

בחינה כניסה המיועדת למועמדים להשלמות למ"א (בוגרי בתי ספר ערביים ועבריים)

امتحان دخول لممتحني اللقب الثاني والاستكمال للقب الثاني (لخريجي المدارس العربية والعبرية)

חלק שני של בחינת הכניסה

בחינה באנגלית המיועדת למועמדים למ"א ולהשלמות למ"א

חומר עזר מותר: מילון אנגלי-עברי, אנגלי-ערבי

קרא/קראי את הטקסט וענה/עני על השאלות שאחריו

اقرأ/اقرأي النص التالي وأجب/أجيب عن الأسئلة التي تليه

(1) The Arabic language, like all other languages, changes in accordance with political, social, economic and technological-scientific developments. Lexical innovations in the language are a necessary result of language's adaptation to the constantly changing context of its use. This change is manifested in a number of processes such as lexical borrowing (5) from other languages and the introduction of neologisms.

Language is like a shop window reflection of political, social, economic realities and of the way of life and thought and behaviour patterns in every society. There is no doubt that the Arabic-language mass media (radio, television, newspapers and the Internet) is a fertile ground for the introduction of neologisms and for the absorption of new terms from foreign (10) languages. These neologisms are the product of the creative imagination of intellectuals and academics, historians, media interpreters and commentators, writers and public figures. Some innovations have become an integral part of newspaper language and are employed widely and frequently, while others appear as one-time inventions of particular writers to create a stylistic effect to draw the attention of the reader and arouse (15) their curiosity concerning the subject of a news report. Political, economic and social processes and events, including the wars that have occurred over the past two decades around the world in general and in the Middle East in particular, have been an ample source of neologisms in this respect.

According to the scholar Nir, the press is an important means for the dissemination of (20) neologisms (verbs, nouns, adjectives and idiomatic phrases) across a wide range of topics. The wide distribution of these neologisms as a result of their use in the media determines new social norms of linguistic behaviour. During the past twenty years a

linguistic phenomenon has developed in newspaper language of deriving verbs and gerunds from the names of countries in the Middle East and around the world, some of (25) which have been absorbed and come into common usage in the Arabic press, verbs such as *labnana* and *afghana*. Some of the verbs that are derived in this way are partially or fully opaque semantically, in that their meaning cannot be understood out of context or without an accompanying explanation supplied by the author. The process by which these verbs are derived in Arabic is complex. It involves the alteration of the vowels and in the (30) elimination of vowels and consonants (phonemes), for example, *'amraka* 'Americanize' (< *'amrikā* 'America'), *'awraba* 'Arabize' (< *'uruba* 'Arabism') and *ta'rīq* 'Iraqize' (< *al-'iraq* 'Iraq'). The derivation of the gerund from the name of the country is usually in the first conjugation from the quadriliteral verb form *fa' lana*.

الأسئلة

اختر/اختاري أربعة أسئلة من الأسئلة الخمسة التالية وأجب/أجبي عنها (100=25X4)

1. ما هو السبب الرئيسي لتوسيع المعجم اللغوي في لغة ما؟ وضّح/ي بلغتك.

2. اشرح/اشرحي معنى الكلمة neologism.

3. מהי وظيفة الاختراعات المعجمية في لغة الصحافة؟

4. ما هو المشترك للكلمات مثل: لَبَنَ وأفغَنَ؟

5. اشرح/اشرحى بكلماتك الفقرة الأخيرة التي تبدأ بالكلمات The process (أسطر 28-33).
