**Dilbilim II SAMPLE EXAM 06.06.2014**

**1.** The English words mother, father and friend are ………………….. of the German words Mutter, Vater and Freund.

**2.** The primary sources for the English language were the Germanic languages spoken by a group of tribes such as …………, ……………, and ………..

**3.** Below is an example of ……………… English , written in the late fourteenth century.

She was cleped Madame Eglentyne

Ful wel she song the service dyvyne,

Entuned in her nose ful semely,

And Frenche she spak ful faire and fetisly.

**4.** Which of the following words are likely to be from Old English and which from French?

Bacon: ……….., deer: ……………., beef: …………., ox: ………….., pig: …………

**5.** The Old English verb steorfan (“to die, from any cause”) is the source of the Modern English verb starve (“to die, from lack of food”). The technical term used to describe this type of meaning change is………………………………..

**6.** What is the difference between an accent and a dialect?

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7**.** In what specific way is a creole different from a pidgin?

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**8.** ………………….. style is when we pay more careful attention to how we’re speaking and …………………. style is when we pay less attention. They are sometimes described as “careful style” and “casual style.” A change from one to the other by an individual is called………………...

**9.** A ………………… is a conventional way of using language that is appropriate in a specific context, which may be identified as situational (e.g. in church), occupational(e.g. among lawyers) or topical (e.g. talking about language).

**10.** The use of special technical vocabulary is called …………………….

**11.** The word bucks (for dollars or money) is a ………… … expression.

**12.** ……………… terms are words and phrases that people avoid for reasons related to religion, politeness and prohibited behavior. They are often swear words.

**13.** The ………………….. is a general expression for a kind of social dialect, typically spoken by a lower-status group, which is treated as “non-standard” because of marked differences from the “standard” language .

**14.** The final pronunciation of -ing with [n] rather than [ŋ] at the end of words such as /sittin’/ and /drinkin’/ are typically associated with …………. speech. Similarly , “[h]-dropping,” which occurs at the beginning of words ( /’orse/ , /’ungry/ ) is associated with lower class and less education. These are called ………………

**15.** Is the following sentence more likely to be spoken by a woman or a man, and why?

*“I think that football on television is kind of boring, don’t you?”*

**16.** ……………….. English is the variety associated with administrative, commercial and educational centers, regardless of region. It is widely used in the mass media, in newspapers and books and is taught in most schools.

**17.** Kinship terminology in Watam (a language spoken in Papua New Guinea) is rather different from English. The word **aes** is used for both father and father’s brother while **aem** is used for both mother and mother’s sister. The words **akwae** is used for mother’s brother and **namkwae** is for father’s sister. Using this information, complete the following comparative chart? (10 pts)

**Kinship category English Watam**

1. female parent mother aem
2. female parent’s sister ----------- ------------
3. male parent’s sister ----------- ------------
4. male parent ----------- ------------
5. male parent’s brother ----------- -------------
6. female parent’s brother ----------- ------------

**18**. What are the typical features of women’s speech and men’s speech? (10 pts)

Women’s speech Men’s speech

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