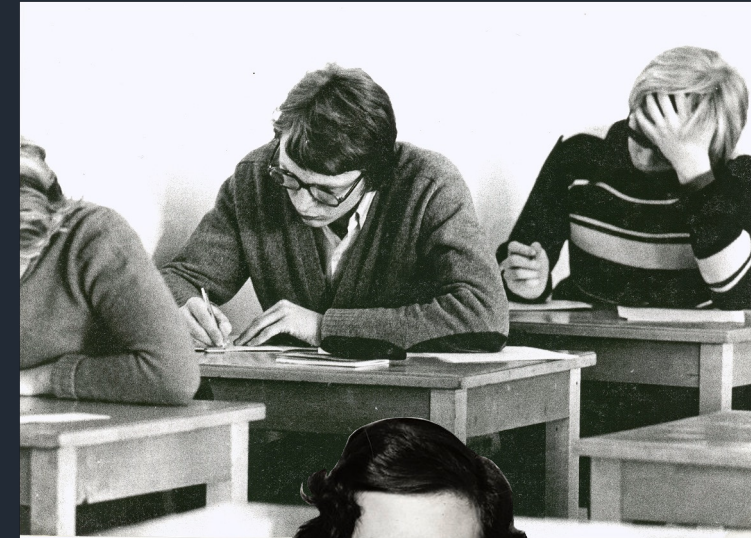# Midterm Review

Midterm

- Next week (24 March 2023)

- Open book – handwritten notes, printed notes, printed textbook – but not open laptop or phone.

- Bring looseleaf and a pen or pencil.

- 15 points in total, 1 point per question.

- Self-timed, up to 6:30pm (class's end time).

- You can leave once you've turned it in.

Don't forget: Writing Assignment #2 is due tonight!

MIDTERM REVIEW
RULES

- Two teams.
- Two people on each team will use their phone as a buzzer, by joining our game on the website buzzin.live
- (Of course, other teammates can hit the buzzer.)
- Fifty-two questions, divided over two rounds.
- Each team earns one point per question correctly answered.
- In round 2, each team loses one point per question incorrectly answered.
- In both rounds, if your team answers incorrectly, the other team gets to answer (if they want) before you can try again.
- The team with the most points at the end wins.
- All members of the winning team will receive 1 extra credit point on their midterm.

Round One

25 questions
1 point for each correct answer
No penalty for wrong answers

1. How does Wardhaugh define 'society'?
2. What is communicative competence?
3. Imagine two sisters. One is a rodeo cowgirl and the other is an astronaut. Both strongly identify with their occupations. Describe one way that one of the sisters might use language to express her identity.
4. What is a linguistic variable? (A definition, not an example.)
5. Give an example of a linguistic variable other than -ing/-in'. This can be one that we discussed in class.
6. Sociolinguistics is scientific and empirical. What does that mean?
7. What is mutual intelligibility?
8. In the text and in class, we discussed Bell's criteria, one of which is "vitality." Give an example of a language with high vitality.

9. Give an example of a language with low vitality.

10. Another of Bell's criteria is standardization. What is that?

11. In a given society, what effect does standardization have on nonstandard language varieties?

12. Speakers of Hindi and Urdu often maintain that they speak two different languages, even though their mutual intelligibility is quite high. How might you explain why this is? Refer to at least one of Bell's criteria for discussing languages.

13. What is a dialect continuum?

14. True or false: Everyone who speaks has an accent.

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

16. What is Received Pronunciation?

17. What is a regional dialect? (Don't give an example – just define it.)

18. Give an example of a regional dialect.

19. What is a social dialect, and how does it differ from a regional dialect? (Again, no example yet.)

20. Give an example of a social dialect.

21. True or false: dialects, languages, styles, registers, and varieties can all also be considered codes?

22. Why might "code" be a better term to use than "language" or "dialect"?

23. Different styles are appropriate to given situations. Knowing which style to use when is part of:
communicative competence   regional variation
enregisterment   recodification

24. What is codification? Give an example.
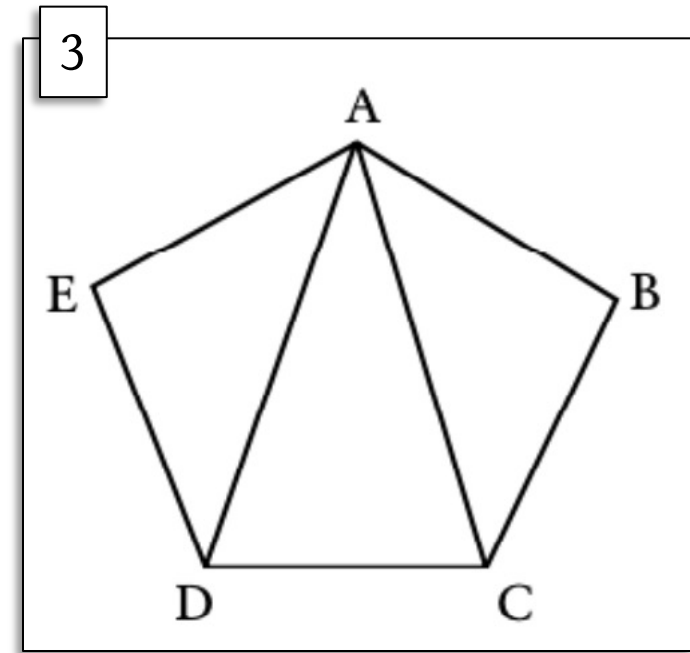
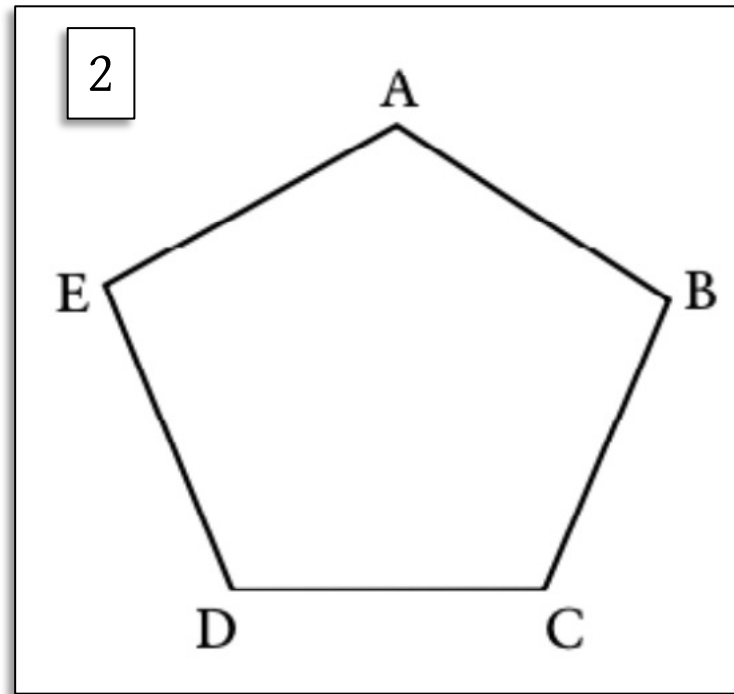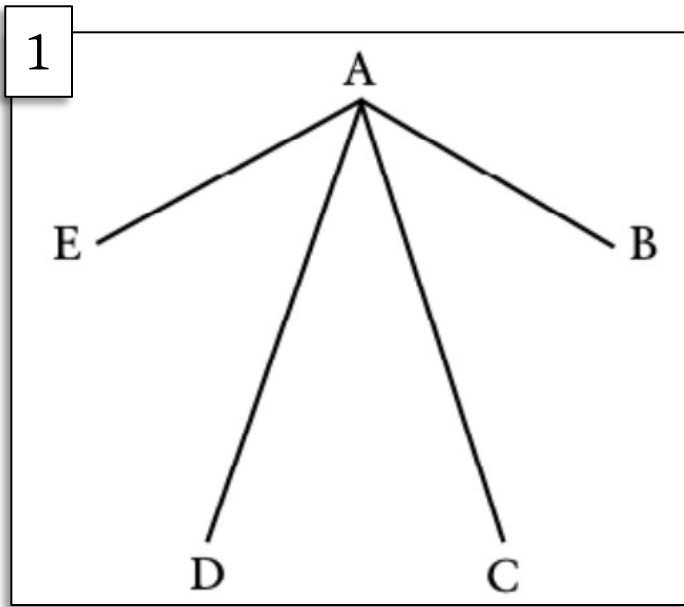25. What is recodification? Give an example.

Round Two

26 questions
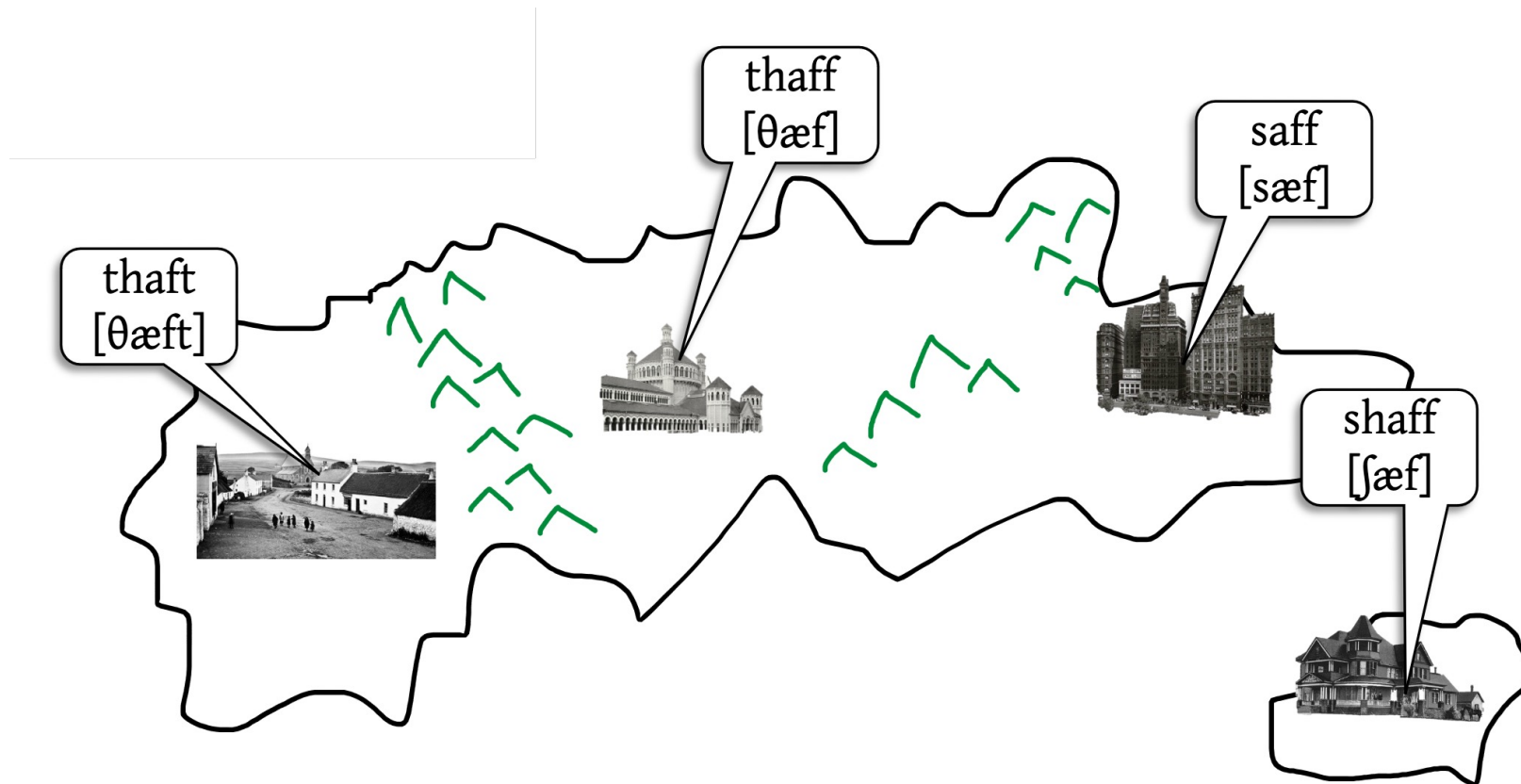1 point for each correct answer
1 point deducted for wrong answers

1. The members of a Girl Scout troupe have developed a certain repertoire that they use to communicate with when they are together. What is this called? (Be more specific than 'code.')
2. What is 'register'?
3. When might people from different social and regional groups use the same register?
4. What is diglossia?
5. What generalizations can we make about the H variety in a diglossic situation?
6. Why is a diglossic situation different from a situation where there's simply a standard language, but most people speak a nonstandard variety in their everyday life (like in France)?
7. Give a real-world example of diglossia. What is the H variety, and what's the L variety?
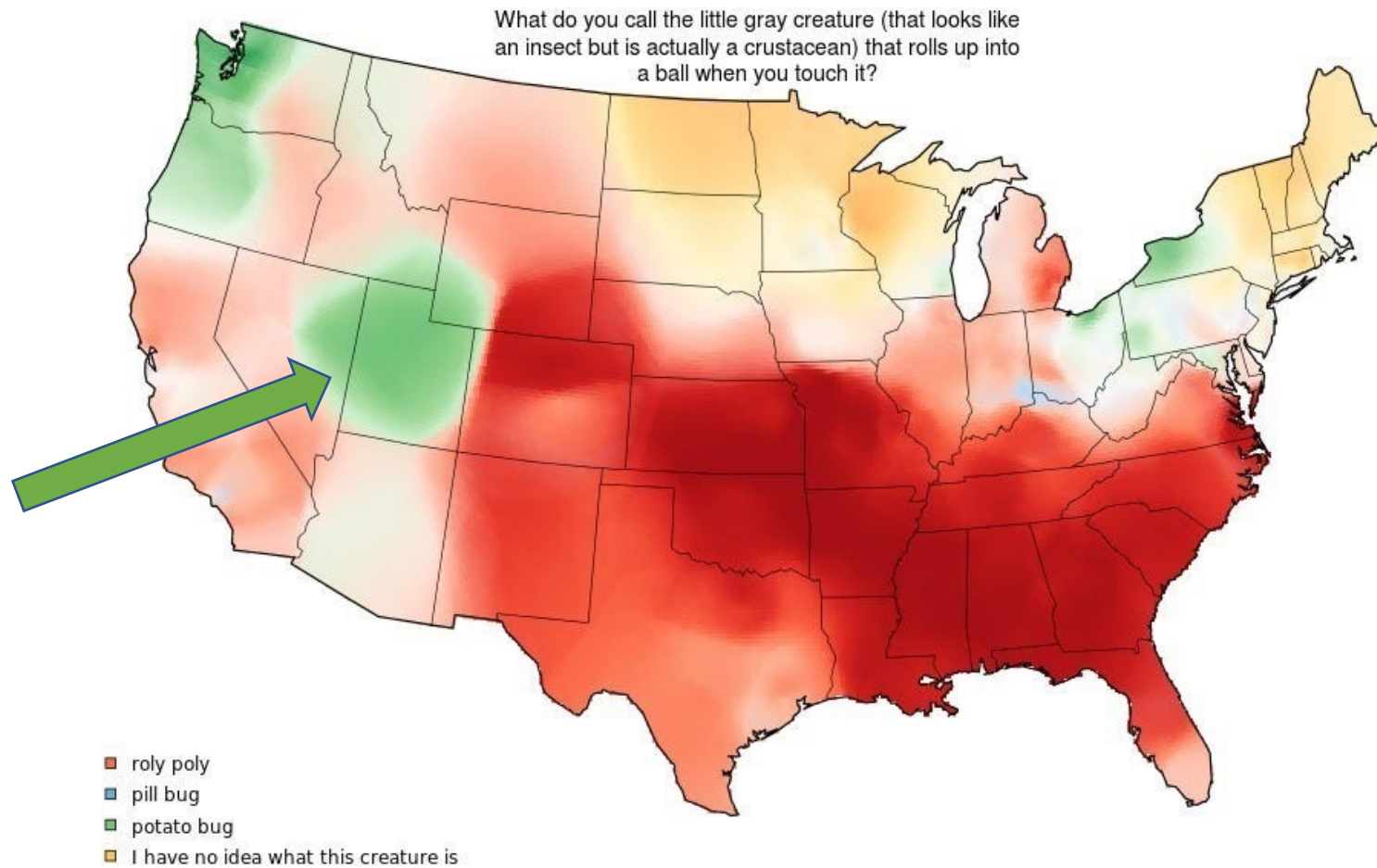
8. What is 'style'?

9. In class, we talked about the "grunge English" hoax. Why might someone involved in grunge, or any other subculture, intentionally misrepresent their social dialect when talking to an outsider?

10. What did Labov find that the Martha's Vineyard locals were doing in response to the influx of "summer people"?

11. What is crossing or styling?

12. What is metaphorical code switching?

13. Describe a situation in which such a switch might take place, and what it might look like.

14. What is situational code switching?

15. Describe a situation in which such a switch might take place, and what it might look like.

16. The above images show networks. Which is the densest?

17. Which is the loosest?

18. What do the members of a speech community have in common *beyond* just happening to speak the same code?

19. What does the above map illustrate?

What do you call the little gray creature (that looks like an insect but is actually a crustacean) that rolls up into a ball when you touch it?

- roly poly
- pill bug
- potato bug
- I have no idea what this creature is

19. What linguistic variables are shown on the above map?

20. What does the green arrow point to? (There's a word for it; not just "a place where they say 'potato bug'.")

21. What is it called when enough isoglosses converge?

22. Why can it be hard to separate people into discrete groups? (Think of the sandwich discussion from last week.)

23. Is there a standard scientific way of distinguishing between a dialect and a language?

24. Give a scenario where someone demonstrates poor communicative competence.

25. Describe the relationship between language and identity.

26. Across the globe, is multilingualism more or less common than monolingualism?