



**PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA**

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_ Data: 08/05/2017.

**QUESTÃO 1. Leia o texto abaixo e responda, em PORTUGUÊS, as questões de 1 a 3.**

**LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPES**

1	Landry and Bourhis (1997, cited in Shohamy et al., 2001) define 'linguistic landscape' as all linguistic tokens 'which mark the public sphere, including road signs, names of sites, streets, buildings, places and institutions as well as advertising billboards, commercials and even personal visit cards'. Large
5	cosmopolitan urban centres are often culturally and linguistically diverse, composed of separate and identifiable neighbourhoods, each with its own linguistic culture, that is 'the set of behaviours, assumptions cultural forms, prejudices, folk belief systems, attitudes, stereotypes, ways of thinking about language, and religio-historical circumstances associated with a particular
10	language' (Schiffman, 1996: 5). Linguistic tokens serve to delineate the geographical and social boundaries of these neighbourhoods. To the extent that linguistic tokens are artefacts of a central government, they may reflect the overt language policies of a given state. In this sense they are markers of status and power. But status and power are also reflected in the linguistic tokens employed
15	by multinational corporations and established institutions such as religious establishments, cultural centres, banks, hospitals and the like. Other linguistic artefacts within a given linguistic landscape, for example signs and advertisements of local businesses, notices posted by individuals and other locally produced tokens, are a manifestation of the covert language policy of a
20	community, and may display the grass roots cultural identity and aspirations of its members. Together, they provide a window into the power relations within the community. They also provide evidence for the effects of globalisation and language contact on the languages themselves.
<p>HUEBNER, T. Bangkok's Linguistic Landscapes: Environmental Print, Codemixing and Language Change. (In) Linguistic Landscape: New Approach to Multilingualism. GORTER, D (org.). 2006.</p>	

1 – Como Landry and Bourhis (1997) definem Paisagem Linguística? (valor: 3,0)

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