

HAMIBIA UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENGLISH AND LINGUISTICS		
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BENL	LEVEL: 5	
COURSE CODE: ILS511S	COURSE NAME: INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY	
SESSION: JUNE 2022	PAPER: (PAPER 1)	
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 75	

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER		
EXAMINER(S)	Dr. Niklaas Fredericks	
MODERATOR:	Ms Anneli Nghikembua	- W-1

INSTRUCTIONS	
1.	Answer ALL the questions.
2.	Read all the questions carefully before answering.
3.	Number the answers clearly
4.	Give essay type responses where necessary
5.	Use blue or black ink only

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)

Answer all the questions

Question 1

Choose the correct

 1.1 The difference between a language and a dialect A. Based on mutual intelligibility B. Never Ambiguous C. A socio-political not linguistic matter D. Determined by qualitatively measured linguistics 	1
 1.2 Creating, changing, or adapting an orthography for a language is an example of A. A status language planning B. prescriptive language planning C. linguistic imperialism D. corpus language planning 	1
1.3 The idea that there is one correct way of speaking and writing a language, and that variety is naturally superior to other dialects, is	this 1
A. The correct way to think! B. prescriptivism C. descriptivism D. competence	
1.4 The Standard language	1
A. is a dialect which has a lot of prestigeB. is linguistically more sophisticated than dialectsC. has a more logical structure than dialects of a languageD. is the purest form of a language	
1.5 The major language families represented in Namibia are	1
A. Slavic, Khoesan, and Germanic. B. Romance, Germanic, and Bantu C. Khoesan, Bantu, and Germanic D. Baltic, Roman, and Germanic	
1.6 When a minority language stops being spoken in a community because everyone sp the majority language, we call this	eaks 1
A. language shift B. language death C. language maintenance D. ethnolinguistic vitality	

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1.7 A lingua franca... 1 A. Is a global language that is commonly spoken. B. Is the name of a French dialect C. is a language used for communication when people of different linguistic backgrounds D. cannot be your native language 1.8 Which of the following is NOT true about diglossia as proposed by Ferguson in 1959?1 A. There is a High and a Low language B. An example of a Diglossic situation is High German and the Bavarian dialect. C. The two languages are not spoken in the same situations. D. Everyone learns the Low language at home. 1.9 The ethnolinguistic vitality of a language... 1 A. is determined by its social status in a community B. does not change over time C. is influenced by status, demographic and institutional factors D. is influenced by the economic means of the speakers 1.10 Which of the following is NOT an example of language planning? 1 A. Introducing spelling reform B. Writing a descriptive grammar of a dialect C. Creating policies about what language the education system will use

Question 2

Give three linguistic aspects according to which dialects may differ.

D. Declaring a language an official language of a nation

Question 3 10

There is often a misconception regarding Pidgin and Lingua franca. Explain the two concepts with the aid of relevant examples.

Question 4 5

Define the term slang and explain how it is formed.

Question 5

Language planning according to Wardhaugh has become part of modern nation-building. Following the statement by Wardhaugh on language planning, explain the different stages of a "standardization" by using any language of your choice as an example.

Question 6 27

Write an essay of about 200 words where you explain 5 criteria that were used to motivate the choice of the official language in Namibia.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

TOTAL: 75

Gr.



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