UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

OCT/NOV 2021

ENG1502

Foundations in Applied English Language Studies

100 Marks
Duration 48 Hours
18 – 20 October 2021

This paper consists of 9 pages.

Instructions:

The examination paper consists of Three sections and Six questions. You must answer ALL questions.

Carefully read the instructions given for each question.

You may use your study material for reference.

We recommend that you download the paper early to give yourself time to answer the questions. You must also upload your answer sheet before the cut-off times.

No late submissions will be accepted.
No submissions will be accepted via e-mail.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT COPY OR ASK OTHERS TO WRITE FOR YOU AS THIS IS REGARDED AS AN ACADEMIC CRIME.

Remember to sign the Honesty Declaration upon submission.

If you are unsure how to submit your answers, follow the step-by-step guide we have uploaded on ENG1502's myUnisa page.

Open Rubric

SECTION A

Question 1

Language as a semiotic system "… is thought of as a system where the individual elements – signs – take their overall meaning from how they are combined with other elements" (Carter & Goddard, 2016, p. 45). Bearing this quotation in mind, study **TEXT A** before you answer the questions that follow.

You may also refer to Table 1 (Aspects of language) which is attached but can also be found on page 8 of Tutorial Letter 501.

TEXT A

What will 2021 bring? Never before have we started a new year with so many questions, to which there are so little answers (or are there)?

A friend gave my 10-year-old grandson a little round grey object as a birthday present recently, and I just could not figure out what it was, or why he was so excited about it than the new swimming trunk decorated with huge and colourful toucans that I gave him.

It turned out to be a mini smart speaker, or more precisely, an Artificial intelligence voice-controlled assistant called a Google Home Speaker, apparently designed to control the home by voice command, leaving your hands free to do other things. After a swift little DIY procedure requiring a small **screwdriver**, he connected another small device between the speaker and his **bedside** lamp . . .

After my bewildered questions . . . , he informed me that this little critter can communicate with Google and is activated by him saying, "Hey Google". He can then ask Google whatever he wants to know.

Source: Celliers, A. (2021). *The Gardener.* (p.96)

1.1 The words in the sub-title of **TEXT A**: *Never before have we started a new year with so many questions, to which there are so little answers (or are there?)* could be arranged in a different way while maintaining the same meaning of the sentence. Rearrange the order of the words in this sub-title without changing the meaning. The re-arranged sentence must be grammatically correct.

(2 marks)

1.2 Which language aspect has helped you to re-arrange the words in 1.1?

(1 mark)

1.3. In your own words, explain the language aspect you used in 1.1?

(2 marks)

1.4 Construct **two** different sentences using the same words from the original sentence. The words in the new sentences must be arranged differently from the original sentence. The sentences must be grammatically correct.

(4 marks)

1.5 Refer to **TEXT A**. The bolded words, each consist of **two** words conjoined into one.

(i) Screwdriver, (ii) lampside

1.5.1 Identify the **two** words that make up each word in (i) and (ii). **(4 marks)**

1.5.2 Using **Table 1** explain the language aspect that assisted you to answer 1.5.1.

(2 marks)

TABLE 1

Language concept	**Meaning**
Phonetics	The study of speech sounds.
Phonology	The study of the sound patterning system.
Lexis (vocabulary)	The study of the actual words a writer or speaker chooses to use.
Morphology	The study of how words are formed.
Syntax	The study of how words combine to form sentences and the rules that govern the formations.
Orthography	Writing systems
Semantics	The study of meaning and how meaning is made and understood.
Pragmatics	The study of the use of language in communication – i.e. sentences as used in contexts and situations.
Discourse	The study of how language is organized beyond the sentence, i.e. in larger texts.

[15 Marks]

Question 2

Read **TEXT B** the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

TEXT B

"Look at you!" my uncle continued excitedly, "the Mother city has bathed you. You have gained complexion by spending all that time with the ngamlas and dushis. Yeah, you look handsome, my laaitie. All the girls ekasi will be yours."

After twenty-seven gruelling hours trapped inside the crammed third-class carriage of the Shosholoza Meyl, I was exhausted and couldn't say anything. All I could do was smile.

"Come on, meet my bra's," he pointed at his friends with his left crutch. "You know PP and Dilika already, but meet Zero here," he said, pointing at the third guy with widely spaced teeth. "He lives in our back yard. He has erected a zozo there. It's been about three months now. He's a very nice guy."

Source: Mhlongo Niq, *After tears.* Athens: Ohio Publishing Press, p5-6

2.1 Identify the non-standard functional speech variety used in the above conversation. **(1 mark)**

2. 2 Find FOUR words from the conversation to support the answer you gave in 2.1. In your response, write a sentence in which the word(s) you have identified occur(s) and underline the word/s. **(4 marks)**

2.3 Write a short paragraph, or a conversation of not more than five sentences, in which you use a non-standard variety. Identify TWO non-standard words in your paragraph/conversation and give the standard form of the words.

(4 marks)

2.4 Many varieties of the English language use different linguistic variations in order to communicate a message from one speaker to another. These include:

- Euphemisms
- Slang
- Jargon

For each language variety listed above, write ONE sentence to show your understanding of each concept/label. If you use unfamiliar words in your sentences, please provide an English translation. **(6 marks)**

Total for Section A: 30 Marks]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

Having completed this module, you should be able to explain why certain words are written differently yet share the same pronunciation and why some words which look the same, carry different pronunciations.

The following questions test your knowledge and understanding of this aspect of the English language.

Read the instruction for each question and respond accordingly.

3.1 Name and define **one** concept you have studied that is used to explain the arbitrariness in spelling and pronunciation in the English language. For the concept you have chosen, use **one** example to substantiate your answer. **(2 marks)**

3.2 Study the following words paying attention to how the consonant 'l' is pronounce in each word.

- Pau**l**, chi**l**dren, to**l**d, **L**es**l**ey, p**l**ayroom, Eng**l**ish, Ju**l**y, fina**l,** c**l**ean.

Find **two pairs** of words from the list in which the consonant **'l'** is pronounced the same.

Ro example: The first one has been done for you: ***the 'l' in the words 'Paul and 'children' are pronounced the same in English.*** Do not use the two words from the example in your response. **(4 marks)**

3.3 The difference in pronunciation can also be found with vowels.

Give two pronunciation variances of the following three words. In each case transcribe the two pronunciations and then state whether the difference is in the vowels, consonants or stress placement.

1. laboratory, 2. schedule and 3. clerk

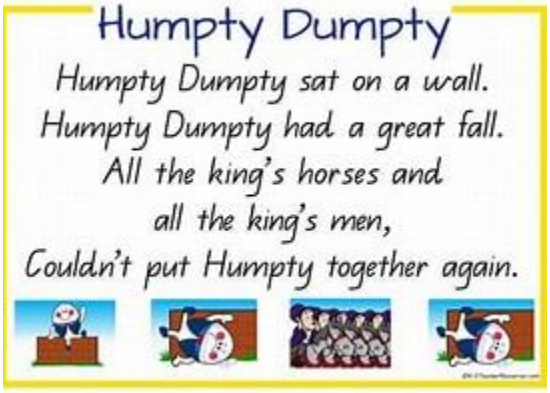
Here is an example: Dynasty= /ˈdaɪnəsti/ or /ˈdɪnəsti/ = the vowels are pronounced differently. (**9 marks)**

Feel free to use: https://ipa.typeit.org to find the phonetic symbols.

[15 Marks]

QUESTION 4

Read this popular nursery rhyme and the poem which has been adapted from a famous poet's work and then answer the questions that follow.



"The Moment" Adapted from a poem by Margaret Atwood

If you remember the moment when, after many years

of hard work and a long voyage,

you stand in the center of your room,

house, half-acre, square mile, island, country,

knowing at last how you got there,

you say, I own this.

Since this is the same moment when the trees unloose

their soft arms from around you,

After the birds take back their language,

Before the cliffs fissure and collapse,

the air moves back from you like a wave

and you can't breathe.

No, they whisper. You own nothing.

You were a visitor, time after time

climbing the hill, planting the flag, proclaiming.

We never belonged to you

Because you never found us.

It was always the other way round.

4.1 How many simple sentences are in the nursery rhyme and how many are in the poem?

(2 marks)

4.2 How many compound sentences are in the nursery rhyme and how many are in the poem? **(2 marks)**

4.3 What type of sentence is the first sentence of Margaret's poem? Substantiate your answer. **(4 marks)**

4.4 What type of sentence is the last sentence of the nursery rhyme? Substantiate your answer. **(4 marks)**

4.5 In your opinion, what **three** reasons can account for the difference in the number and type of sentences in each of the texts? Write your response in clear and grammatically correct sentences. **(8 marks)**

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 5

Read the following extract. The underlined/bolded words, phrases and clauses contain a type of error. Name the type of error and give its correct form. Do not write out the whole passage. If you do, make sure that you underline the changes you have made.

The Covid-19 global pandemic has caused disruptions to **economic** around the world. It is no surprise that the South African economy **have** not been spared. While the most devastating effects of the disease have been the number of infections (over 38 million worldwide) and number of deaths (over one million), its economic consequences cannot be understated.

In South Africa, the impact on many businesses has been catastrophic. The hospitality sector has **feel** the brunt of the disease. Bookings were being cancelled and the existence of **hotels pubs** and restaurants was under threat. As a natural consequence, businesses turned to their insurers for **assisting**.

[**15 marks]**

2 marks for identification + 1 mark for correction

Total for Section B: [50 marks]

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

In your module you have learned that a text, be it visual or written or both, carries many meanings.

Study the following texts; **TEXT C** and **TEXT D** and then answer the questions that follow.

TEXT C



Google Images

The bulleted list

- civil rights and liberties
- health malpractice
- car accident
- products falsity
- nursing home neglect
- wrongful death

TEXT D



6.1) In your opinion what is the *purpose* of each of the texts? Give one reason for each purpose you have identified in the text.
(6 marks)

6.2) By referring closely to both the visual and textual elements used in the texts, ***discuss*** the *tone* of each text. Use 2 examples each to illustrate the tone you have identified.

In your discussion, show in what way the tone(s) in the two texts are different and in what way they are similar? Your response must not be longer than 150 words.

(14 marks)

10 = for content and 4 for language and expression

Total for Section C: [20 marks]

[Total = 100 MARKS]

N.B. The declaration is available when you upload your answer sheet.

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