LINGUISTICA ITALIANA I

TEST FINALE - 16 dicembre 2021

1. Indicate and briefly describe the textual sources that have transmitted the ancient Italo-romance to us.
2. Identify among the following texts the first organic collection of vernacular poetry and briefly describe it:
* *Memoriali bolognesi*
* *Vaticano latino 3793*
* *Libro dei conti dei banchieri fiorentini*
1. Choose and comment on one of the following themes:
* The new merchants
* The *koiné*
* Role of the movable type printing
1. What is the *questione della lingua* and what are the main currents in the 1500s?
2. Give an accurate definition of diastratic variation and provide a concrete example, possibly even from a language other than Italian (e.g. your own language), arguing the choice and clarifying the contexts of use.
3. Explain the notion of “dialect” with reference to the Italian dialect situation, also specifying how and when it is stated. Also provide a parallel with the language situation in your country (and the languages you use).
4. Briefly explain the difference between Manzoni’s and Ascoli’s positions.
5. Why was the Great World War a factor in the expansion of the Italian?
6. Which of the following statements are true?
* The Italian language derives from classical Latin.
* According to Dante Alighieri, Latin was an artificial language
* The *Prose della volgar lingua* is an important defence of the Florentine spoken in the 16th century.
* The first vocabulary of the Italian language was created by Leon Battista Alberti.
* The main models for the codification of written Italian were the 14th-century Florentine authors.
* The koinè (from Greek *koinè diàlektos*) was an attempt to stimulate the use of written varieties inspired by local dialects.
1. Which of the following statements are false?
* The diffusion of popular publications in the 18th century favoured the spread of Italian among the population.
* In 1868, Ascoli was commissioned by the Ministry of Education of the new Italian State to chair a commission on language.
* The 1861 census brought to light a significant percentage of illiteracy especially in northern Italy.
* From the end of the 19th century onwards, industrialisation led to strong internal migration.
* The Fascist regime favoured the use of foreign words.
* The Italian Constitution recognises the principle of linguistic equality and protects linguistic minorities.