

**UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA**

**Peperiksaan Semester Pertama**

**Sidang Akademik 2000/2001**

**September/Oktober 2000**

**HET 313 – Sociolinguistik (Sociolinguistics)**

**Masa: [ 3 jam ]**

**THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS FIVE [5] QUESTIONS IN TWO [2] PAGES.**

Answer any **FOUR** [4] questions. Equal marks are allocated to all questions.

1. Summarize M.A.K. Halliday's analysis of the seven principle purposes or uses of Speech. Drawing upon your own experience, give an example of each.
2. Basil Bernstein, a British Sociologists, has claimed that some children acquire only a rather limited exposure to language as a result of their upbringing and are consequently penalized in school. What kind of evidence would you consider to be relevant to confirming (or disconfirming) such a claim?
3. Wardaugh (1992) makes the following observation about the relationship between Language and Gender:

... men's and women's speech differs because boys and girls are brought up differently and men and women often fill different roles in society. Moreover, men and women 'know' this and react in different ways, for example, seeking 'prestige' differently, women on the whole preferring 'overt' prestige and men the 'covert' prestige.

What opinions do you have on this matter, and what evidence seems to support your answer?

4. If someone told you that pidginized varieties of a language are 'corrupt' and 'ungrammatical', and indicated that their speakers are either 'lazy' or 'inferior', how might you try to show that person how wrong/right he/she is? What kinds of evidence would you use?
5. "While English is the International lingua franca, the different varieties of English that have evolved are part of the unique linguistic and cultural heritage of each country" (Sue Kim, 1998).

Assess this observation in relation to the variety/varieties of English in Malaysia.

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