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Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

Candidate Number

English Language

International Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2: Language in Transition

Friday 26 May 2017 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper Reference

WEN02/01**You must have:**

Source booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Read Text A in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 Text A is an example of Scottish English.

Explore the connections between this dialect and standard forms of English.

You should refer to the following language frameworks and levels as appropriate:

- phonology
- morphology
- lexis
- syntax
- discourse.

(25)

Text A is an edited interview of the Scottish comedian Brian Limond, known to the public eye with the stage name "Limmy". Although Scotland being a country where English is the official ~~the~~ language, while also being one of the four regions in the United Kingdom, Standard English tends to be less predominant in usage. There are many features in how Scottish English differs from Standard English despite the close proximity to the English borders.

Firstly, we see this differing language in the linguistic features concerning discourse. Limond uses various sympathetic discourse ~~the~~ markers to show his engagement with the interviewer. For example the use of the colloquial discourse marker ~~the~~ "aye". This ~~term~~ is lexical item



is an extremely common sociolinguistic term ~~to~~ to Scottish people to show engagement with the ~~of~~ audience as well as being used for agreement in conversation. ~~The frequent use of this term, usually utilized in~~ ~~everyday language~~ is evidence of how Scottish English. The pronunciation of this lexical item "aye" pronounced a:ji: is a perfect indicator of how the accent of the Scottish people is extremely evidenced in how individuals observe the difference between Scottish and English uses of English. Other discourse features used, are the ^{first person} personal pronouns "I" and "my". The discourse and conversational structure of the extract is in a question and answer style expected of an interview. Although these discourse pronouns are used in the ~~same~~ way of Standard English concerning grammatical structure, the pronunciation of these lexical items create the distinctive barrier between Scottish English and Standard forms. "I" is pronounced as "æ" and "my" as "mæ". The vowel sound of I generally tends to be replaced with the phonemic vowel of "æ" in most cases of usage. ~~This~~ This difference is most likely due to the geographical barrier between Scotland and England, where the evolution of Scottish English and English in Standard forms evolved in different directions concerning



phonology and lexical features. Some of these phonetic differences though, at first, may have been intentional.

Other distinctive phonological differences are in the extent of other lexical items such as "about" and "house" where the phonological features of essentially 'random' everyday lexical items differ. In both cases these lexical items have ~~been~~ had insertions of vowel sounds. Where there has been the omission of the vowel sound *au* and the addition of the vowel sound *u:* ("about" converts to *æbu:t* and house turns to *hu:s*). These phonetic alterations most likely developed from when Scotland and England were at war with each other. The war, long and ~~strategic~~ strenuous ended up with years of ~~more~~ patriarchal feeds and isolation from each other socially. It also ended with the stigmatisation towards the English culture in Scotland due to the invasion of the English. This stigmatisation still resonates in Scotland ~~to~~ today and perhaps a main reason of why Scotland tends to diverge away from the use of Standard English due to their covert prestige resonating from their Scottish patriotism.* In text A both ~~these~~ speakers seem to be Scottish therefore ~~himself~~ ~~accents~~ uses Scottish

* Perhaps the distinctive phonetic variations are to in fact strengthen the differences in their accents.



English feels perhaps diverting away from the use of Standard English to connect with his audience as well as accommodate to ^{positive} public opinions on the usage of the regional English which shows Lmonds unconscious adaptation to the accommodation theory.

Also indicative of differences between Scottish English and Standard forms is numerous morphological and syntactical variations used. For instance, the lexical bundle "a wee bit" and "lexical item" "sorta" used as hedges in this case is evidential of the sociolectal vocabulary Scotland has acquired. There is also a few syntactical differences such as the reduplication of ~~the~~ words perhaps due to informality of Scottish English in general. "It is good, it is good". Another syntactical difference is "I've saw you for years on the telly" the use of the ~~differe~~ past tense stative verb saw instead of "seen" is indicative of the way Scottish English differs from standard forms. Although, in terms of syntax generally, the grammatical elements are close in proximity most likely due to the union of the United Kingdom which has slightly ~~lessened~~ ^{combined} tensions between the two countries although combining grammatical features as well as due to the border to the location of the countries.



The stigmatisation still exists in ^{the} present days which, as previously stated is evident in the differing usage of morphological and syntax aspects of the persona.

The stigmatisation towards Standard English is shown also in differing features in lexis with lexical items such as "telly" instead of "television" ~~a~~ "wee" instead of "little" and "aye" instead of "yes". ~~These~~ ^{This} sociolinguistic vocabulary is not only evident of the covert prestige the persona and Scottish people have acquired due to the yearning of an independent Scotland and want for the difference to show Scottish nationalism and ethnocentrism, but is a perfect indicator in how Scottish English has numerous features diverging away from the usage of standard English.



SCRIPT D

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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SECTION B

Read Texts A, B and C in the Source Booklet before answering Question 2.

Write your answer in the space provided.

- 2 Discuss how the changes to Scottish English reflect the developments in English across the world.

You should consider:

- the context in which the language may be used
- the influence of other languages on 21st century English
- the role of English as an international language.

(25)

The English Language is a revolutionary language spreading its influence to all corners of the world. Its unique ability to adapt and influence is present evident globally and even nationally in the United Kingdom. Scottish English for instance is indicative of the dominating nature of the English language has acquired.

Scottish English, referring to in which the context may be used tends to be used in informal settings or among fellow Scottish individuals. We observe the usage of the language in informal settings in Text A where Scottish comedian Brian Limond tends to utilize distinctive Scottish terms such as "aye", "a wee bit" and "telly" as well as using a distinctive Scottish accent due to alterations in phonetic features. ("I" pronounced as "æ" as well



as this difference in vowel there is also the variation from the vowel *au* such as in "house" which alternates to "n:us"). This is where Scottish tends to differ from Standard forms of English yet even so in, informal colloquial settings the etymologies of grammatical structures used derives from English lexical rules. This difference was to convey ~~covert~~ ~~covert~~ covert prestige to push away from the use of the language however nowadays there has been a turn around where Scottish people have been adopting to Standard forms of English, especially ~~now~~ in formal settings such as in trade and business as well as in a court of law. Text C ~~partly~~ mentions this construction of "Standard Scottish English" which is apparently a ~~more~~ "easier accent to understand". This change in articulation of Scottish English is most likely due to the new found monolingualism ~~the~~ English has obtained in fields of business and formal settings. Scottish people are ~~also~~ coming to the realisation of the stigmatisation and discrimination of the ~~English~~ ^{Scottish} Scottish dialect and therefore as said in text B have come to the natural adaptation of the change of "the postvocalic rhoticity" where the pronunciation of the rhotic



rolling 'R' is now becoming a "rarity". This is due to the dominating nature of the English language and the new cultural hegemony it has acquired in the take over of many political, innovation, diplomatical and social areas of day to day life. Scottish English is indicative of the influence English has had in the 21st century.

Business and trade is largely the evidential of how the English language exerts its influence globally. With the English languages unique ability of becoming a lingua franca. We first see this ability during the colonisation of the British Empire and also in the invasion of Scotland where ^{standard} English was in fact forced upon individuals in all aspects of speaking. Although colonialism of the British empire is no longer existent nowadays, English has acquired an ability to dominate fields due to its proficiency in education and superioritized views due to the success of England in aspects such as politics where it is very much present in day to day life being the official language of the United Nations exerting a morphological dominance;



showing the influence of the language. Text C and B do confirm this influence due to the fact of English said to be used in "formal settings" using "Standard Scottish English" as well as Text B's statement that "their treasured accent" is becoming extinct possibly being "confined to history due to the "[discrimination] against" the Scottish accent showing English influence in changing it.

The development and influence of the English language however is shown in the lexical borrowing of other languages as well as articulation in pronunciation adaptations on Scottish English. Scottish English is said to be "[mimicking] American English". This ~~shape~~ ^{middle class} of American English is even in ~~Scottish~~ ^{Scotts} being more likely to swallow the sound. Text B states that 90% of "Scottish radio and TV is English and American accents". This influence of English and American accents is evident in Text A where Brian Limmond uses both English lexis and Americanisms. The English lexical item distinctive in vocabulary is ~~the~~ "telly" being utilized instead of television this is most likely



due not only to the take over of English
 in 21st century media outlets but also the
 proximity in geographical aspects which ~~the~~ ^{makes}
 the migration and influence of the English
 language ~~more~~ easier due to the more
 frequent interactions between individuals due
 to the ~~the~~ easily crossed border between
 England and Scotland which came simultaneously
 with the union of the United Kingdom.
 Americanisms in text B include the use of
 the lexical adjective "trippy" which is an
 extremely common American lexical item. This
 influence of other types of English on
 Scottish English is due to the exposure to
 the languages through television, radio and
 even the internet. Where English has become
 a lingua franca in these areas more
 specifically on the internet where millennials
 have adapted to the morpho-linguistic nature
 of the English language on the internet
 therefore needing to adapt to keep up
 with social popularity and trends English
 has acquired. Therefore altering their own
 vocabularies. This relates to the accommodation
 theory where speakers alter their idiolect to
~~other~~ conform to the popular social norm



which is in this case American and English forms of English due to exposure to the language and its new found elusive nature acquired in the 21st century with the introduction of technology and the internet. Other languages evidently have an influence such as, as text C states "Gaelic and Scandinavian" languages where due to migration and melting pots of cultures pronunciation ~~of~~ features and words were brought into English influencing the English language such as Doric used in the highlands where it is "possibly the crudest dialect of English to understand" which has gradually formed into modern forms of Scottish English.

Although Scottish English still maintains its distinctive features such as the pronunciation alterations in Text A (about to abv:t)

This phonetic borrowing most likely developed from a creole of the English language due to the influence of Scandinavian countries like the invasion of the vikings which ~~is~~ is a major factor of the ancestry of English as these 21st century pronunciation changes originated from the simplification of languages and ease of articulation ~~acquired~~ acquired



during these invasions.

Overall English, is a evolutionary language in which to keep up with the globalisation and informatisation of the language has influenced many other countries in doing so during its development and in direct its dominating change.



SCRIPT D

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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