

السلام عليكم
مذاكرة اسئلة الاعوام الماضية مغامرة , الافضل المذاكرة ثم مراجعة اسئلة الاختبارات
او قراءة كل محاضرة بتركيز عالي ثم مراجعة الاسئلة

راح اضع نبذة بسيطة جدا عن كل محاضرة ثم اسئلة الاختبارات اللي وردت عنها من ثلاثة نماذج سابقة للاختبارات
فيه تكرار للاسئلة وفيه تغيير في بعضها وبعضها ما تكرر
ما اعتقد بيمدي اخلص كل المحاضرات و لكن بسوي اللي اقدر عليه
المحاضرة الاولى

تتكلم في البداية عن مجالات المعرفة عند دراستنا للغة وهي اربع مجالات

When we study language we discover more about different fields of knowledge:

1-Psycholinguistics علم اللغة النفسي

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

2- Applied linguistics اللغويات التطبيقية

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

3-Sociolinguistics علم اللغة الاجتماعي

The study of the relation between language and society and the different varieties of language people use

4-Artificial intelligence الذكاء الصناعي

The study of how to make computers more sophisticated.

ثم استخدامات اللغة

Language can be used in different ways:

A. Language used referentially

استخدام مرجعي

B. Language used affectively.

استخدام مؤثر

C. Language used aesthetically.

استخدام جمالي

D. Language used phatically.

٨٨٨٨٨٨ وفيه تعريف لكل واحد منها

نجي على الاسئلة اللي وردت عن المحاضرة الاولى من نماذج اختبارات ومنها متكرر

سؤال ورد عن تعريف اللغة النفسي في اختبارين بنفس الصيغة :

34- 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. Psycholinguistics
- B. Sociolinguistics
- C. Artificial science
- D. grammar

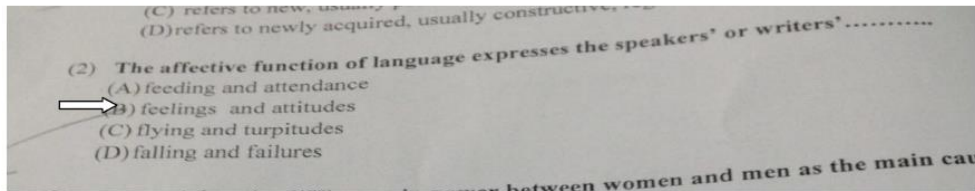
(42).....is the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances.

- (A) Linguistics
- (B) Psychology
- (C) Sociolinguistics
- (D) Psycholinguistics

وسؤال عن استخدام اللغة في التأثير مرتين بنفس الصيغة

(19) The **affective function** of language expresses the speakers' or writers'

- (A) feelings and attitudes.
- (B) importance
- (C) intelligence
- (D) falling and failure



وسؤال عن الاستخدام الجمالي للغة في الشعر مرتين بصيغ مختلفة

(64)..... *language* is usually used in poetry not in science.

- (A) Referential
- (B) Affective
- (C) **Aesthetic**
- (D) Phatic.

(17) The use of language is usually used in poetry not in science.

- (A) referential
- (B) affective
- (C) phatic
- (D) None of the above

وهنا سؤال عام 35 ما تكرر عن الاستخدام المرجعي

35- Referential use of language can be found in examples that :

- A. giving information or instructions the hearer wants the speaker to do
- B. giving wrong information or instructions the speaker wants the hearer to do
- C. giving information or instructions the speaker wants the hearer to do**
- D. keep communication lines open and are used in science, not in poetry

(22) Artificial intelligence is the study of how to make computers

- (A) more suffocated
- (B) more sophisticated .
- (C) more expensive .
- (D) more seriated .

المحاضرة الثانية

Power and language.

تعريف Definition of power

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

Saussure's theory of language.

نظرية سوسير للغة

Saussure divided language into two parts..

: تقسيم سوسير للغة إلى قسمين

1- **Langue** 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).

Parole: is the actual use of language in both speech and writing

بعدين كلام عن الدال والمدلول:

Signifier: the sound sequence which makes up a label

Signified: is the meaning or concept associated with the signified

arbitrary بعدين الرابط بينهما يسمى

The link between the signified and the signifier is **arbitrary**

هذا ملخص لملخص اهم ما ورد في الثانية
نجي للاسئلة اللي شفتها متكررة

بصيفتين مختلفه power سوال عن تعريف

- (11) The term *Power* refers to the ability of its holders
- (A) to force disobedience of other people to their will
 - (B) to force providence of other people to their cell
 - (C) to force obedience of other people to their will
 - (D) to force ordinance of other animals to their well

- (66)..... is the ability of its holders to force obedience of other people to their will.
- (A) Parole
 - (B) Language
 - (C) Power
 - (D) Signifier.

هنا سؤال ورد مرتين عن القسم الاول من نظرية سوسير langue

36- The term refer to our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language :

- A. lasagna
- B. language
- C. lungs
- D. langue

- 2) is 'our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language'.

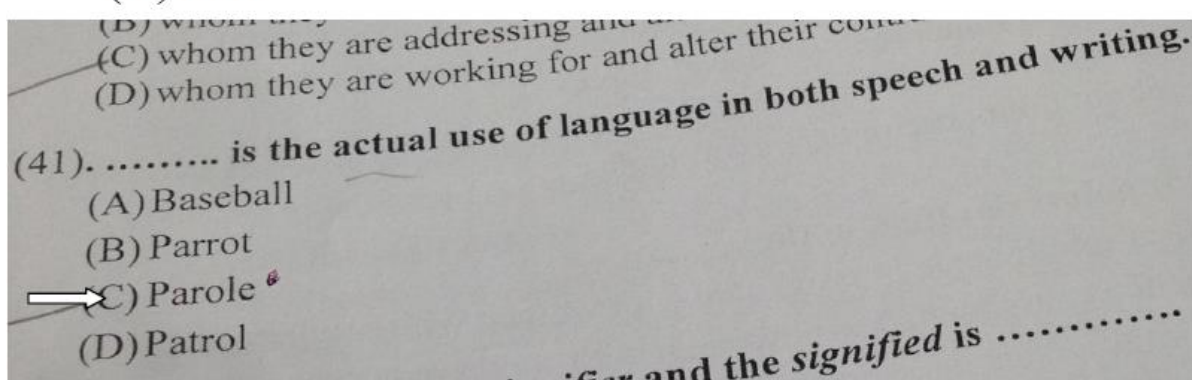
- (A) Langue
- (B) Teaching
- (C) Leaning
- (D) Parole

في ثلاث اختبارات مع بعض التغيير Parole وسؤال عن القسم الثاني

وهنا ايضا سوالين عن اقسام النظرية

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

- (A) Power
- (B) Langue
- (C) Parole
- (D) Bail



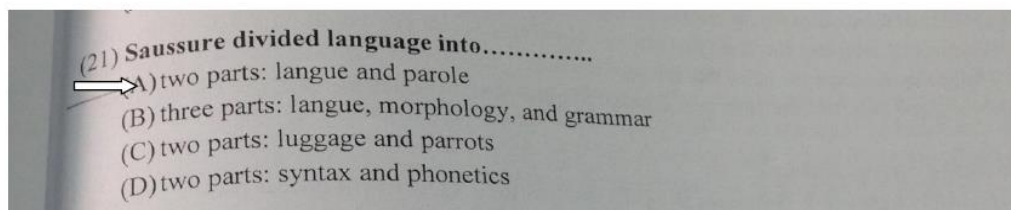
37- is the actual use of language in both speech and writing :

- A. Competence
- B. Comparison
- C. Langue
- D. None of the above

وهنا ايضا سؤاليين عن اقسام النظرية

(41) Saussure divided language into two parts: *langue* and

- (A) paradox
- (B) pardon
- (C) parole
- (D) grammar.



وهنا سؤالين عن الدال والمدلول والرابط بينهم في 3 نماذج اختبارات

38- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. The term 'Signifier' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified
- B. The term 'Signified' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified
- C. The term 'Langue' is the meaning or concept associated with the ... (not clear)
- D. The term 'hedges' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified

(D) Patrol

(42) The link between the *signifier* and the *signified* is

(A) arbiter

→ (B) arbitrary

(C) Arabic

(D) artistry

(1) The link between the *signified* and the *signifier* is

(A) arbiter

(B) Artery

(C) arbitrary

(D) artistry

المحاضرة الثالثة

نظرية سبائر وورف واقسامها قسمين

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. The hypothesis refers to two parts: A. Linguistic relativity
B. Linguistic determinism

ثم تعريف

1- اللغة والسياسة Language and Politics

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

2- Ideology تعريف

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

Political discourse. الخطاب السياسي

· Presupposition الافتراض المسبق

Presupposition is the background assumption embedded within
a sentence or a phrase.

· Implicatur تعريف

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

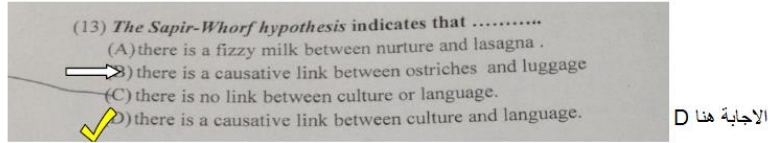
المحاضرة فيها معلومات كثيرة ممكن ترجعون لها وتقرونها بتركيز

الاسئلة عن المحاضرة كثيرة

سؤال تكرر 3 اختبارات عن نظرية سبائر وورف
اللي تقول فيه رابط سببي بين اللغة والثقافة

(46) According to *The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis*, there is a ... link between culture and language.

- (A) captive
- (B) active
- (C) causative
- (D) loose.



39- According to Sapir-Whorf hypothesis , there is :

- A. causal link between agriculture and language
- B. causative sink between hose and router
- C. causative link between culture and language
- D. No causative links before lecture and luggage

سؤال عن اللغات للثقافات المختلفة لها ما يميزها من أنظمة لكن ليست بالضرورة متساوية
وورد مرة واحدة

ب ب ب ب

40- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Languages of similar cultures involve similar systems of representation which are necessarily equivalent
- B. Languages of different structures involve similar systems of grammar which are necessarily equivalent
- C. Languages of different passengers involve parallel systems of representation which are necessarily equivalent
- D. Languages of different cultures involve distinct systems of representation which are not necessarily equivalent

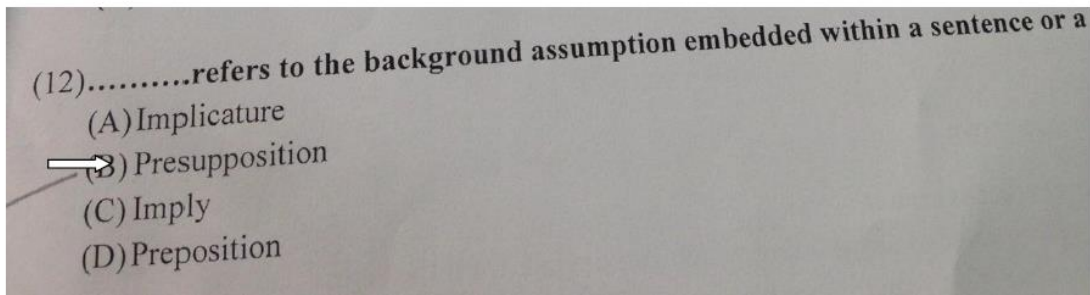
ورد 3 مرات بنماذج مختلفة **Presupposition** سؤال عن الافتراض المسبق

50- is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase :

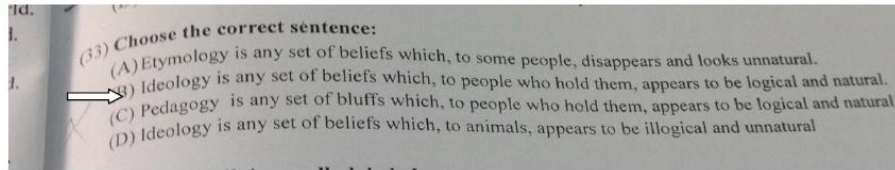
- A. Implicature
- B. Preposition
- C. Presupposition
- D. Proposition

(45).....is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.

- (A) Imply
- (B) Definition
- (C) Presupposition
- (D) Implicature



(: تعريف الابدولوجي , ورد عنه السؤال مرتين بشقلبه



(13)..... is any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appear to be logical and natural.

- (A) Geology
- (B) Doxology
- (C) Eulogy
- (D) Ideology

تكرر مرتين Politics سؤال عن تعريف السياسات

(16) Choose the correct sentence.

(A) Politics is concerned with the power to make decisions, to control other people's money and education.

→ (B) Politics is concerned with the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behaviour and values.

(C) Politics is not concerned with power to make decisions, nor with resources, but with the control of pupils' classroom values.

(D) Politics is confirmed in this hour: the hour at which you make decisions, to console other people's behaviour and values.

(44)..... is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behaviour and values.

(A) Politics

(B) Politeness

(C) Polysemy

(D) Polylines

فيه فقرة بالمحاضرة عن كيف تطبيق الاعتقادات السياسية

How to achieve political beliefs.

لها ثلاث طرق

1- **Physical coercion** يعني زي الاجبار الجسدي وهو مرتبط بالسياسات الديكتاتورية

- Associated with **dictatorial** regimes

2- Legal laws

باستخدام الانظمة

وهو مرتبط بالسياسات الديمقراطية

- Associated with **democratic** regimes

3- Persuasion and consent.

وهنا بالاقناع

جاء سؤال عن الطريقة الاولى وتكرر في اختبارين

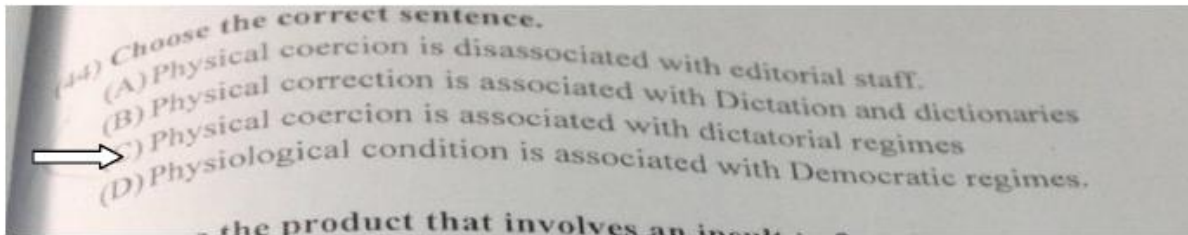
(63) *Physical coercion* is associated with

(A) legal laws

(B) dictatorial regimes

(C) Persuasion and consent.

(D) Democratic regime



المحاضرة الرابعة

Persuasive language.

لغة الاقناع

The power of Rhetoric

قوة البلاغة

تعريف

Rhetoric : is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others”

A. Rhetorical Devices used by Politicians:

الادوات البلاغية المستخدمة من قبل السياسيين

B. Metaphor الأستعارة

is a way of comparing two different concepts

C. Simile

التشبيه

asserts that something is similar something else.

D. Personification

التجسيد

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

E. Euphemism

الكناية

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

F. The Rule of Three

القواعد الثلاثة

G. Parallelism التوازي

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

H. Pronouns الضمائر

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

· Language and the media

اللغة والاعلام

تعريف التمثيل اللغوي

Linguistic representation 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.

الاسئلة عن المحاضرة الرابع

45- is a rhetorical device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures

- A. The role of three
- B. Euphemism
- C. Parallelism
- D. Paralysis

سؤال تكرر عن تعريف البلاغة

(4) is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others.

- (A) Retroflex
- (B) Orthotic
- (C) Rhetoric
- (D) Restock

(4) *Rhetoric* is the art of
(A) using luggage so as to provide food and influence others
(B) using language so as to precede or to fluctuate others
→ (C) using language so as to persuade or to influence others
(D) using language so as to persuade and influence girls

سؤال تكرر عن تعريف الكناية

Euphemism uses than it actually appears

- A) tilted or offensive language to make something seem more positive*
- mild or inoffensive language to make something seem more positive*
- mild or inoffensive language to make something seem more negative*
- mild or inoffensive luggage to make people seem to forgive*

- (6) Euphemism uses to make something seem more positive than it actually appears.
- (A) bold and abusive language
 - (B) difficult language
 - (C) offensive language
 - (D) **mild or inoffensive language.**

المحاضرة الخامسة

Media Voices: accent and Register

والسجل اللهجة

انواع اللهجات في الاعلام

accents used in the media

a- Received Pronunciation (advanced RP):

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.

البلد الذي ينتمي له إلى والأثرياء, ولا تشير المتعلمين قبل من المستخدمة الالكنة إلى تشير المتحدث.

b- BBC English:

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

إنجلترا شرق جنوب من العليا الطبقة خطاب.

c- Mainstream (RP):

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.

عندما يستمعون لقارئ بريطانيا في الناس معظم من النوع الاول ويسمها رسمية الأقل اللهجة الاخبار في التلفزيون الوطني.

variation in register

السجل في التباين

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

Public participation in the Media

الإعلام في الجمهور مشاركة

Language, society and virtual power.

الظاهرة والسلطة والمجتمع اللغة.

نت اتيكيت Netiquette

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

Language and gender
والجنس اللغة

How is English sexist?

Sexist language 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.

Symmetry and asymmetry
التمائل وعدم التماثل

الاسئلة التي على المحاضرة الخامسة

تكرر **Received Pronunciation** سؤال عن

- (15) *Advanced RP* refers to thewhat part of the country the speaker came from.
- (A) dialect used by the uneducated and the poor; it gives indication of
 - (B) accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives no indication of
 - (C) accent used by the eradicated and the filthy; it gives all indications of
 - (D) language used by the indicated and the healthy; it gives some indication of

(57).....refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from.

- (A) **Advanced RP**
- (B) Classical Arabic
- (C) Vernacular
- (D) Dialectal pronunciation

44- gives no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from :

- A. Colloquial Pronunciation
- B. Received Pronominalisation
- C. **Received Pronunciation**
- D. Allophonic Pronunciation

register سؤال عن تعريف

(14).....is the way that language can systematically *vary* according to the situation in which it is used.

- (A) Registration
- (B) Reality
- (C) Register
- (D) Rigidness

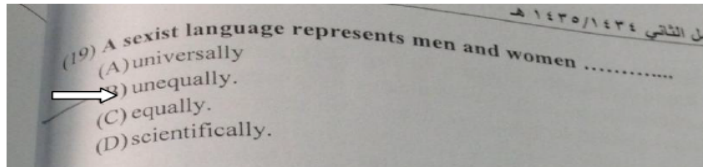
Sexist language سؤال عن

49- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Sexist language represents women and men equally, as if members of one sex were somehow less completely human, or can write more than members of the other sex
- B. Saxon language represents women and men untidily, as if members of one sex were somehow less committedly human, or had fewer rats than to remember number six
- C. saxophonist language represents women's and men's voices unequally, as if ... (**not clear**) musical instrument were not loud enough
- D. Sexist language 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

(27).....represents women and men **unequally**

- (A) English language
- (B) Anglo-Saxon languages
- (C) Sexist language
- (D) Insisting language



😊 سؤال عن الرأي السائد عن المرأة / كثيرة كلام

41- The most common stereotype about women's speech is that :

- A. men talk a lot
- B. women talk a little
- C. women talk a lot
- D. women talk a quickly

Netiquette سؤال عن تعريف

(70)..... refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.

(A) Nitrite

(B) Netiquette

(C) decorum

(D) Nebulas

(26) Choose the correct sentence.
(A) Netiquette indicates the rules that attempt to control political induction in the virtual world.
(B) Netiquette indicates the roles that attempt to control social interaction in the actual world.
(C) Etiquette indicates the roles that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.
⇒ (D) Netiquette indicates the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.

المحاضرة السادسة

How is English sexist? Some ways of using language are sexist
في ذلك اللغة لاستخدام طرق بعض ؟ باللغة الانجليزية الجنسي التميز كيف يكون

Unmarked and marked terms

Marked terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional information.

Unmarked : Linguistic forms are neutral in so far as they represent the 'norm', and carry no additional information.

Sexism in discourse

Do women and men talk differently?

In a mixed-sex conversation, the average amount of time for which a man talks is approximately twice as long as the average amount for which a woman talks.

المرأة ضعف هو الرجل فيه يتحدث الذي الوقت مقدار معدل متوسط المختلطة بالمحادثة

Interruption

The extent to which men interrupt women ...Men interrupt women more than they interrupt other men, indicate that men act as if they have more right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that women act as if they had less right to speak than men.

لهم ان لو كما يتصرفون الرجال ان الى يشير وهذا الرجل تقاطع هي مما اكثر المرأة الرجال يقاطع الكلام. في الحق لها ليس ان لو كما تتصرف المرأة ان حين في المرأة من اكثر الحديث في الحق

Back channel support

Research suggests women are often more active than men in supportive roles in conversation.

المحادثة دعم في الرجال من فاعلية اكثر النساء دور

hedges and epistemic modal forms

Hedges are linguistic forms which 'dilute' an assertion.

اللغة التي تستخدم لتخفيف التأكيد.

Women are less confident than men and feel nervous about asserting anything too strongly.

. أي شئ تأكيد حول بالتقيد وتشعر ثقة هم الاقل النساء

women prefer to avoid conflict and to allow disagreement to take place without explicit confrontation

الخلاف . تفضل النساء تجنب

اسئلة على المحاضرة السادسة

باكثر من صيغة marked سؤال عن تعريف

42- Marked terms refer to anything which

- A. deviates from the norm and this deviation is not signaled by any car
- B. disdain from the form and this deviation is signaled by additional amount of money
- C. deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional information
- D. debates about the norm and this debate is signaled by additional information

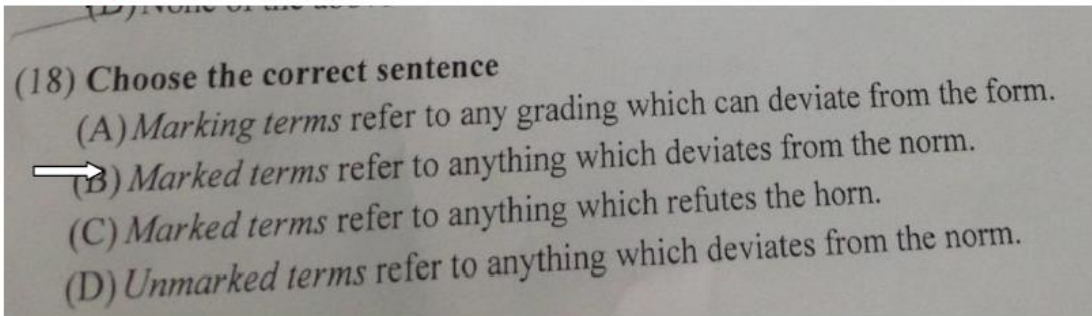
(26)..... terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm

(A) Marker

(B) Maker

(C) Marques

(D) Marked



interrupt سؤال عن مقاطعة الحديث

43- The extent to which men interrupt women indicate that

- A. women act as if they have more right than men to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that men act as if they had less right to speak than women
- B. men act as if they have less right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that women act as if they had more right to speak than men
- C. men act as if they can write more than women, and that women act as if they had more right to buy books
- D. men act as if they have more right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that women act as if they had less right to speak than men

سؤال عن الافعال التي تستخدم باللغة الانجليزية عندما لا نرغب في تأكيد شي معين

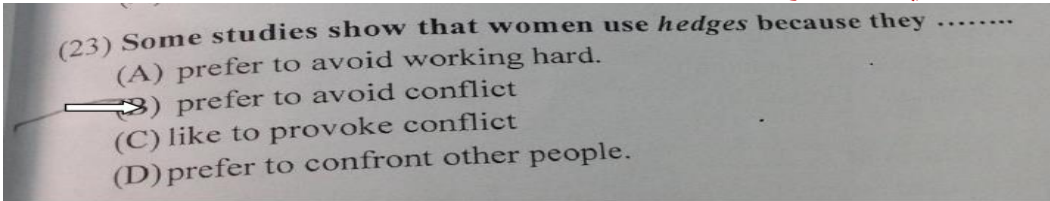
model auxiliary verbs وهو

46- can be used to indicate that you don't want to sound completely certain about something :

- A. transitive verbs
- B. intransitive verbs
- C. phrasal verbs
- D. none of the above

الإجابة الصحيحة غير مذكورة بالخيارات
• Modal auxiliary verbs

تكرر في 3 نماذج اختبارات Hedges سؤال عن تعريف



(28) *Hedges* are linguistic forms whichan assertion

- (A) elute
- (B) dilute
- (C) flute
- (D) Deluge.

(30) Some studies show that women use hedges because they

- (A) prefer to make troubles
- (B) like to make problems
- (C) prefer to avoid conflict
- (D) prefer to confront other people.

موفقين ..

ملاحظة : ملخص المحاضرات مختصر بشكل كبير ولا يغني عن الرجوع للمحتوى..

المحاضرة السابعة

Dominance Theory: takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discursal variation.

According to this theory: Men tend to have more power than women: physically, financially and in workplace hierarchies.

السبب الرئيسي لاختلاف الخطاب. هو المرأة الرجل بين القوة في نظرية السيطرة : الفرق استنادا للنظرية : الرجال يملكون قوة أكبر من النساء : جسديا , ماليا , المكانة العملية .

Weak points of Dominance theory:

- 1- women are represented as 'powerless victims.
- 2- shows men as undermining, excluding and demeaning women.

نقاط ضعف النظرية : 1- تظهر النساء بائنه ضحايا الضعف . 2- تظهر الرجال بصورة غير لائقة (معادون , مسيئون للنساء).

Difference theory

It suggests that women and men develop **different styles of talking** because they are segregated at important stages of their lives.

نظرية الاختلاف : تقترح ان الرجال والنساء يطورون اساليب مختلفة من الكلام بسبب انفصالهم عن بعضهم في مراحل مهمه من الحياه.

What is ethnicity?

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

Ethnic majority and Ethnic minority

العرقية الأغلبية والأقليات

Ethnic majority is a group which has a socially dominant culture.

اجتماعيا مهيمنة ثقافة لديها مجموعة هي العرقية الأغلبية

Ethnic minority Refers to members of minority groups

الأقليات أفراد إلى العرقية الأقليات

The ethnic majority has been established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration.

حادثة بسبب الهجرة. أكثر نتاج هي الأقلية والمجموعات الوقت من أطول لفترة العرقية الأغلبية تأسست

The language of prejudice

Prejudice 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.

الدين أو الإعاقة أو السن , الاجتماعية الطبقة النوع، بسبب الناس تجاه أحكام G الحكم المسبق يشير الأخرى الشخصية الخصائص أو الجنسية أو اللغة أو العرق أو الجنس أو.

Negative labelling

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

والقتال. , الشغب الحقد مثل السلبية البريطانية بالإشارات الإعلام في black كلمة ترتبط ما كثيرا

The word **Jamaican** indicates illegal drugs entering the country.

البلاد. تدخل التي المشروعة الغير للمخدرات Jamaican كلمة تشير

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

الصغيرة والفقيرة. الجزر من هاجروا الذين الى الأشخاص small islander تشير كلمة

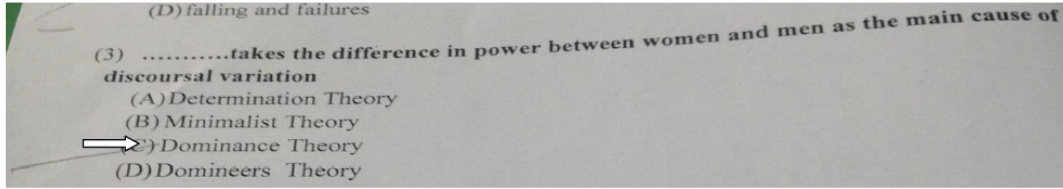
Reclamation

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.

المهيمنة عليهم بواسطة جعل استخدام العرقية إزالة العلامات أو بمحاولة التقليل العرقية الأقليات أفراد عندما يقوم الأحيان بعض في الاستصلاح المجموعة إيجابية لهوية كعلامات بينهم المصطلحات تلك.

اسئلة المحاضرة السابعة

تكرر.. Dominate.. سؤال عن تعريف نظرية



(38).....takes the difference in **power** between women and men as the main cause of discursal variation

- (A) Domineers Theory
- (B) Determination Theory
- (C) **Dominance Theory**
- (D) Minimalist Theory

47- The Weak points of Dominance theory are that it represents :

- A. women as 'powerless victims' and shows men as undermining, excluding and demeaning women
- B. men as 'powerless victims' and shows women as undermining, excluding and demeaning women
- C. women as 'powerful victims' and shows men as careful about looking highly ... (**not clear**)
- D. women as 'cowardice venom' and shows them as committing sins

(43)According to the **Dominance theory**, tend to have more power than women.

- (A) girls
- (B) women
- (C) **men**
- (D) children

سؤال عن الاغلبية تكرر ..

(49) Choose the correct sentence

- (A) The term *Ethnic minority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially dominant culture
(B) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a politically damned lecture
(C) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially minimal culture
(D) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially dominant culture

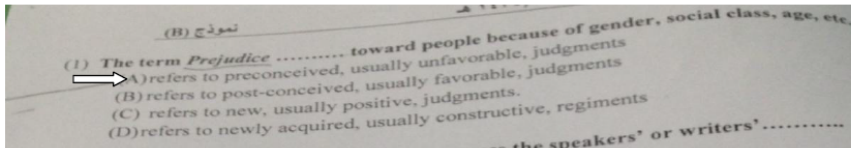
(62) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially.....culture.

- (A) ruminant
(B) difficult
(C) diamond
(D) dominant

48- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. An ethnic majority refers to a group which has a socially dominant culture
B. An ethnic minority refers to a group which has a socially dominant culture
C. An ethnic minority refers to a group which has a politically dominant lecture
D. An ethnic majority refers to a group which does not have a socially dominant culture

سؤال عن تعريف الحكم المسبق تكرر



(55)..... 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.

- (A) Prejudice
(B) Language
(C) English
(D) Linguistics.

4- Prejudice refers to toward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality or other personal characteristics :

- A. postconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
B. preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
C. preconceived, usually favorable, judgments
D. preconceived, usually favorable, jam and mint

سؤال عن نظرية الاختلاف تكرر

- (48) *Difference Theory* suggests that at important stages of their lives.
- (A) women and girls develop different styles of talking because they are segregated
 - (B) women and men develop similar styles of talking because they are segregated
 - (C) women and men develop different styles of talking because they live together
 - (D) women and men develop different styles of talking because they are segregated

(61)..... suggests that women and men develop *different* styles of talking because they are segregated at important stages of their lives

- (A) Domineers Theory
- (B) Determination Theory
- (C) Dominance Theory
- (D) **Difference Theory**

Reclamation سؤال عن تعريف

- (5) *Reclamation* is when members of as positive markers of group identity.
- (A) ethnic and virtues attempt to reduce and remove the power of derogatory ethnic labeling using those terms with other people.
 - (B) ethnic minorities attempt to reduce or remove the power of derogatory ethnic labeling using those terms among themselves
 - (C) ethnic majorities attempt to reduce the power of derogatory ethnic labeling by words among themselves
 - (D) ethnic minorities attempt to remove the power of complimentary labeling by terms among themselves

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

- (A) Relation
- (B) **Reclamation**
- (C) Redirection
- (D) Relaxation

black ما تشير اليه كلمة سؤال عن

- (46) The word '*Black*' was often linked in the British media with
- (A) new and recent signs like fate, right, quiet
 - (B) positive signs like rate, might, carrot
 - (C) negative signs like hate, fight, riot
 - (D) neglected signs like gate, sight, helot

(50)The word was often linked in the British media with negative signs like *hate, fight, riot*

- (A) **Black**
- (B) White
- (C) Orange
- (D) Red

سؤال جاء في احد النماذج عن المدة الزمنية للاغلبية العرقية والاقلية

3- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. The ethnic minority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration
- B. The ethnic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more ancient products of migration
- C. The elastic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of moderation
- D. The ethnic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration

المحاضرة الثامنة

اللغة والعرق. Language and Ethnicity.

Language use as a marker of ethnic identity

Members of an ethnic minority have the desire to acculturate to what is considered mainstream.

رئيسي يعتبر ما مع التأقلم في الرغبة لديهم العرقية الأقلية أعضاء

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

تميزهم عن والتي واللغوية والدينية الثقافة الممارسات المشاركة في العرقية الأقليات أعضاء تواصل غيرهم وفيها تميز لهم .

Language policy in the United States

الإنجليزية فقط حركة English only Movement

Promotes English as the language which unifies America.

نشر اللغة الإنجليزية كون اللغة توحد الامريكان .

اللغة والعمر Language and age

Introduction: what has age got to do with language?

How can a language reflect the status of children and older people?

Labeling age groups

(العودة لتفاصيل المحاضرة الثامنة من المحتوى)

اسئلة عن المحاضرة الثامنة : لم اجد سوى سؤال واحد عن حركة اللغة الإنجليزية فقط , تكرر في ترمين

(50) *English only Movement* promotes English as

- (A) the language which unifies America
- (B) the language which purifies America
- (C) the language which identifies America
- (D) the language which unifies America

(47) *English only Movement* promotes English as the language which America.

- (A) unifies
- (B) destroys
- (C) invades
- (D) occupies

المحاضرة التاسعة

7.3.1 Language characteristics of the under-fives and over-sixty-fives

خصائص اللغة دون سن الخامسة و أكثر من الخامسة الستين

Language characteristics of the under-fives

خصائص اللغة دون سن الخامسة

1- The pitch of their voice is quite high relative to that of adults.

● درجة صوتهم نسبيا عالية جدا بالنسبة للبالغين.

2- Their early pronunciations of words can be quite different from the adult versions.

● يمكن أن يكون نطقهم في وقت مبكر للكلمات ومختلف تماما عن صيغ البالغين

Language characteristics for the over-sixty-fives.

خصائص اللغة لأكثر من سن الخامسة والستين،

1- The over-sixty-fives are experienced language users.

● يتمتع أكثر من سن الخامسة والستين بخبرة مستخدمي اللغة

2- Older people may require slightly longer processing time to produce and understand complex sentences.

● قد يتطلب الأكبر سنا فترة وقت أطول لإنتاج وفهم الجمل المعقدة.

3- Hearing often becomes less acute as people get older, and this can lead to a reduced understanding of rapid or whispered speech or speech in a noisy environment.

● بكثير من الأحيان يصبح السمع أقل حدة للناس المتقدمين في السن وهذا يمكن أن يؤدي إلى انخفاض سريع للفهم أو همس الكلام والتعبير في بيئة صاخبة

4- The ageing of the vocal cords and muscles controlling breathing and facial movement results in slower speech.

● تسيطر شيخوخة الحبال الصوتية والعضلات على التنفس والنتائج لحركة الوجه بتباطؤ الكلام

للطفل المباشرة اللغة (CDL) Child Directed Language

Child Directed Language is a special style used in speech to young children.

- Characteristics of Child Directed Language.

- خصائص اللغة المباشرة للطفل
- calling the child by name, often using a 'pet' name or term of endearment
- استدعاء الطفل بالاسم غالبا ما تستخدم "الحيوانات الأليفة" كاسم أو مصطلح للتحبيب
- shorter, grammatically simpler sentences
- الجمل النحوية الأبسط والأقصر
- more repetition
- أكثر تكرار
- More use of questions or question tags ('That's nice, isn't it?')
- المزيد من استخدام الأسئلة أو علامات استفهام (هذا لطيف، أليس كذلك؟)
- use of 'baby-talk' words
- استخدام عبارة 'حديث الطفل'
- expanding on and/or finishing a child's utterance.
- التوسع على و/ أو إنهاء نطق الطفل

(الرجوع للمحاضرة التاسعة لمزيد من المعلومات)

الاسئلة من الاختبارات
سؤالين احدهما عن خصائص اللغة للاكبر من 65 سنه
وسؤال عن خصائص لغة الطفل المباشرة

32- A Language characteristics for the over-sixty-fives is that the Older people may :

- A. require slightly longer processing time to produce and understand complex sentences
- B. require slightly less processing time to produce and understand complex sentences
- C. require shorter processing time to produce and understand child language
- D. require slightly bigger bedrooms to produce and understand complex sentences

33- Some of the characteristics of Child Directed Language are :

- A. calling the child by name, often using a 'pet' name or term of endearment
- B. shorter, grammatically simpler sentences and more repetition
- C. more use of questions or question tags and the use of 'baby-talk' words
- D. All of the above

موفقين ..

ملاحظة : ملخص المحاضرات مختصر بشكل كبير ولا يغني عن الرجوع للمحتوى..

المحاضرة العاشرة

والطبقة الاجتماعية اللغة Language and class

A given language is not used in exactly the same way by every one of its speakers.

بها المتحدثين قبل من تماما الطريقة بنفس معينة لغة استخدام يتم لا

Accent: refers to features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background.

- اللكنة: تشير إلى ملامح نطق المتحدثين التي يمكن أن تشير لخلفيتهم الإقليمية أو الاجتماعية

Dialect: refers to a variety of a language that can signal the speaker's regional or social background.

- اللهجة: تشير إلى مجموعة متنوعة من اللغة التي يمكن أن تشير لخلفية المتحدث الإقليمية أو الاجتماعية

هل الطبقة الاجتماعية تؤثر حقا باللغة? 8.3 Does social class really affect language?

YES. Social class affects language نعم. الطبقة الاجتماعية تؤثر باللغة

- The higher a person is on the social scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms.

كلما كان الشخص من طبقة اجتماعية اعلى , كلما انعكست لغته على البرستيج تبعه

Speakers at the top of the social scale speak Standard English with very little regional variation.

(مع قليل جدا من التغيير. standard المتحدثين من الطبقة الاجتماعية العليا يستخدمون اللغة القياسية)

E.g. Words

WC Lavatory toilet

- All the above words are acceptable in Standard English, and all refer to the same thing.

• جميع الكلمات أعلاه هي مقبولة بالإنجليزية القياسية، وتشير جميعها لنفس الشيء

- There are some non-standard words which also refer to the same thing:

bog lav privy Dunny john

• هناك بعض الكلمات غير القياسية التي تشير لنفس الشيء:

Social class can be divided into: إلى الاجتماعية الطبقة تقسيم يمكن

a. Upper

b. Middle

c. lower

- It is not easy to differentiate members of one social class from those of another.

• إليها ينتمون الناس من معينة فئة تحدد أن يمكن التي العوامل بعض هناك

1- education

2- occupation

3- economic

8.4 The problem of defining social class

مشكلة تعريف الطبقة الاجتماعية

- Some people equates social class with money:
 - تعادل بعض الناس الطبقة الاجتماعية مع المال:
- The main problem with equating social class with money is that it is not always the middle classes that have money.
 - المشكلة الرئيسية مع مساواة الطبقة الاجتماعية بالمال هو أنه ليست دائما الطبقات المتوسطة لديها المال
- Some people equates social class with education:
 - بعض الناس تعادل الطبقة الاجتماعية مع التعليم
- The main problem with equating social class with education is that it is entirely possible that an individual who is middle-class might not earn more than an average amount of money.
 - المشكلة الرئيسية مع مساواة الطبقة الاجتماعية مع التعليم هو أنه من الممكن تماما أن الفرد هو من الطبقة المتوسطة قد لا يحصل على أكثر من المتوسط من المال.

1-8.5.1 William Labov: the social stratification of 'r' in New York City

وليام لابوف: التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي للـ 'r' في مدينة نيويورك

- In 1962, the American sociolinguist William Labov conducted a study of the relationship between social class and linguistic variation in New York City

• في عام 1962، أجرى الأقتصادي الأمريكي وليام لابوف دراسة عن العلاقة بين الطبقة الاجتماعية والاختلاف اللغوي في مدينة نيويورك

- **Findings** **النتائج**

- Labov found that the higher the social class of the speakers, the more instances of post-vocalic 'r' they would use.

• وجد لابوف أنه كلما ارتفعت الطبقة الاجتماعية للمتكلمين، أرتفع عدد حالات بعد مؤلف حروف العلة 'R' التي يستخدمونها.

- This means that there is a relation between social class and language.

• هذا يعني أن هناك علاقة بين الطبقة الاجتماعية واللغة

8.5.3 Williams and Kerswill: dialect leveling in three British towns

وليامز وكيرس ويل: تسوية اللهجة البريطانية في ثلاث مدن

- Williams and Kerswill studied the accents of adolescents in three British towns:

• درس وليامز وكيرس ويل لهجات المراهقين في ثلاث مدن بريطانية:

a. Hull b. Melton Keynse C. Reading

- The three towns differ in their social composition

• تختلف الثلاث مدن في تكوينها الاجتماعي

• Findingsالنتائج

- Williams and Kerswill found that that the accents of the three towns were converging - leveling or becoming more alike.

• وجد وليامز و كيرس ويل أن لهجات المدن الثلاث متقاربة - أو التسوية أصبحت أكثر على حد سواء.

- They found some class-based differences in pronouncing the vowel sounds of some vowels.

• وجدوا بعض الاختلافات الطبقيّة في نطق الأصوات لبعض حروف العلة.

- They found some class-based differences in the shift to the consonant patterns of Estuary English:

• وجدوا بعض الاختلافات الطبقيّة في التحول الى أنماط تتوافق لمصّب الإنجليزيّة:

E.g. a. the glottalisation of 't' in butter,

B. the replacement of 'th' sounds with 'f' or 'v'.

- This reflects the relation between social class and linguistic variation.

• هذا يعكس العلاقة بين الطبقة الاجتماعية والتباين اللغوي.

الاسئلة على المحاضرة العاشرة كثيرة
تعريف الاكسنت , وسبق ورد في محاضرة سابقة

(29) The term **accent** refers to features of

(A) listeners' pronunciation that can't signal their regional or social background.
(B) speakers' writing that can signal their regional or social background.
→ (C) speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background.
(D) speakers' pronunciation that can signal their economic or political background

(51) The term refers to features of speakers' **pronunciation** that can signal their regional or social background.

- (A) Linguistics
(B) language
(C) dialect
(D) **Accent**

الطبقة الاجتماعية الاعلى والبرستيج , متكرر

27- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. The lower a person is on the social scale, the less their speech will reflect prestige norms
B. The older a person is on the political scale, the less their speech will reflect prestige norms
C. The higher a person is on the social scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms
D. The hire a bison is on the societal scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms

(8) The a person is on the social scale, **the more** their speech will reflect **prestige norms**.

- (A) worse
(B) **higher**
(C) lower
(D) healthier

(27) Choose the correct sentence.

- (A) The higher a person is on the social scale, the less their speech will reflect prestige n
(B) The lower a person is on the social scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige
(C) The faster a person is on the social scale, the more their money will reflect prestige
→ (D) The higher a person is on the social scale, the more their speech will reflect prestig

استخدام الانجليزية القياسية للطبقة العليا مع تغيير بسيط

28- speakers at the top of the social scale speak

- A. informal English with very clear regional variation
B. **standard English with very little regional variation**
C. non-standard English with very little political variation
D. colloquial English with very clear financial variation

يمكن تحديد الطبقة الاجتماعية من خلال التعليم, الوظيفة, الفلوس

(11) The specific class that people belong to can be determined by

- (A) education
- (B) occupation
- (C) economic factors
- (D) All the above.

مساواة الطبقة بالتعليم , مشكلتها :

29- The main problem with equating social class with education is that

- A. it is entirely possible that an individual who is middle-class might not earn more than an average amount of money
- B. it is impossible possible that an individual who is middle-class might earn more than an average amount of money
- C. it is entirely possible that a student who is middle-class school might score more than an average students in math
- D. it is entirely possible that a school girl who is in third class might not earn more than an average amount of gold

D الجمل الغير مقبولة في الانجليزية القياسية , الاجابه

0) Choose the sentence that is unacceptable in Standard English

- (A) Sally's a mother what likes her children.
- (B) Sally's a mother she likes her children.
- (C) Sally's a mother likes her children.
- (D) All the above.

D الكلمات المقبولة , الاجابة

(10) Which of the following words is acceptable in Standard English?

- (A) Lavatory
- (B) Toilet
- (C) WC
- (D) All the above

سؤال عن نظرية لابوف

30- Labov 1962 found that :

- A. the higher the social class of the speakers, the more instances of post-vocalic 'r' they would use
- B. the lower the profession of the speakers, the less instances of vocalic 'r' they would use
- C. the higher the social class of the listeners, the less instances of pre-vocalic 'r' they would use
- D. the higher the education of the speakers, the more instances of no vocalic 'r' they would use

سؤال عن نظرية ويليام وكيرسويل

31- Williams and Kerswill found that that the accents of the three towns (Hull, Melton Keynse, Reading) :

- A. were converging - levelling or becoming more alike
- B. were diverging - divelling or becoming more different
- C. were contradicting - cavelling or becoming funnier

المحاضرة الحادية عشر

Language and identity

What do we mean by linguistic identity?

Identity is something which we are constantly building and negotiating through our interaction with others.

- The most obvious difference in the way people speak is in their
• الفرق الأكثر وضوحا في طريقة تحدث بها الناس
- ✓ Accent (pronunciation)..(الكنة (النطق)
- ✓ Dialect (grammatical structure)-اللهجة -الهيكل النحوي
- ✓ Social classالفئة الاجتماعية
- ✓ Education.التربية والتعليم

The importance of Linguistic Identity-أهمية الهوية اللغوية

- Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity for the different reasons:
• يميل المتكلمين إلى استخدام هويتهم اللغوية لأسباب مختلفة:
- 1- To disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.
• لإخفاء عضويتهم في مجموعة اجتماعية معينة أو أقليمية.
- 2- To distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.
• لإبعاد أنفسهم عن مجموعة اجتماعية معينة أو أقليمية.
- 3- To move closer to another group they want to belong to.
• للاقتراب من مجموعة أخرى يريدون الانتماء إليها

- Using names is one of the most obvious linguistic ways of establishing people's identity.
• استخدام أسماء هي واحدة من الطرق الأكثر وضوحا لغويا لوضع هوية للناس
- Names distinguish us from other members of a group.
• تميز الأسماء بيننا وبين الأعضاء الآخرين في مجموعة.
- Names can sometimes carry important meanings for individual identity.
• أحيانا يمكن تحمل الأسماء المعاني الهامة للهوية الفردية.

9.3.1 Names and naming practices

- E.g. in the Hindu religion, a child was given two names.
• مثلا في الديانة الهندوسية، يعطي الطفل اسمين.
- The first name was believed to give the child strength.
• ويعتقد الاسم الأول لإعطاء قوة الطفل.
- The second name which was used to address the child by was believed to protect the child and give them as much good fortune as possible.
• ويعتقد ان الاسم الثاني الذي كان يستخدم لمعالجة الأطفال من أجل حماية الأطفال ومنحهم الحظ الجيد قدر الإمكان.

Names can cause problems. بمشاكل تتسبب أن يمكن الأسماء.

Names can cause problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the conventions of a community.

اعراف المجتمع. تتناسب مع لا كانت إذا سيما مشاكل ولا أن تسبب للأسماء يمكن

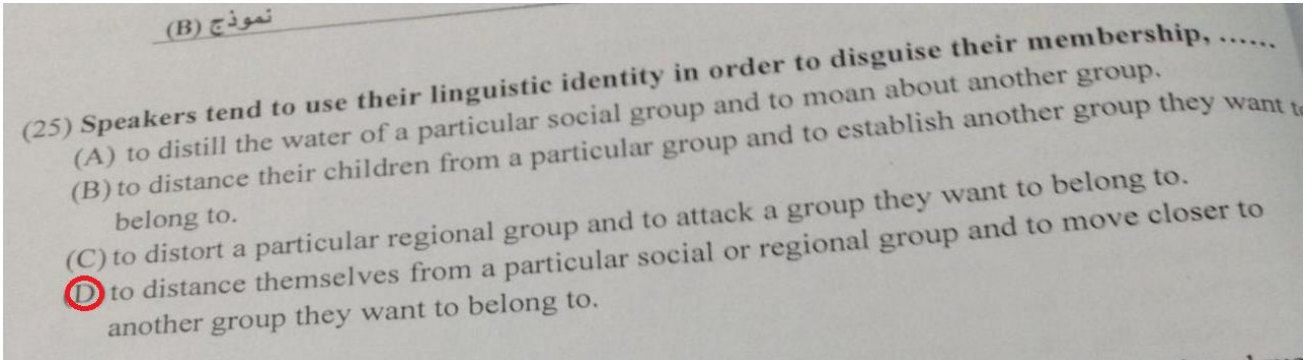
9.3.2 Systems of address

- Systems of address are culturally determined.
• يتم التحديد ثقافيا أنظمة العناوين
- In Britain, If you are addressing a judge, you use one the following address:
• في بريطانيا، إذا كنت بمواجهة أحد القضاة، يمكنك استخدام واحدة من العنوان التالي:
your honour
m'lord
m'lady
- To disregard the rules can lead to some form of disapproval or can be interpreted as an insult.
• يمكن تجاهل القوانين التي تؤدي إلى شكل من أشكال الرفض أو يمكن أن تفسر على أنها إهانة

الاسئلة
سؤال عن اسباب استخدام الهوية اللغوية

(40) Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity in order

- (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.



سؤال عن الفروقات الواضحة في طريقة الكلام تكون في :

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

- A. accent and dialect
- B. social class and education
- C. all the above
- D. none of the above

سؤال عن تجاهل نظام النطق بالأسماء قد يؤدي الى نوع من :
عدم القبول ويمكن ان يفهم أنه إهانة

25- To disregard the rules of the system of address can lead to some form of

- A. approval or can be interpreted as a complement
- B. disapproval or cannot be interpreted as an insult
- C. disapproval or can be interpreted as an insult
- D. disestablishment or can be interpreted as an implant

سؤال عن الهند وكيف يسمون ابنائهم , متكرر

(24) In the religion, a child was given two names. The first name was believed to give the child strength and the second was believed to protect the child.

- (A) Hindu.
- (B) Muslim
- (C) Christian
- (D) Jewish

(9) In the Hindu religion, a child can be given two names; the first name was believed.....

- (A) to give the child weakness and the second was believed to kill him
- (B) to give the child a present and the second was believed to attack him.
- (C) to give the child the seventh present and the second was believed to defend him.
- (D) to give the child strength and the second was believed to protect him.

سؤال عن الاسماء وانها قد تسبب مشاكل – متكرر

24- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Names cause no problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the ... (not clear)
- B. Names can cause problems, if they fit in with the conventions of a community
- C. Names can cause problems, if they don't fit in with the universal conventions of a community
- D. Names can cause problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the conventions of a community

(28) Names can cause problems, particularly if they

- (A) don't fit in with the consumption of a commodity.
- (B) fit in with the conventions of a community.
- (C) don't fit in with the conventions of a community.
- (D) don't fit in with the conversions of immunity.

(36) Names can cause problems, particularly if they with the conventions of a community

- (A) don't fit in.
- (B) conform
- (C) agree
- (D) are very long.

ملخص trook8
تجميع kholood

المحاضرة الثانية عشر

Identity and representation

9.4.1 Identity and representation. الهوية والتمثيل.

- Imposing labels of identity
- فرض تسميات على الهوية
- According to Sacks 1995:
- وفقا لساكس ١٩٩٥:
- Labels of identity are imposed by people who may be in a more powerful position.
- تفرض تسميات للهوية من قبل أشخاص قد يكونون في موقف أكثر قوة.

- **Our perception of ourselves can only be:** يمكن تصورنا لأنفسنا يكون فقط:
- (1) in relation to others
- بالنسبة للآخرين
- (2) in relation to our status within a social group
- فيما يتعلق بوضعنا في فئة اجتماعية

In groups and out groups

9.4.2 In-groups and out-groups

- In-group is a social group to which the speaker belongs.
- داخل المجموعة: هي المجموعة الاجتماعية التي ينتمي لها المتكلم.
- The out-group comprises people who do not belong to that group.
- تضم خارج المجموعة الأشخاص الذين لا ينتمون إلى تلك المجموعة.
- E.g. Gang members may use certain expressions with each other that mark them as members of a particular gang or in-group.
- At the same time, the use of these expressions can differentiate them from members of other gangs, the out-groups in that situation.
- في الوقت نفسه، يمكن استخدام هذه العبارات لتمييزهم عن أفراد العصابات الأخرى، وخارج المجموعات بهذه الحالة.

9.5.1 Stylistic variation and language choice

- We also position ourselves in relation to others by the way that we talk in different kinds of interaction
- نحن أيضا نضع أنفسنا في علاقة مع الآخرين من خلال الطريقة التي نتحدث لأنواع مختلفة من التفاعل
- **Audience design** refers to notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.
- تصميم الجمهور يشير إلى فكرة أن سياتخذ المتكلمين في الاعتبار من منهم سيعالج ويغير أسلوب كلامهم وفقا لذلك.
- **Linguistic convergence** is a process in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer,
- التقارب اللغوي هو عملية تغيير المتكلمين خطابهم لجعله أكثر مماثلة لتلك التي على السامع
- **Linguistic maintenance** is a process in which speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety.
- الصيانة اللغوية هي عملية يختار المتكلمين عدم التلاقي، ولكن بدلا من ذلك للحفاظ على تنوعها الخاصة.
- **Linguistic divergence** is a process in which speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer in order to emphasize the difference between themselves and the person or people they are talking to.
- الاختلاف اللغوي هو عملية اختيار المتحدثين فيها إلى الابتعاد عن معايير لغوية للسامع من أجل التأكيد على الفرق بينهم وبين الشخص أو الأشخاص الذين يتحدثون .

ضياع اللغة

- مثلا الحفاظ على لغات الأقليات ضمن ثقافة الأغلبية (مثل الإسبانية في الولايات المتحدة)
- Loss of a language can also be associated with a loss of cultural identity.
- أيضا يمكن فقدان لغة تكون مرتبطة بفقد الهوية الثقافية
- Languages can be lost for a variety of reasons:
- من الأسباب التي يمكن فقد مجموعة لغات متنوعة:
- speakers may choose to shift from one language to another as social conditions change
- قد يختار المتحدثين التحول من لغة إلى أخرى كتغير للظروف الاجتماعية
- One language may be imposed and another suppressed by a dominant power.
- قد تفرض اللغة واحدة والأخرى كبتها كقوة مهيمنة.

10.2 What is standard English? ما هو المعيار الإنجليزي؟

10.2.1 Characteristics of Standard English

- Standard English is related to dialects, not accents.
- يرتبط مستوى الإنجليزية باللغات، وليس اللهجات.
- b. Standard English is difficult to isolate and put linguistic boundaries around.
- معيار الإنجليزية من الصعب عزله ووضع حدود لغوية حوله.
- c. Standard English is the dialect of the middle and upper classes.
- معيار الإنجليزية هي لهجة الطبقات الوسطى والعليا
- d. Forms of Standard English are socially prestigious.
- أشكال الإنجليزية القياسية هي مرموقة اجتماعيا

- Examples of non-standard English

• أمثلة من الإنجليزية غير القياسية

- **multiple negation: النفي المتعدد**

✓ e.g I didn't know nothing the use of 'ain't

✓ : e.g as in I ain't got none,

- Codification of Standard English is a process where scholars analyze and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language.

• تدوين الإنجليزية القياسية هو عملية فيها يحلل ويسجل العلماء أنماط المفردات النحوية للغة.

الاسئلة كثيرة

فرض الهوية يكون من الاكثر قوة

(35) *Labels of identity* are imposed by people who may.....

- (A) speak two languages
- (B) be in a more powerful position
- (C) have no powerful position
- (D) live in Saudi Arabia.

(14) *Labels of identity* are imposed by people who may.....

- (A) have a weak position.
- (B) have no powerful position.
- (C) live in the Gulf Countries.
- (D) be in a more powerful position.

افراد العصابات قد يستخدمون عبارات خاصة بهم لتمييزهم بعصابة خاصة في مجموعه

- (C) Linguistic maintenance is a process in which speakers maintain their variety.
(D) Linguistic maintenance is a process in which speakers maintain their variety.
- (39) Members of a gang may use certain expressions with each other that
- (A) mark them as members of a particular outgroup
 - (B) mark them as members of a particular entrance or ingress
 - (C) mark them as members of a general jargon or dialect
 - (D) mark them as members of a particular gang or ingroup
- the notion that speakers will take into account ...
their writing style accordingly.
accordingly.

تعريف Linguistic divergence الاختلاف اللغوي - متكرر

16- in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer :

- A. Linguistic maintenance is a process
- B. Linguistic divergence is a process
- C. Linguistic diseases is a process
- D. Linguistic convergence is a process

(29).is a process in which speakers change their speech to **make it more similar** to that of their hearer.

- (A) Linguistics
- (B) Linguistic study
- (C) Linguistic convergence
- (D) Semantics.

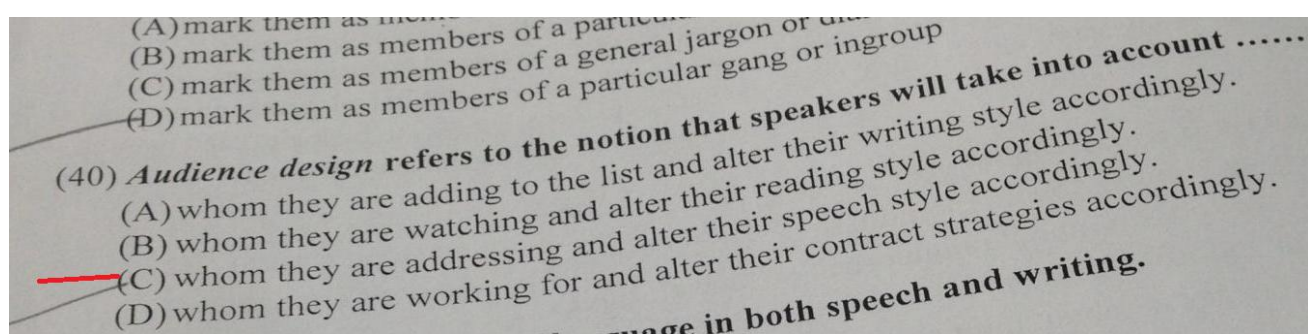
18- Linguistic divergence is a process in which :

- A. speakers choose to move closer from the Linguistic norms of their hearer
- B. speakers choose not to move away from the Linguistic norms of their writers
- C. speakers loose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their harper
- D. speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer

تعريف Audience design - متكرر

(33).refers to the notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.

- (A) Linguistic convergence
- (B) Audience design
- (C) Linguistic maintenance
- (D) linguistics



تعريف ال IN GROUP و OUTGROUP

(12)..... is a social group to which the speaker belongs.

- (A) Garage
- (B) outgroup
- (C) Ingroup
- (D) Accent.

(53)The comprises people who **do not belong** to that group.

- (A) garage
- (B) ingroup
- (C) accent
- (D) outgroup.

تعريف Linguistic maintenance

17- Linguistic maintenance is a process in which

- A. speakers may choose not to maintain, but instead to converge their own variety
- B. writers may choose not to mountain, but instead to diverge their own variety
- C. speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety
- D. listeners may choose not to converge, but instead to champagne their own variety

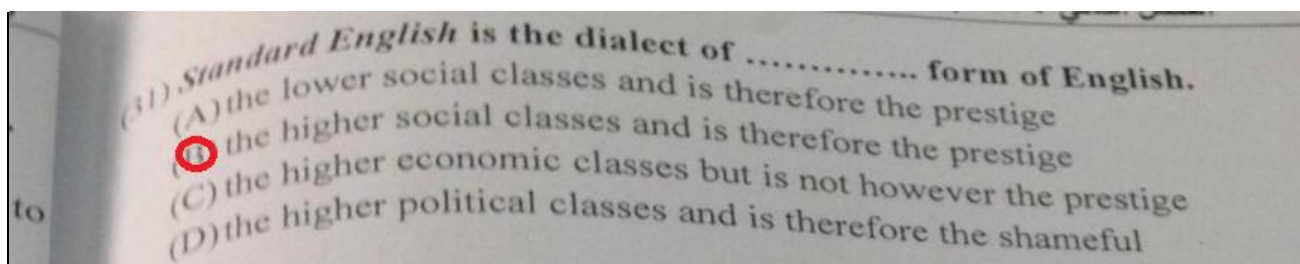
(8) Codification of Standard English is a process where

- (A) scholars describe and videotape the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language
- (B) scholars analyse and record the idiomatic expressions of a language
- (C) women analyse and record the minority and majority groups of a language
- (D) scholars analyse and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language

تعريف DIALECT

21- The dialect known as standard English has special status because :

- A. It is the dialect of government and legal institutions and the dialect of literacy ... (not clear)
- B. It is the dialect taught as 'English' to foreign learners and the dialect of the higher social classes
- C. It is the prestige form of English
- D. All the above



عن ضياع اللغة - مكرر

19- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural fertility
- B. Loss of a luggage cannot be associated with a floss of social ideology
- C. Loss of a language can be disassociated with a loss of political identity
- D. Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural identity

20- Languages can be lost because :

- A. speakers may choose to shift from one language to another as social conditions change
- B. people may learn another language especially English
- C. one language may be studied as a course at school or university
- D. both b and c

متكرر multiple negation

22- The grammar of standard American because it contains multiple negation :

- A. does not allow a sentence like *I didn't know anything*
- B. does not allow a sentence like *He didn't know the answer*
- C. does not allow a sentence like *She didn't see nothing*
- D. does not allow a sentence like *We did nothing yesterday*

الاجابة الصحيحة C

(37) Choose the sentence that involves *multiple negation*.

- (A) I did not see anything
- (B) I do not know anybody
- (C) I did not know anything
- (D) I didn't know nothing.

(20) Choose the sentence with *multiple negation*.

- (A) Nadia did not hear anything
- (B) Nadia does not see anybody
- (C) Nadia did not eat anything
- (D) Nadia didn't eat nothing.

نظرية ساكس .

15- According to Sacks 1995, Labels of identity are imposed by people who may be :

- A. in a less powerful position
- B. in a more powerful position
- C. in a more powerless position
- D. in a more forceful cohesion

موفقين ..