

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2021/2022

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 313

COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

(Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided.)

1. When a pidgin language becomes the mother tongue of a population, linguists refer to it as a(n) _____.
 - a. Creole
 - b. Ebonics
 - c. Gullah
 - d. Lingua franca

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2. The phenomenon where people speak different forms of a language in different social situations is referred to as _____.
 - a. Bilingualism
 - b. Code-mixing
 - c. Diglossia
 - d. Neither of the above
3. The process by which a language has been codified and supported by institutions such as government is known as _____.
 - a. Language education
 - b. Language maintenance
 - c. Language standardization
 - d. Mutual intelligibility
4. When speakers of two varieties can understand each other, it is said that the two varieties are _____.
 - a. Codified
 - b. Mutually intelligible
 - c. Overlapping
 - d. Standardized
5. When a person belongs to more than one speech community, the person is said to be in a/an _____.
 - a. Intersecting Language community
 - b. Language community
 - c. Macro language community
 - d. Micro language community
6. Which of the following is not a micro sociolinguistic approach?
 - a. Language and age
 - b. Language and class
 - c. Language and sex
 - d. Multilingualism
7. The kind of code-switching where a multilingual speaker switches outside the sentence or clause level is known as _____.
 - a. Exo-sentential switching
 - b. Inter-sentential switching
 - c. Intra-sentential switching
 - d. Multilingual switching
8. What factors contribute to language variation
 - a. Geographical and social
 - b. Geographical, Social, physical and psychological

- c. Physical and geographical
 - d. Social and psychological
9. An individual's way of speaking, including sounds, words, grammar, and style is known as _____.
- a. Idiolect
 - b. Regiolect
 - c. Sociolect
 - d. Topolect
10. The linguistic term "code-switching" refers to _____.
- a. A speaker's use of more than one language, dialect or register in an utterance or interaction
 - b. A type of speaking using a secret or exclusive language in certain circumstances
 - c. The use of jargon within a language
 - d. The use of language to show off
11. The variety of a language used by government, media communication, and often taught in schools or universities is referred to as _____.
- a. Idiolect
 - b. Sociolect
 - c. Standard dialect
 - d. Regional dialect
12. The language often associated with a profession is known as a _____.
- a. Dialect
 - b. Register
 - c. Sociolect
 - d. Standard dialect
13. What is a face-threatening act?
- a. A speech act that is never heard in everyday speech.
 - b. An action that one can do "in the face" of another.
 - c. Something said that always conveys a threat to one's life and safety.
 - d. Something said to a listener that could cause him/her to be embarrassed or ashamed.
14. The most common form of sexism in language is the use of a masculine term as though it were _____.
- a. Exclusive
 - b. Generic
 - c. Inclusive

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- d. Sexist
15. There are three traditional approaches to the study of sociolinguistics. These are the interactionist approach, the variationist approach and the _____.
- Innatist approach
 - Behaviourist approach
 - Whorfian approach
 - Discourse Analysis approach
16. The feelings people have about their own language or the language of others is designated as _____.
- Language attitude
 - Language barrier
 - Language endangerment
 - Language relativity
17. One of the following is a language maintenance strategy.
- Code-drawing
 - Code-entangling
 - Code-embedding
 - Code-switching
18. The following are some of the factors influencing language shift EXCEPT _____.
- Attitude
 - Bilingual education
 - Intermarriage between different language communities
 - Multimedia education
19. The decision to make one language official or to ban another from use is part of _____.
- Corpus Planning
 - Language Planning
 - Language Policy
 - Status Planning
20. Many areas of the world are populated by people who speak diverse languages. In such areas, where groups desire social or commercial communication, one language is often used by common agreement. Such a language is called a _____.
- Linguistic diversion
 - Lingua franca
 - Multilingual language
 - Multipurpose language
21. Government authorized, long-termed, sustained and conscious effort to alter a language's function in the society is termed as _____.
- Language planning

- b. Language policy
 - c. Language maintenance
 - d. Language variation
22. A language that is mandated by the constitution of a country to be used as a medium of communication in all forms of domains in the country is known as _____.
- a. Colonial Language
 - b. Indigenous language
 - c. National language
 - d. Official language
23. A language that is considered to be a language that is supposed to include all people, but unintentionally (or not) excludes a gender is called _____.
- a. Difference language
 - b. Dominance Language
 - c. Identity language
 - d. Sexist language
24. Which of the following is **NOT** a negative politeness strategy?
- a. Be apologetic
 - b. Be indirect
 - c. Give deference
 - d. Give gifts to the hearer
25. Does the following utterance have any mitigating devices to reduce the face threat?
- "Lend me some money."**
- a. No
 - b. Yes

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. a) Briefly explain the following terms:

- i. Code-switching
- ii. Code-mixing
- iii. Multilingualism

b) Examine four (4) factors which contribute to language shift in speech communities.

[25 Marks]

2. a) What is a Standard Language?

b) With copious examples, discuss the process of language standardization.

[25 Marks]

3. a) Briefly explain the following terms:

- i. Micro-sociolinguistics
- ii. Macro-sociolinguistics
- iii. Intersecting communities

b) Discuss any five reasons why, in Ghana, English is being used as the official language at the expense of a Ghanaian language.

[25 Marks]

4. a) Differentiate between the following terms:

- i. Corpus planning vs status planning
- ii. Language maintenance vs language shift
- iii. Sexist language vs inclusive language

b) Discuss three (3) social factors that cause variation in language use.

[25Marks]

5. (a) Differentiate between positive and negative politeness (5 marks)

(b) Examine any four (4) positive politeness strategies you will use as a student teacher.

[25 Marks]