



FACULTY:	Humanities
DEPARTMENT	LanCSAL (Linguistics)
CAMPUS:	APK
MODULE	Linguistics 1B (LIN1BB1/LIN1B11/LINEXB1) SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM
SEMESTER:	SECOND
EXAM:	January 2021

DATE:	January 2021	SESSION:	
ASSESSOR(S):	DR J CHIKASHA		
MODERATOR:	MRS T MPHAHLELE		
DURATION:	3 HOURS	MARKS:	100

NUMBER OF PAGES: **(5) pages.**

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

SECTION A

Pragmatics, Discourse analysis, Language and the brain, First language acquisition, Second language acquisition

QUESTION 1

- 1.1. Name the three kinds of **deixis**. (3x2=6)
- 1.2. Fill in the table below with two correct examples of each of the indicated types of **deixis**. (3X4=12)

Type of deixis	Close to speaker	Not close to speaker
Personal deixis		
Spacial deixis		
Temporal deixis		

QUESTION 2

- 2.1. Explain the difference between **cohesion and coherence**. (6)
- 2.2. Explain how **background knowledge** helps speakers understand each other. (5)

QUESTION 3

Discuss the **critical period** in as much detail as you can. Refer to the story of Genie to help you. (10)

QUESTION 4

Describe the phenomenon of **face** in pragmatics. In your discussion, include the two types of face. Provide examples to illustrate your answer. (3x3=9)

QUESTION 5

Language users sometimes use hedges in conversations.

5.1 Explain what **hedges** are and provide two examples of hedges. (3X3=9)

5.2 Explain why language users use hedges. (6)

QUESTION 6

During the first two or three years of development, what are the **basic requirements** for a child to **acquire a language**? Provide a detailed discussion. (8)

QUESTION 7

Define **communicative competence** and then name and discuss **two types** of communicative competence.

(3+2x5=13)

QUESTION 8

State and explain **Grice's four maxims**.

(4x4=16)

SECTION B

Gestures and sign language, Language and regional variation, Language and social variation, Language and culture & Language history and change

QUESTION 9

Explain what **comparative reconstruction** is and name the **two principles** used in reconstructing a proto form of a language. Provide clear examples to aid your explanation.

(3+2x5=13)

QUESTION 10

Explain the difference between an **accent** and a **dialect**.

(2 x 4 = 8)

QUESTION 11

Discuss the concept of **speech accommodation**. Your discussion should explain the difference between **convergence** and **divergence** and include relevant examples. (3 + (2 x 4) = 11)

QUESTION 12

African American Vernacular English (AAVE) is one of the major vernaculars spoken by many African Americans in the United States of America.

a) Name five **sound-related** feature of AAVE, and provide an example for each. (5 x 3 = 15)

b) Discuss why this variety has been described as '**sloppy**' and '**illogical**' using examples to support your discussion. (4)

QUESTION 13

a. What is the difference between a **pidgin** and a **creole**? (2 + 2 = 4)

b. Discuss the process of **creolisation** (8)

c. Name the four **features** of **English pidgins**. (4x2=8)

QUESTION 14

In a table, show the differences between the **Low variety (L)** and **High variety**

(H) in a diglossic situation. (6 x 2 =12)

QUESTION 15

State and explain the **stages** involved in the process of **language planning**.

(15)

TOTAL: [200]
