

SPECIMEN PAPER

Paper Fr. 13

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE: VARIATION AND CHANGE

Answer THREE questions, ONE from Section A, ONE from Section B and ONE further question chosen from Sections A or B.

Do NOT use substantially the same material in answer to more than ONE question.

*STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS**20-page Answer Book x 1**Rough work pad*

**You may not start to read the
questions printed on the subsequent
pages of this question paper until
instructed that you may do so by the
Invigilator**

SECTION A

1 'Grammatical changes in dying languages can often be attributed to internal, independent development rather than to influence from the dominant language.' Discuss with reference to French.

2 'Structural evidence casts doubt on the hypothesis that codeswitching is a case of one language being activated at a time within a given utterance.' Discuss with reference to French.

3 'The typological framework is a useful theoretical tool, but is not supported by the reality of the syntactic development of French.' Discuss.

4 'Language planning is little more than standardisation by another name.' Discuss with reference to French.

5 'L'intéressant dans la typologie de l'Imaginaire Linguistique est, aujourd'hui comme hier, la mise au jour des attitudes et le repérage de leur influence sur les comportements langagiers des sujets et des groupes à différents niveaux de langue ou des discours'. Discuss.

SECTION B

6 'Transcending a state of diglossia is crucial to the establishment of a positive linguistic identity.' Discuss with reference to French.

7 EITHER (a) 'Le système linguistique interne du normand est en train de se désagréger.' Discuss.

OR (b) 'Regional variation may be the price that Jèrriais pays for survival'. Discuss.

8 'Regional French is an emergent koiné that varies independently of local substrate dialects, rather than simply representing their linguistic "residue".' Discuss.

9 'The earliest texts offer divergent, rather than convergent, information about the nature of Old French.' Discuss.

10 'It is clear from the kind of French that was being written in England in the thirteenth and, even more so, in the fourteenth century that the writers had less than

total command of the language. What generally passed for French in England lacked any real roots in contemporary society and was indeed a language in an advanced state of decline.' Discuss.

END OF PAPER