LINGUISTICA ITALIANA I
TEST FINALE

1) Indicate and briefly describe the most ancient textual sources that have transmitted Romance vernaculars to us.

2) Comment on school and literacy in the Italian Middle Age.

3) Describe the earlt forms of textaul transmission of ancoent vernacular poetry.

4) Explain the notion of *scripta* and the context in which it can be used.

5) 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.

6) Explain the context in which the first vocabulary of the Italian language was produced.

7) Describe the so-called *questione della lingua* and the main positions about it.

8) Explains the role of migration in the spread of Italian in the 19th century.

9) Which of the following statements are true?
   o The Italian language derives from spoken Latin.
   o According to Dante Alighieri, Latin was a spoken language.
   o The *De vulgari eloquentia* is an important defence of the Florentine spoken in the 16th century.
   o The first grammar of spoken Florentin was written by Leon Battista Alberti.
   o The main models for the codification of written Italian were the 14th-century Florentine authors.
   o The koinè (from Greek *koinè diàlektos*) was one attempt to promote local dialects.

10) Which of the following statements are false?
   o International migration decreased the use of Italian.
   o Internal migration favoured the spread of Italian throughout the Italian peninsula.
   o The fascist regime promote the use of local dialects.
   o At the time of Italian unification, the percentage of Italian speakers was very low.
   o The Italian Constitution does not recognise linguistic minorities.
   o The Italian Constitution recognises linguistic equality.