GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Thursday 10 January 2019

Morning (1 hour 45 minutes) | Paper Reference **WEN02/01**

English Language

International Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2: Language in Transition

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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SECTION A

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

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 Text A contains examples of English spoken in China.

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.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

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 these varieties of English in China reflect the development of English across the world.

You should consider:

- the contexts in which this variety of English is used
- other influences on this variety of language
- how the role of English as an international language is reflected in the texts.

You must refer closely to the texts in the Source Booklet in your response.

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Source Booklet
Do not return this Source Booklet with the question paper.

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English Phonemic Reference Sheet

Vowels					
k**i**t	dr**e**ss	tr**a**p	l**o**t	str**u**t	f**oo**t
ɪ	e	æ	ɒ	ʌ	ʊ
lett**er**	fl**ee**ce	b**a**th	th**ou**ght	g**oo**se	n**ur**se
ə	iː	*a*ː	ɔː	uː	ɜː
Diacritics /ː/ = length mark. These vowels may be shorter in some accents and will be transcribed without the length mark / : / in this case.					

Diphthongs							
f**a**ce	g**oa**t	pr**i**ce	m**ou**th	ch**oi**ce	n**ea**r	sq**ua**re	c**u**re
eɪ	əʊ	*a*ɪ	*a*ʊ	ɔɪ	ɪə	eə	ʊə

Consonants					
pip	**b**id	**t**ack	**d**oor	**c**ake	**g**ood
p	b	t	d	k	g
chain	**j**am	**f**ly	**v**ase	**th**ing	**th**is
tʃ	dʒ	f	v	θ	ð
say	**z**oo	**sh**oe	trea**s**ure	**h**ouse	**m**ark
s	z	ʃ	ʒ	h	m
not	si**ng**	**l**ot	**r**ose	**y**et	**w**itch
n	ŋ	l	r	j	w
Glottal stop		Syllabic /l/ bott**le**		Syllabic /n/ fatt**en**	
ʔ		l̩		n̩	

Text A – edited excerpts from a podcast called *Chinglish Sweet Talk*, posted online in 2014. The three speakers are Chinese. Two of them are interviewers. The other speaker, the interviewee, has a job working on an English online magazine in China.

I: Interviewer
T: Tiny (second interviewer)
V: Velvet (guest)

Podcast introduction

I: hello everyone (.) and here is our (.) third episode of the Chinglish Sweet Talk and (.) long time no see /seɪ/ how are you (.) and today we actually have a very special guest
V: hello everyone er my name is Velvet I'm currently /kʌrʌnliː/ in Beijing right now and (.) I work for a English webzine kind of lifestyle website (2)
I: ok cool
V: it's called /kɒl/ er smart /smɑː/ Shanghai dot com and smart Beijing dot com and I'm I'm right now sort of more on the Beijing site and I do a little bit Shanghai (.) social media but (.) I'm in Beijing and I (.) just (.) the focus is in Beijing
I: so how is the experience
V: it was fun to work for them and yeah it was er pretty cool and I think is not (.) the same as other er kinda er top five hundred company kind of job but you know we we I'm not like (.) sort of office lady whatever that kind of stuff I'm like just chilling out /aʊ/ and the job is quite cool and quite not mainstream let's just say that

When discussing the success of the online magazine

I: like (.) say (.) if er like hundreds of them (.) like (.) English sites are (.) opening in China (.) so you think Smart Shanghai would be at the top ten
V: yes I'm sure about that it's it's all about the traffic we've I think they've studied not me I'm not like technical guy I've just heard that you know from my boss that he's so confident and he was like yeah we are definitely number one we have like all this traffic and I I think that's why he's always /ɔːweɪs/ been telling me that of all the er company's commercials going to coming to us (.) not (.) we going for them
I: ok so (.) talking about traffic (.) so (.) Tiny actually has his own site called Our Coders you have anything to say on this
T: er I don't know how to compare a Chinese site and a English site but I really have a question do you know how many foreigner in Shanghai
V: erm (.) I'm not sure how many foreigners are in Shanghai
T: yes (.) er I think /sɪnk/ as a tourist (.) and as er (.) working in Shanghai some point (.) do you have the number
I: um things I've heard I think it's something around er two hundred thousand people
T: two hundred thousand /saʊsɔːnd/ ok so er I'm very interesting about the website because I always imagine if I am a foreigner I go to Shanghai how to er how to how to get the information so the first question is how how do I know this website

Glossary
Chinglish - a blend of the words Chinese and English
Beijing, *Shanghai* – cities in China

Text B – extract from an article featured on the *Language Contact* website. It was written in 2013.

Language Contact Phenomenon in Putonghua: Chinglish

There are many theories on the root of Chinglish. A relatively widely accepted one is Chinese Pidgin English that occurred in 18th Century when British traders first arrived in South China as the harbinger of Chinglish. Like any other Pidgins, Chinese Pidgin English is a new contact language that developed out of a communication need between people who do not share a common language, and it emerged by using words and phrases people have learned from other languages that they think others might be familiar with (Siegel, 2008: 1-2). Chinese people at that time spelt English lexicons with Chinese syntax to communicate with British traders, and some Chinglish expressions like "No can do" have originated since then.

A particular feature of Chinglish in written form is literal translation, i.e. people translate Chinese phrases or sentences into English word by word based on Chinese syntax. Since the word formation process and sentence structure of Chinese and English are distinctively different, Chinglish expressions usually look wordy and in wrong word order, and also "weird" and even unintelligible for English native speakers.



Figure 1 Mind Your Head

Figure 1 is a typical one-to-one translation of a Chinese phrase into English. In Chinese, "Mind Your Head" is written as "小心碰头 *(xiaoxin peng tou)*", in which "小心" means "carefully", "碰" means "bump", and "头" means "head". In *Figure 1*, the phrase is translated into English word by word following Chinese syntax and an onomatopoeia word "bang" is used to express the action of hitting one's head, which makes the English translation more ungrammatical and unintelligible.

Glossary

harbinger – early indication
Putonghua - Mandarin, officially Modern Standard Chinese

Text C – an article from a website dedicated to Chinese language and culture, posted in 2016.

Although a debate currently rages amongst Chinese academics, linguists and lexicographers over English's place within the Chinese dictionary, English speakers all over the world continue to use bits and pieces of the Chinese language on a daily basis, through various phrases and loanwords previously "borrowed" from Chinese.

"Gung ho"

In some ways, the fact that this English phrase meaning "extremely enthusiastic and eager" has its origins in the Chinese language isn't exactly a huge surprise – it certainly sounds Chinese, due to it remaining largely unchanged from the Mandarin phrase gōng hé (工合), which means "work together." The actual history of the phrase is perhaps a bit more interesting; as an abbreviation for the small industrial cooperatives that emerged in rural China during the 1930s, it was noticed by a US Marine Corps Lieutenant named Evans Carlson, who admired the work ethic of these organizations and decided to take it back to the States as an unofficial motto for the Marines. Though its origins remain deeply rooted in Chinese history, it's now often used in situations that aren't related to China in the least – a testament to the phrase's punchy appeal.

"Brainwashing"

A product of American interaction with Chinese during the Korean War, this English term meaning "the systematic change of attitudes and beliefs" comes from the Mandarin xǐnǎo (洗腦), which means more or less the same thing. One of the more commonly used phrases on the list, this one just goes to show how language can be borrowed and shared in ways you wouldn't expect – conflict being one of them.

"Long Time No See"

While the exact origins of this phrase remain unclear (it may have come from Pidgin English spoken by Native Americans), this affectionate greeting is widely thought to have derived – perhaps even in tandem with the Native American phrase – from the Mandarin phrase hǎojiǔ bùjiàn (好久不见), which literally means "very long no see."

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Sources taken/adapted from:

Text A: http://iapp4me.com/

Text B: https://sites.google.com/site/hongkonglinguistics/Downhome/language-contact-in-china/language-contact-phenomenon-in-putonghua-chinglish

Text C: http://gklinkzone.blogspot.co.uk/2012/10/top-ten-english-phrases-borrowed-from.html

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