

1-Which one of the following is correct about Language Acquisition?

- A) First Language Acquisition is not independent of overt instruction.
- B) Language is learned through repetition.
- C) First language acquisition occurs fairly rapidly.
- D) Intelligence and motivation affect first language acquisition.
- E) First language acquisition is slow.

2-Once you open your mouth, you produce schwa. That is to say, you don't make an effort to produce the only UNSTRESSED VOWEL , schwa. schwa is unrounded.

3-Which one may vary from child to child?

- A) Order of acquisition
- B) Overgeneralization
- C) Innate knowledge
- D) Rate of acquisition
- E) Time of acquisition

The rate of acquisition may change from child to child, because some may complete stage one 6 months or so before other children. However, neither time nor the order of acquisition changes. By TIME of acquisition, we refer to the critical period. After puberty, it becomes almost impossible to acquire a language if you have not been exposed to one before then. The order also never changes because there is no child who skips stage 2 and goes directly from stage 1 to stage 3. Some children are faster than others. That is it ! BY THE WAY THE ANSWER IS "D"

Soru: Hocam critical period u düşünsek zaman kişiden kişiye değişir diyemeyiz?

Cevap: Hayır asla değişmez. O dönemde kim olursa olsun deli, zihin engelli bile olsa edinir. Kaldı ki L1 da zeka ve motivasyon etkisizdir. Yani bireysel farklılıklar önem taşımaz. Bir dahi de dili edinir deli veya bir mongol çocuk ta edinir.

Soru: genelleme yapmanın bı usulu var mı şunu geneller bunu geneller gibi hocam?

Cevap: Her çocukta üç aşağı beş yukarı benzer şeyler genellenir tabi etrafında ne varsa . Mesela, a bedevi bir çocuk her hayvana CEMEL (DEVE) der ama bir ingiliz her hayvana DOG" der gibi. Overextension da zaten bir çeşit overgeneralization dir. Linguistler semantic olanına OVEREXTENSION, morphologic olanına da OVERGENERALIZATION demişler ki karışmasın.

3-What is meant by communicative competence?

- a- one's ability to accomplish a task using the target language
- b- the use of appropriate forms to get across what one means
- c- knowledge of grammar needed to communicate
- d- ability to analyze complicated texts produced in the target language
- e- ways of getting things done without using the linguistic means

If you look at the chapter of SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION in George Yule's book, you can see the definition of COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE there. The correct answer is B because using of APPROPRIATE FORMS in order to get across (mesaj iletme) what you mean is known as COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE. It has got three components: 1-GRAMMATICAL competence (hatasız, pürüzsüz cümle kurabilme becerisi) 2- STRATEGIC competence (konuşma esnasında bilmediği kelimeye takılmadan (aklına gelmediği için veya gerçekten de bilmediği için olabilir) bu kelimeyi DOLAYLI yoldan anlatabilme becerisi. Örneğin siz Türkçe öğrenen bir İngiliz NAL (HORSESHOE) ne demek bilmiyor ama konuşurken "The thing that horses wear under their feet" diyor. Yani "nal" kelimesini bilmeyişi buna engel değil. Bunun diğer bir adı da COMMUNICATION strategy. 3- SOCIOLINGUISTIC competence is NEREDE KİME NASIL hitap etmesi gerektiğini bilir. Mesela, öğrenci öğretmene konuşurken "size bir sorum olacak öğretmenim. İzninizle sorabilir miyim?" der ama yakın arkadaşına bir şey soracağı zaman da "sana bir sorum olacak. Uygunsan soruyorum" der.

4-A child acquiring English might produce forms such as childs, mans, womans.

This illustrates child language is ----.

- A) acquired in stages
- B) rule-governed
- C) acquired through imitation
- D) dependent on instruction
- E) culturally determined

B is the correct answer because children produce ungrammatical forms based upon a systematic pattern. They have got their own system and they will not correct their mistakes just because you correct them. They will stop using these ungrammatical forms at the appropriate STAGE.

5-Language is best acquired between years 2 and 12 according to ----.

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Grammar Translation Method
- C) Audiolingual Method
- D) The Critical Period Hypothesis**
- E) Inter-language theory

6-Which one of the following questions is likely to be understood better by younger children?

- A) Which one is shorter?
- B) Which one is narrower?
- C) Which one is taller?**
- D) How short is it?
- E) Which pool is shallower?

children tend to acquire the positive members first. Çocuklar ilk önce olumlu sıfatları daha iyi algırlar. Yani küçük yerine büyük, buradaki gibi kısa yerine uzun daha önemli onlar için. Baktığınızda diğer şıklardaki sıfatlar olumsuz tarafta olanlar. Bu sebeple cevap c.

7-If a child pronounces 'run' as [wʌn] and 'luck' as [wʌk], this means that the child has not yet acquired - ---.

- A) fricatives
- B) nasals
- C) liquids**
- D) vowels
- E) bilabials

L, r : liquid. "eeeRooooooL Liqid gaz bitti" diye bakkal çırağına seslendiğini düşünürseniz, liqid sesler olan "R" ve "L" aklınızda kalır. Yule'un kitabında da var.

8-Which question is easier to respond for 3-year-old children?

- A) Which stick is as short as this one?
- B) Which stick is shorter?
- C) Which stick is the smallest?
- D) Which stick is longer?**
- E) Which stick is narrow?

D is the correct answer because children have a tendency to acquire the POSITIVE MEMBERS of a group of adjectives before they acquire the NEGATIVE MEMBERS. If you ask a young boy "Bu kalemlerden hangisi daha KISA", you will most probably confuse him. However, if you show him a couple of pencils whose size vary, and ask "hangisi daha UZUN", you will most probably get an immediate correct answer. I think this is clear enough.

POSITIVE and NEGATIVE MEMBERS are not concepts that you cannot think of if you really try. Anyway, children learn UZUN before kısa, YENİ before eski, GENİŞ before dar. Thousands of psycholinguistic studies have shown that children get confused when they are asked a question that includes the negative pair of ADJANCECY PAIRS.

9-Which of the following cannot complete the statement below?

Sounds in complementary distribution ---

- A) cause a change in the meaning of the words
- B) are allophones of a single phoneme
- C) do not occur in minimal pairs**
- D) are predictable based on environment
- E) are rule-governed

Complementary distribution is the kind of relationship between allophones and allomorphs. The meaning remains the same because the allophones and allomorphs are MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE (birinin geldiği yere diğeri gelmez. Ortaklaşa birbirini dışlarlar. Hangisinin nereye geleceği daima bellidir). For example, we say "kapı-lAr" and "kedi-lEr". We don't say "kapı-lEr" or "kedi-lAr". These are in complementary distribution. For example, we use "c" when we say "kağıt" but we say "k" when we say "koyun". These are the allophones of the VOICELESS VELAR STOP sound in Turkish. We all know when C (ön damaktan çıkan yumuşak "k" sesi) and k (yumuşak damaktan çıkan sert "k") should be used.

10-A Turkish child saying ---- is the youngest of all.

- A) mö
- B) ta
- C) la
- D) ce
- E) pa**

Children tend to acquire P, M, B, W and G (STOPS) and these vowels first : a, i, u. That is why A is not possible because it is a mid-front-ROUNDED vowel, which is hard for babies to produce first. Cevap e

11-Which one is monomorphemic and indivisible ----.

- a. psychology
- b. holiday**
- c. unpalatable
- d. mistreatment
- e. airsickness

The answer must be "holiday" because it was derived from HOLY DAY and it no longer means the same thing. psycho and logy are divisible because bio-logy and philo-logy and socio-logy and similar words can be divided into a root and a derivational morpheme "logy".

12- Which one of the following forms would a child acquiring English is expected to produce first?

- A) What's mummy eating?
- B) What mummy eating?
- C) Is mummy eating?
- D) What mummy is eating?
- E) Mummy eating?**

Because child first uses intonation while asking questions. Cevap e

13- Which one of the following about first language acquisition is correct according to a nativist?

- A) Instruction is very important in first language acquisition.
- B) Languages do not have any common features.
- C) Language is acquired rather than learned.
- D) Language acquisition is mainly culturally determined.
- E) Language acquisition takes place through repetition.

Nativism is about acquisition not learning. This theory contends that children acquire language and they do not learn it, unlike BEHAVIORISM. Cevap c

14-A nativist believes that ----.

- A) language learning is based on Behaviorism
- B) language is acquired**
- C) language is not necessarily a human-specific capacity
- D) language is learned by general cognitive capacities
- E) language acquisition is mainly culturally determined

nativist: language is acquired
behaviorist: language learned

15- Aşağıdakilerden hangisinde HEDGE yoktur?

- a) he was kind of long
- b) now correct me if I am wrong....
- c) I think it was bill....
- d) I need an A+ to get the car my dad promised me

"He was kind of tall" demek "I'm not sure but he looks tall" demek. İngilizcede bir Noun veya Adjective 'in önünde "kind of" veya "sort of" kullanıldığında emin olunmadığı anlamını verir. "The exam was sort of difficult" "sınav zordu" değil de "zor gibiydi sanki [emin olunmayan bir ifade]" demek. HEDGE dediğimiz şey de zaten bu: MAXIM OF QUALITY ihlal etmemek (dediğimiz doğru çıkmazsa sonradan başımız ağrımamız diye) için kullandığımız ve söylediğimiz cümlelerin SİHHATİ/GERÇEKLİĞİ konusundan emin olmadığımızı anlatan bu tür ifadelerdir. Başka örnekler : As far as I know, Correct me if I am wrong, I'm not sure but ---

16-Which one of the following learners is expected to learn a foreign language better?

- A) A learner whose L1 and the target L2 have many common features
- B) A learner who is not often exposed to the target language
- C) A learner with instrumental motivation
- D) An unmotivated learner
- E) A monolingual person

If you think about CAH (CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS HYPOTHESIS), you will see the answer better. Cevap a

17-Schwa [ə] is produced ----.

- A) with your lips protruded or rounded
- B) when you are speaking
- C) when the tongue is lowered than the neutral vowel
- D) with the tongue at rest position**
- E) when your jaw is at its lowest position

Once you open your mouth, you produce schwa. That is to say, you don't make an effort to produce the only UNSTRESSED VOWEL , schwa.

18-Which one of the following is an example of overgeneralization?

- A) This park is gooder than the other.**
- B) No go to the park.
- C) She coming to the park.
- D) She's come into the park.
- E) He said me a story.

The answer is A because good has got to be made into better in order not be perceived as an ordinary adjective that can be inflected for "-er". This is a good example of OVERGENERALIZATION.

The sentence "Mary ate quickly dinner" is ungrammatical because an adverb cannot be used between the verb and its object in English.

19-If an advanced learner uses such structures, this may be due to ----.

- A) lack of sociolinguistic competence
- B) lack of strategic competence
- C) lack of discourse competence
- D) lack of pragmatic competence
- E) fossilization

ADVANCED bir LEARNER hala bu hatayı yapıyorsa, onda bu hata FOSİLLEŞMİŞtir artık.

GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE : accurate cümle kurma becerisi

STRATEGIC COMPETENCE (= COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE) = adını bilmediği bir kelimeyi dolaylandırarak da olsa anlatabilme yeteneği (İngilizce aklına "hala" gelmiyor konuşurken ama "my father's sister" diyor

SOCIOLINGUISTIC COMPETENCE = öğretmene siz kardeşine sen demesi gerektiğini biliyor.

PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE: hangi cümleden kim ne kastetti anlayabiliyor. Mesela birisi sizinle dalga geçmek amacıyla "çok zekisiniz" dedi ama siz de bunu iltifat olarak aldınız ve dalga geçtiğini o anda anlamadıysanız, sizin PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE zayıf demektir. Genelde saf insanların bu becerisi zayıf olur.

20- Of the following words, whose initial sound is acquired late?

- A) baby
- B) when
- C) thing
- D) mother
- E) pair

because the initial sound of things, which is the VOICELESS INTERDENTAL FRICATIVE sound, is a fricative sound and is acquired later than are stops and bilabials.

Cevap c

21-Since Victor started to get exposure to language at the age of 12, he could not learn language. This supports ----.

- A) Instrumental motivation
- B) Negative transfer
- C) The Sensitive Period Hypothesis
- D) Positive transfer
- E) Interlanguage

Evet arkadaşlar CRITICAL PERIOD döneminin diğer adını sormak istemiştin. Cevap c

22-A linguistic system, which is distinct from both L1 and L2, evolves as learners acquire an L2 is known as ----.

- A) integrative motivation
- B) negative transfer
- C) right-ear advantage
- D) developmental process
- E) inter-language

The true answer is E because INTERLANGUAGE is independent of and distinct from L1 and L2.

23-When a property of L1 facilitates the acquisition of L2, this facilitation is known as ----.

- A) positive transfer
- B) interference
- C) integrative motivation
- D) instrumental motivation
- E) negative transfer

Cevap a

24-According to the order of mention principle, which one of the following can be interpreted correctly by younger children?

- A) After he watched the film, he went home.
- B) He went home after he watched the film.
- C) He went home after having watched the film.
- D) He went home as soon as he watched the film.
- E) Before he watched the film he went home.

children tend to believe that the first action (VERB) they hear happened first. So, by coincidence, A will be interpreted correctly because the first action is given after "After".

25----- studies how native speakers of one language acquire another language.

- A) Social competence
- B) Instrumental motivation
- C) Second language acquisition
- D) First language acquisition
- E) None of the above

Cevap c

26-A Turkish learner of English says "It's not waited from you" instead of the accurate L2 form "It's not expected of you".

What is the source of this error?

- A) A developmental process
- B) Interference
- C) Comprehensible input
- D) Positive transfer
- E) Integrative motivation

İngilizce öğrenirken kurabildiğin her düzgün cümle aslında bir çeşit POSITIVE TRANSFER dir. She is a teacher = O bir öğretmendir. You are so nice a boy = Sen çok iyi bir çocuksun. Birebir aynı oldu gördünüz mü? Bu POSITIVE transferdir.

Eğer "I am a person from the desk" dersiniz (sıradan bir insanım demek için o zaman da NEGATIVE TRANSFER oluyor.

interference, also called negative transfer .cevap b

27-A child acquiring English might form the past of "go" as "went" then as "wented", and finally as "went" again.

This illustrates that language is ----.

- A) acquired in stages
- B) acquired through imitation
- C) acquired innately
- D) thought to be a function of intelligence
- E) thought to be a function of general intellectual abilities

The reason is that acquisition occurs in stages that are known as DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES.

Cevap a

28-Which one is expected to appear first in child language?

- A) çiçek
- B) bitki
- C) lale
- D) canlı
- E) gül

I'm sorry that this question cannot be done with the help of phonology, because it is about how children acquire SEMANTICS. Bitki is TOO GENERAL and gül is TOO SPECIFIC, so children begin by learning the MIDDLE member of concepts. Another example, building is TOO GENERAL and cottage is TOO SPECIFIC, so children learn HOUSE earlier. Do you understand it now everyone?

Cevap a

29- Which one is associated with interlanguage theory?

- A) Differences between L1 and L2
- B) Learners' own hypotheses
- C) Language transfer
- D) Hierarchies of difficulty
- E) Communicative competence

INTERLANGUAGE döneminde öğrenci öyle hatalar yapar ki TAMAMEN KENDİ UYDURMASIDIR (learner's own hypotheses), çünkü bu hatalar ne L1 ne de L2 dan kaynaklanır. Mesela: The boy fat is swimming" veya "The man old was sleeping" ifadelerini yazan bir L2 Turkish learner, NEGATIVE TRANSFER yapmış olmaz çünkü Türkçede de İngilizce de sıfat isimlerden önce gelir. Öğrenci bir müddet kendi uydurduğu kurala göre yazıyor veya konuşuyor. Oysa deseydi ki "Can swim I" (Yüzebiliyorum ben) veya "Should go I" (Gitmem gerekiyor benim) deseydi birebir Türkçeden çeviri olurdu ki, buna NEGATIVE TRANSFER veya L1 INTERFERENCE denir.

INTERLANGUAGE döneminde öğrencinin yaptığı hatalar RANDOM değildir. Kendine göre bir mantığı olduğu için de SYSTEMATIC tir.

30- Which one of the following is correct?

- A) L1 may interfere with L2 during L2 acquisition.
- B) Interlanguage is the linguistic system that occurs while a learner acquires an L1.
- C) Comprehensible input is two levels above the learner.
- D) Linguistic competence is the ability to organize a message effectively and to compensate for any difficulties.
- E) Students with integrative motivation want to learn the L2 in order to achieve such a goal as school graduation.

D is the definition of STRATEGIC COMPETENCE, which is one of the components of the COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE. So A is the correct answer if you think about L1 INTERFERENCE or NEGATIVE TRANSFER in other words.

31- Deaf babies babble on the same timetable that hearing babies do except in a different modality.

This shows the existence of ---- in acquiring a language.

- A) fossilization
- B) linguistic stages
- C) cooing stage
- D) reflexive sounds
- E) an innate tendency

The correct answer is E because it doesn't matter whether a child can hear or not during the PRELINGUISTIC STAGE. Both hearing and deaf children go through the same stages and so begin making sounds in the same way, which indicates that we all have a tendency to pick up language at birth.

32- "Sir, I'm sitting in Eskişehir for ten years."

The above error of a Turkish learner is due to ----.

- A) foreigner talk
- B) overextension
- C) negative transfer
- D) positive transfer
- E) overgeneralization

English people would say "have been living". Both the tense and word choices smell of Turkish
Cevap c

33- What is the first strategy used by children to ask questions?

- A) Interlanguage
- B) Wh-movement
- C) Wh-words
- D) Intonation
- E) Negotiated input

intonation ilk sorusudur çünkü henüz cümle kuramaz.
Anne gitti? der. (Anne gitti mi demek için)

34- Which one is not correct about L2 learning?

- A) L2 learners go through similar stages as L1 learners.
- B) L2 learning is affected by L1.
- C) L2 learning is a process free from L1 interference.
- D) Order of L2 acquisition is similar to that of L1 acquisition.
- E) L2 learners go through stages in the learning process.

35- Elision nedir? Burda açıklabilecek biri var mı?

Cevap: You yourself have unconsciously given us an example of ELISION by saying "burda" instead of "burAda" You have deleted (= elided) the low-back-unrounded vowel "a". As to ASSIMILIATION, think about what "simile" and "similar" are. Are they in any way related to each other? Yes, they are. They both have been derived from the root "sym". Therefore, assimilate means that one of the sounds becomes like another when they are used at the same time and in the same phonological environment. For example, when we use the LOCATIVE CASE MAKER (de-da-te-ta), we have to be careful with the choice of this inflectional morpheme. We say "sokaK-Ta" not "sokaK-Da". Why? Because "k" is a VOICELESS velar stop and so we choose the VOICELESS version of this case marker. This is a kind of ASSIMILATION, because the final sound of SOKAK and the initial sound of the locative case marker "de-da" became similar in voicing to "k", and so we say sokaK-Ta.

36- Hocam divergence convergence farkı nedir?

Cevap: Divergence konuştuğunuz kişi ile sizin lehçeniz ayrı olur yani öğretmen istanbul Türkçesiyle "Parmağına ne oldu çocuğum" der öğrenci de şöpar lehçesiyle "Barnağım bir sipaliye kurban gitti" der. Yani ikisi arasında ortak bir dialect olmaz mesafe olur. Hem social hem de linguistic olarak. Bunun tam tersi durumda da CONVERGENCE olur. Yani aynı öğretmen öğrencisine "barnağını bir sipaliye verdim deme sakın" der ve böylece aralarında social distance kalmaz.

37-The substitution of an inoffensive term for one considered offensively explicit:

- a- anaphora
- b- alliteration
- c- euphemism
- d- hyperbole
- e- irony

Euphemism is an evasive way of naming or defining something that would otherwise be offensive, most probably because there is a taboo word in it or because others will be offended by your way of saying it. For instance, if you say Muhammad for the prophet of İslam in Turkey, others are sure to resent it and they will condemn you for the reason that you did not say or simply failed to say Muhammad The Beloved (Hazret).

Cevap c

38-Which of the following pairs are of the same height?

- A) [o] : [e]
- B) [a] : [ə]
- C) [ɛ] : [æ]
- D) [ʌ] : [i]
- E) [ɔ] : [ɪ]

"o" = MID-back-rounded-tense//// "e" = MID-front-unrounded/spread-tense

Cevap a

39-Subcategorization restriction: monotransitive ditransitive ve intransitive fiillerle ilgili bu. Let me give you an example : "My son is sleeping the bed now." is grammatically INCORRECT because the verb SLEEP does NOT require a direct object in order to make sense. Likewise, "My son is washing at the moment" is grammatically INCORRECT because the verb WASH is a monotransitive verb, and so requires a DIRECT OBJECT in order to make sense. In summary, eğer bir fiil nesne alması gerekiyorsa ve almamışsa cümle yanlış olur çünkü SUBCATEGORIZATION kuralını ihlal etmiş olur. Aynı şekilde, nesne almaması gereken bir fiil de nesne alırsa o da yanlış olur. SUBCATEGORIZATION RESTRICTION dediğimiz şey fiillerin gereksiz nesne almaması veya nesne gereken yerde nesne konmamasından kaynaklanan anlatım bozukluğunu gidermek üzere getirilen bir kuraldır.

SELECTIONAL RESTRICTION: fiillerin bir kısmı nesne olarak human ister bir kısmı da non-human nesne ister. Yerlerini değiştirdiğinizde SELECTIONAL (SEMANTIC) RESTRICTION kuralını ihlal edersiniz. Bu soruda "A" ve "B" bu kuralını çiğniyor çünkü kedi kitaba kayran

olamaz ve ben de CD yi korkutamam. cansız bir şeyi korkutamayız ve hayran olmak işini ancak insan yapar. C şıkkı da bu yüzden yanlış çünkü ROCK cansızdır ve cansız bir şeyin olmayan canını nasıl alıp öldürmüş olabiliriz ki? E seçeneğinde sıkıntı yok. Düzgün cümle çünkü hem SELECTIONAL RESTRICTION (SEMANTIC OLARAK) hem de SUBCATEGORIZATION RESTRICTION (SYNTACTIC OLARAK) göre doğrudur. D seçeneği ise, "ABOUT" veya "OF" eksik. Yani eğer bir fiil nesne aladan önce PREPOSITION alması gerekiyorsa ve almazsa SUBCATEGORIZATION RESTRICTION kuralını çiğnemiş olur. Dolayısıyla da "I'm thinking ABOUT/OF you now." olması gereken cümle yanlış yazılmış. Cevap D.

"We marry someone", so "we don't marry with someone" ." We can only be MARRIED WITH children" For example, "I'm married WITH 4 children TO a housewife." Eşim evhanımı ve 4 çocuğum var demektir. How do we propose someone when we want to marry them? We say, "Will you marry me?, don't we?"

40- In which case is there a prothesis?

- A) miraculum-milagro
- B) hros-horse
- C) dolap-dolabı
- D) timr-timber
- E) spinach-ıspanak

Cevap e

41-Which one of the following about first language acquisition is correct according to a nativist?

- A) Instruction is very important in first language acquisition.
- B) Languages do not have any common features.
- C) Language is acquired rather than learned.
- D) Language acquisition is mainly culturally determined.
- E) Language acquisition takes place through repetition.

nativism is about acquisition not learning. This theory contends that children acquire language and they do not learn it, unlike BEHAVIORISM.

42-Turkish speakers may use either 'toprak' or 'torpak'. This is an example of ----.

- A) prothesis
- B) metathesis
- C) cognates
- D) epenthesis
- E) Great Vowel Shift

PROTHESIS: "Allah senden İrazi olsun", "Arabam İstop etti." "Uruslar karadenizin diğler tarafında yaşayan komşularımızdır". Babam İstatistik uzmanıdır". İrazi, Urus, İstop and İstatistik are all examples of PROTHESIS, in which we put a vowel before a consonant cluster as in "STop" to break it up because Turkish does not begin with a consonant cluster, or because Turkish does not start with LIQUID sounds (L and R) as in recep---İrecep, rus ---Urus, limon---İlimon.

43-Imagine three languages. A, B, and C. The word which means 'strawberry' is pronounced as [siza], [sesa] and [siza] in these languages.

These words are called -----.

- A) co-hyponyms
- B) cognates
- C) synonyms
- D) homophones
- E) homonyms

44-Which of the following pairs follow the change from voiceless to voiced consonant between vowels?

- A) rad/radi
- B) capo/cabo
- C) saki/sakka
- D) nam/namu
- E) mad/mati

45- [h]- dropping and pronouncing -ing with [n] are examples of.....

- a-jargon
- b-social markers
- c-convergence
- d-divergence
- e-idiolect

cevap b

Social markers are what make your DIALECT obvious. In other words, with the help of social markers, you can tell where someone may come from or whether he is a member of upper-class or working-class. For example, Romen citizens in Turkey say "Yarışmadan Aberim yoktu" instead of "Yarışmadan Haberim yoktu". Very immediately you can tell that these guys do not speak STANDARD TURKISH and their ethnicity becomes obvious. DELETION of the VOICELESS GLOTTAL FRICATIVE "H" is socially marked.

47-There may be differences in the language used by lawyers and linguists because these varieties are different in.....

- a-accent
- b-register
- c-prestige
- d-style
- e-dialect

"One's dialect shows who (or what) he/she is, while one's register shows what he/she is doing" stylistics te formal informal language ön plana çıkar. Burada Şerif hocam diyorum sana sen de herkes gibi hocasın ama eski öğrencimsin yanıma geldiğinde way şerifim naber? derim styl-shifting yaparım cevap b

48-Which sentences has undergone transformation?

- A) She will look it up in the book.
- B) I suggest that you should work hard.
- C) He plays volleyball every morning.
- D) She will stay here.
- E) He donated money to the new hospital.

bir cümle TRANSFORMATION a uğramışsa, o artık DEEP/ORIGINAL değildir. BOTH the DEEP and SURFACE structures of "she is a teacher" are the same. Yani, ağzınızdan çıkan tüm cümleler SURFACE structure demektir phrasal verbler normalde ayrılmaz eğer ayrılırsa deep değil surfcae tır. yani transformation olmuş demektir

49- Baba in Turkish and papa in Spanish are used to mean father. They can be said to ----.

- A) show narrowing
- B) show broadening
- C) be cognates
- D) display epenthesis
- E) display metathesis

Cevap c

50- Which of the following cannot complete the statement below?

Sounds in complementary distribution ---

- A) cause a change in the meaning of the words
- B) are allophones of a single phoneme
- C) do not occur in minimal pairs
- D) are predictable based on environment
- E) are rule-governed

complementary distribution is the kind of relationship between allophones and allomorphs. The meaning remains the same because the allophones and allomorphs are MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE (birinin geldiđi yere diđerı gelmez. Ortaklařa birbirini dıřlarlar. Hangisinin nereye geleceđi daima bellidir). For example, we say "kapı-lAr" and "kedi-lEr". We don't say "kapı-lEr" or "kedi-lAr". These are in complementary distribution. For example, we use "c" when we say "kađıt" but we say "k" when we say "koyun". These are the allophones of the VOICELESS VELAR STOP sound in Turkish. We all know when C (ön damaktan çıkan yumuřak "k" sesi) and k (yumuřak damaktan çıkan sert "k") should be used.

Cevap a