Some Suggested Final Exam Study Questions for Wallace: ANT 254

1. Phonetics, IPA, definition of vowels and consonants, alveolars, velars, dentals, labiodentals, interdentals, nasals, pharyngeals
2. phonology vs phonetics vs. morphophonemics
3. articulatory phonetics: place and manner of articulation
4. consonants vs. vowels
5. morphemes, dissecting words into morphemes (stems and bound forms)
6. identifying phonetic sounds by describing their place and manner of articulation
7. compare & contrast different types of dialects, giving definition of dialects
8. diglossia and how it differs from dialect
9. mutual intelligibility and political discussion of what a language is
10. pidgins and creoles, origins and evolution of them. Where is Tok Pisin the official national language?
11. What are the two theories of the origin of African American (Black) Vernacular English; different form/dialects of AAVE English?
12. Vernacular languages, national languages, official languages, lingua franca, regional languages
13. define accents; approx. how many accents in NC?
14. films: American Tongues, Hoi Toide...Okracocke, Dialects in NC,
15. Books: Wolfram/Estes-Scilling Hoi Toide, L. Tse Why don’t they speak English?
16. style-shifting vs code-shifting; elaborated vs. restricted codes
17. focus of sociological vs anthropological approaches to sociolinguistics
18. the "Ebonics controversy" Describe it, what happened, what was it about
19. standard language and how it develops
20. national vs official language (examples from class and India and Paraguay)
21. speech community, speech situation, speech events and speech acts
22. William Labov and post vocalic -r in NYC and t for th in NYC
23. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis and examples from Farb that illustrate it
24. Navajo vs English verbs (fence example)
25. "There is no best language." and linguistic relativity
26. ethnography of communication and S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G. (To what does each item refer?)
27. ethnoscience (Also see - semantic domain)
28. sociolinguistics and sociolinguistic methods
29. gender and thought and speech
30. Do all people think the same way or not?
31. What kinds of things do sociolinguists study (e.g., proverbs, folktales, etc.)
32. AAVE, SAAE, SAE - what are these?
33. Discussion of the benefits of multilingualism and disadvantages
34. What are the reasons why/how multilingualism develops
35. Metaphor
36. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
37. linguistic relativity
38. Edward Sapir (unconscious patterning of behavior), Franz Boas, Claude Levi-Strauss ("bricoleur"), Lucien Levy-Bruhl ("pre-logic") and their theories
39. Writing: pictograms to alphabets, ideographic systems, syllabaries, Cherokee system
40. Where/how/When was writing invented?
41. Cuneiform writing and Mayan writing
42. Hieroglyphic writing
43. Chinese writing and its diffusion within Asia
44. Cyrillic alphabet, Greek alphabets, etc.
45. Advantages and disadvantages of different types of writing systems.
46. Linguistic interference
47. Code shifting vs. style shifting
48. Manner of articulation vs. point of articulation regarding consonants in phonetics
49. What does aspiration mean? [pʰ] vs. [pʰ] for example.
50. What does voicing mean?
51. What consonants are nasals? Which ones are bilabials?
52. Standard dialects
53. Stigmatized dialects, prestige dialects
54. Situation-centered vs. child-centered households and bilingual Spanish
55. How do nations become multilingual?
56. Sociological vs. ethnographic approaches to the study of speech
57. How did Craig do fieldwork in Guatemala among the Jacaltecs?
58. What is linguistic identity and how important is it for successful cultures and for successful individuals?
59. Edward Sapir and his role in the discipline of linguistics
60. Benjamin Lee Whorf
61. Acquisition theories about 2nd language acquisition in simultaneous bilinguals: Unitary and separate systems
62. Gullah, Cajun, Hawaiian are creoles
63. Language planning an why it is necessary
64. Elaborated and Restricted codes (B. Bernstein)
65. Official language planning: a) status; b) corpus; c) acquisition. Give examples from among: Peru, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium, Kenya, India, US
66. How do children learn?
67. Universal grammar
68. Acquisition of language: babbling, one-word (holophrastic, two-word, telegraphic)
69. Universal order of acquisition of language, math and cognitive concepts
70. Bilingualism: simultaneous and sequential
71. Post-critical age 2nd language acquisition
72. Attitudes toward bilingualism during school years and educational success
73. Linguistic interference and 2nd language learning (as in ESL)
74. Success of bilinguals in society depends on what?
75. Success of bilinguals in schools depends on what?