

ENG2601

October/November 2014

APPLIED ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES: FURTHER EXPLORATIONS

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

 EXAMINERS
 FIRST
 SECOND

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Closed book examination

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This paper consists of 4 pages.

THIS QUESTION PAPER HAS THREE SECTIONS: A, B AND C. YOU MUST ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1: COHESION**

Identify **five different examples** of **cohesion** in the following passage. Quote the example, explain how the cohesive tie works in the text, and name the kind of cohesive tie involved

Children become street children as a result of factors such as family violence, parental alcoholism, abuse, and poverty. In Pretoria, young people advance these reasons as their own, and say they had no choice but to leave home to seek a life on the street. Some beg at street corners, traffic lights, intersections and along the streets, but others become criminals and snatch bags and cellphones to sell as quickly as they can. They become an urban nuisance.

Statistics have shown that most young street children are boys. Girls in bad situations usually fall into prostitution which takes them off the streets and into cheap accommodation — shared rooms, and a kind of freedom. Their world is free of poverty, free of the problems that drove them out of home. But boys take on the world of drugs, gangs and making money the hard way. They wash and park cars, sell recycled material, and steal. They very rarely survive without the numbing comfort of drugs and alcohol. At least 90% of street children use psychoactive substances including medicines, drugs, and industrial products such as glue to numb their harsh reality. (Pretoria News, 25 June 2013.)

(10)**TURN OVER**

QUESTION 2: ENGLISH LANGUAGE USE AND VARIATION

The extract below comes from the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*, by Harper Lee. Study the text, then answer the questions which follow.

The boy stood up. He was the filthiest human I had ever seen. His neck was dark grey, the backs of his hands were rusty, and his finger nails were black deep into the quick. He peered at Miss Caroline from a fist-sized clean space on his face.

‘Burriss’, said Miss Caroline, ‘please bath yourself before you come back tomorrow’.

The boy laughed rudely. ‘You ain’t sending me home, missus. I was on the verge of leavin’ — I done done my time for this year.’

Miss Caroline looked puzzled. ‘What do you mean by that?’

The boy did not answer. He gave a short contemptuous snort.

One of the elderly members of the class answered her: ‘He’s one of the Ewells, ma’am. Whole school’s full of ‘em. They come first day every year and then leave. The truant lady gets ‘em here ‘cause she threatens ‘em with the sheriff, but she’s give up tryin’ to hold ‘em.’

‘But what about their parents?’ asked Miss Caroline, in genuine concern.

‘Ain’t got no mother’, was the answer, ‘and their paw’s right contentious’.

‘Burriss, go home’, Miss Caroline said. ‘I’ll have to report this.’

The boy snorted and slouched leisurely to the door. Safely out of range, he turned and shouted: ‘Report and be damned to ye! ‘Ain’t no snot-nosed slut of a schoolteacher ever born c’n make me do nothin’. You ain’t making me go nowhere, missus. You just remember that you ain’t makin’ me go nowhere!’

- (a) Find verbal clues in the passage that enable us to recognise the specific **context** of this text. Where exactly (in what kind of building) does this scene take place, and in which country is it set? Look closely at vocabulary and spelling which help us locate this text situationally and geographically. Support your answer with examples taken from the extract.

(8)

- (b) Some speakers in this passage speak non-standard English. Find and quote **six** examples of ungrammatical English usage in the dialogue, and rewrite these in standard, grammatically correct English.

(12)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION B**QUESTION 3: GENRE AND REGISTER**

Complete the following table filling in the register that characterises each genre

Profession A : Health	Profession B : Law
Specific terms associated with the profession	Specific terms associated with the profession
1	1
2	2.
3	3
4	4
5	5

(10)

QUESTION 4: LANGUAGE USE AND CONTEXT

Different contexts determine the kind of language used For example,

Frozen language that rarely changes.

Formal one way communication

Consultative. two way communication

Casual communication with a friend

Intimate language shared between people who are close

Read the following five utterances Identify the context in which each of these utterances could occur and comment on the kind of language used Explain and give reasons for your answers.

- 1 'All ENG 2601 students are requested to assemble at the Mariam Makeba Hall at 09h00'
- 2 'What are we having for dinner, honey'?
- 3 'I now pronounce you husband and wife'
- 4 'You must start exercising as this will improve your health tremendously'
5. 'You are under arrest Anything you say can and will be used against you as evidence in a court of law and you have the right to remain silent'

5x2 = 10

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

SECTION C**QUESTION 5: ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE**

English is a world language, and being fluent in it has undeniable advantages

. proficiency in English is necessary for social and economic advancement (Horne and Heinemann 2003 2)

Do you agree or disagree with the above quotations? Write an essay of no more than 2 pages (approximately 1000 words) in which you discuss the dominant position of English globally, including its advantages and disadvantages. Provide evidence from the readings covered in this module to support your answer.

(50)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 50 MARKS

TOTAL MARKS: 100