

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*
- 3) Choose and comment on one of the following themes:
 - The new merchants
 - The *koiné*
 - Role of the movable type printing
- 4) What is the *questione della lingua* and what are the main currents in the 1500s?
- 5) Give an accurate definition of diastatic 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.
- 6) 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).
- 7) Briefly explain the difference between Manzoni’s and Ascoli’s positions.
- 8) Why was the Great World War a factor in the expansion of the Italian?
- 9) 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.
- 10) 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.