inanimate objects or abstract ideas

a- metaphor

b- simile

c- Personification

59--- Choose the example that expresses the Personification

a- Sally is like an angel.

b- Sally is an angel

c- Once again the heart of America is heavy

60- is a rhetorical device which uses mild or inoffensive language to make something seem more positive than it actually appears

a- metaphor

b- simile

c- Euphemism

61-: a rhetorical device where a statement is divided into three parts or points.

a- metaphor

b- simile

c- The rule of Three

62- Choose the example that expresses the rule of three

a- That government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from this earth

b- The cry of the French Revolution (liberty, equality, brotherhood).

c- Tony Blair claimed that three main commitments of the labour party were education, education , education.

d-all of them

63-: A rhetorical device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures.

a- Parallelism

b- metaphor

c-simile

64- Choose the example that expresses the parallelism

a- *we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets.*

b- The cry of the French Revolution (liberty, equality, brotherhood).

c-none of them

65- is a device which can be used by either to emphasize or to obscure responsibility and agency.

a- Pronouns

b-simile

c-parallelism

66-

.....is a level of language use which is concerned with the relation between how a story is told and how this can lead to different view or versions of the same story or event.

a- Linguistic representation

b-parallelism

c-pronouns

67-..... refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy. It gave no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from

a-BBC English

b-Received Pronunciation

c-Mainstream

68-.....A pronunciation of British English based on the speech of the upper class of southeastern England

a-BBC English

b-Received Pronunciation

c-Mainstream

69-..... An accent which sounds less formal than advanced RP and is the one that most people in Britain generally hear when they listen to newsreaders on national television

a-BBC English

b-Received Pronunciation

c-Mainstream

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

a- Register

b- Mainstream

c- Received Pronunciation

71- Variation in Register can be in

a- Sentence structure

b- Pronunciation

c- Vocabulary

d-all of them

72-the factors that determine variation in register are:

a- field and tenor

b-field and mode

c-field, tenor and mode

73-..... refers to the subject matter of the discourse

a- field

b-mode

c-tenor

74-..... *refers to the role being played by the speaker*

a- field

b-mode

c-tenor

75- refers to the medium of communication, e.g. speech or writing

a- field

b-mode

c-tenor

76- What are the reasons for allowing the public to participate in the media. (TV shows)

a-This provides the opportunity for democratic debate in the media.

b- This can depoliticize some important issues by presenting them for public debate.

c-This opens up access to an important public domain for people whose voices and opinions are not usually heard on television.

d-all of them

77-netiquette short for

a- network information

b- network etiquette

c-none of them

78- refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world (cyberspace).

a- Netiquette

b-tenor

c-mode

79-FAQ abbreviation of

a- (frequently asked questions)

b-(for more asked questions)

c- none of them

80-flamming refer to

a- aggressive verbal behavior

b- sending unwanted long messages

c-none of them

81- spamming refer to

a- aggressive verbal behavior

b- sending unwanted long messages

c-none of them

82- refers to biological category, which is usually fixed before birth.

a- gender

b- sex

c- none of them

83- ... refers to social category, which is associated with certain

Behavior

a- gender

b- sex

c- none of them

84- represents women and men unequally, as if members of one sex were somehow *less completely human, or had fewer rights* than members of the other sex.

a- gender language

b- Sexist language

c- none of them