

**THE UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**  
**AND**  
**THE INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**12<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2006**  
**AUDITORIUM**

**COURSE :** PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS  
**COURSE CODE:** ENG 403  
**TIME ALLOWED:** 2 HOURS  
**INSTRUCTION:** ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS GRANTED PERMISSION TO DO SO.**

### **QUESTION 1**

Other linguists believe that Sociolinguistics is **NOT** an amalgam of linguistics and sociology. It is a field that embraces every aspect of the structure and use of language that relates to its social and cultural functions. What is your understanding of this field of sociolinguistics? How is it different from linguistics and sociology? [30]

### **QUESTION 2**

The aim behind the standardization of any language is to ascertain and/ or standardize that language and stop it from changing by prescribing and proscribing usage. To what extent have language boards and academics been successful in this endeavor? With the aid of examples, discuss the loopholes behind the standardization of the English Language. [30]

### **QUESTION 3**

Wardhaugh (1986:354) cites four ideological goals of language planning in a speech community.

With close reference to the language policy of Swaziland, discuss these four ideological goals and ascertain whether or not they have been attained in the language policy of this country. [30]

### **QUESTION 4**

Codes switching and borrowing are two different phenomena. With the aid of examples, distinguish between the two. What instances prompt individuals to switch between codes and even borrow from other languages?

[30]