Cambridge International AS & A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE **9093/32**

Paper 3 Language Analysis **February/March 2022**

2 hours 15 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS
- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.
- Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

[Turn over

Section A: Language change

Question 1

Read **Texts A**, **B** and **C**.

Analyse how **Text A** exemplifies the various ways in which the English language has changed over time. In your answer, you should refer to specific details from **Texts A**, **B** and **C**, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of language change. [25]

Text A

The opening of an article about a blogger called Carles and his blog 'Hipster Runoff'. The article featured on an American online magazine in 2015.

The Last Relevant Blogger

The story of the rise and fall of Hipster Runoff, and its elusive creator Carles, is the story of the last decade on the internet.

by **Brian Merchant**
30 January 2015, 5:15 pm   *5*

Before he was voted **Hipster of the Decade**, before he was **coining musical subgenres** and **helping the New York Times understand 'alt' culture**, Carles was another mid-00s music blogger who just wanted to get his site listed on Hype Machine. The music discovery engine uses an algorithm to pull the 'most-blogged about' songs from the web – if your site makes the cut, you are officially an 'influencer.' Carles was definitely that, for a while.   *10*

Maybe he still will be. But now **he's sold off** his flagship creation, his 'blog worth blogging about.' Whatever your opinion of the **divisive** Hipster Runoff (HRO to its devotees), it is, at the very least, true to say there is nothing else like it on the internet.

HRO was part relentless hipster scene chronicle, part relentless satirization of that scene, part shameless clickbait[1], part self-reflexive critique of the entire online economy. Its author – who   *15* goes only by Carles, the Prince of Blogs, and who has until now maintained anonymity – writes exclusively in an affected voice thick with irony, sarcasm, now-outdated IM[2] lingo (hey bb[3]), and an easily corruptible contempt for anything mainstream. Canonical posts include **'Animal Collective is a Band Created By/For/On the Internet'** and **'My job/career does not align with my true personal brand. [Generation Y and the mainstream workplace].'**   *20*

The site's heyday was the late 00s and early 10s, when Carles's rapid-blogged quest for 'authenticity' was both the embodiment of hipster values and some of its most dynamic (and funniest) criticism, up until his spectacular implosion. And, like the hipster itself, nobody – least of all Carles, probably – was ever really sure exactly what Hipster Runoff *was*.

Despite that, or maybe because of it, HRO became a living document of a singular moment in   *25* internet history. A blip when a persistent weirdo, without the help of venture capital or a marketing firm, without getting swallowed by a media company, could simply blog his way into modest fame and profitability.

* * *

At its peak in 2012, Hipster Runoff was receiving 2.2 million pageviews a month – not bad for a lone 'content farmer.' The site went dark the year after that.   *30*

[1] *clickbait*: internet content designed to attract users to click on a link to another webpage
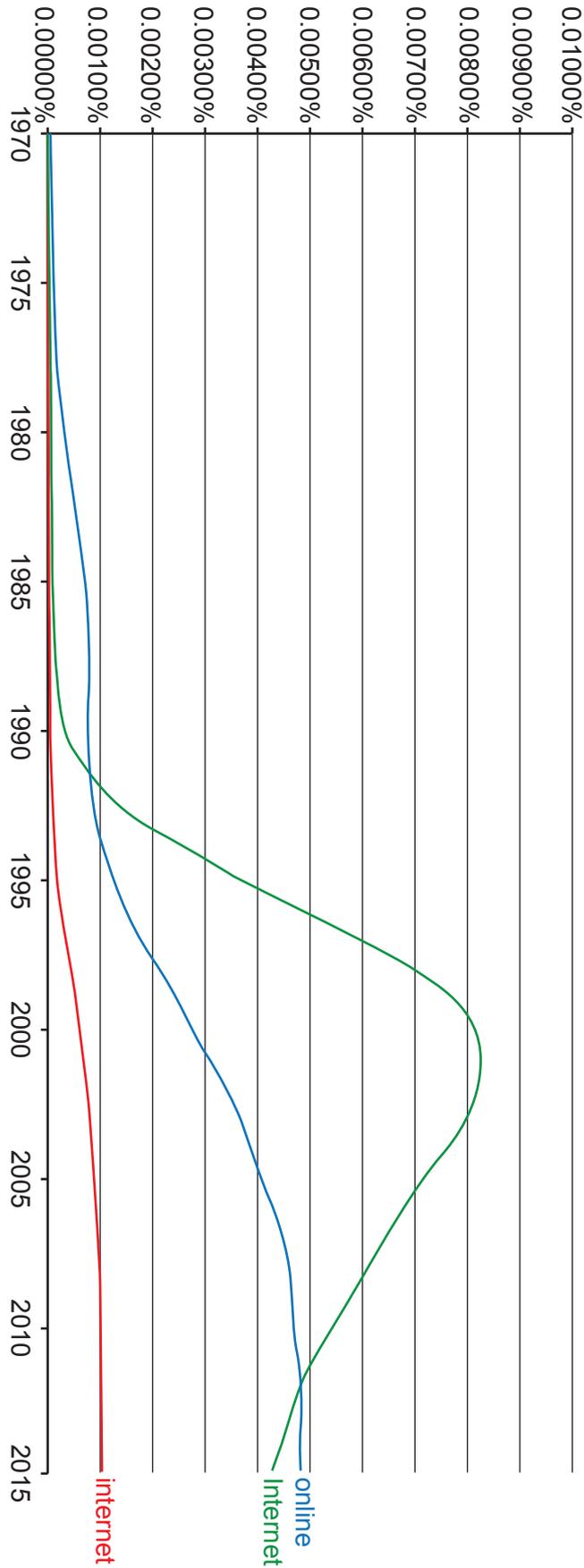[2] *IM*: instant messaging – online text conversation
[3] *bb*: 'babe' or 'baby'

Text B

The top ten synonyms for 'web' from the British National Corpus (1980s–1993)

'web'
tangle
thread
maze
realm
net
skeleton
texture
continuation
apparatus
complexity

Text C

n-gram graph for the words *online*, *internet* and *Internet* (1970–2015)

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Section B: Child language acquisition

Question 2

Read the following text, which is a transcription of a conversation between Blake (age 5 years) and his mother. They are at home and Blake is in the bath.

Analyse ways in which Blake and his mother are using language in this conversation. In your answer, you should refer to specific details from the transcription, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of child language acquisition. [25]

Mother:	who was at <u>maggies</u> house↘	
Blake:	erm (.) marshal	
Mother:	marshal↗	
Blake:	yes↘	
Mother:	who else↗	*5*
Blake:	whos that other (.) whos that boy↗	
Mother:	whos which one↘	
Blake:	um the one that you made me took (.) take (.) er the one that you letted me take a ride (.) um at the car	
	//	*10*
Mother:	kemsley↗	
Blake:	yeah kemsley	
Mother:	and maggie	
	//	
Blake:	yes maggies like my girlfriend	*15*
Mother:	is she really↗	
Blake:	yes (.) and she invited me to her birthday	
Mother:	and what did you do at her birthday↗	
Blake:	um i didnt even get (.) i only got one thing mum (.) that thing you get to turn on a rope	*20*
Mother:	a piñata[1]↗ (.) you got some treats out of the piñata↗	
Blake:	yeah but i only got one (.) everybody got a lot <u>more</u> than me	
Mother:	thats okay (.) you shared with everyone↗	
Blake:	yes↘	
Mother:	thats good	*25*
Blake:	but somebody took all of the stickers that i got	

Mother:	i bet they shared with you later
Blake:	and i asked nicely for my stickers back and they DIDNT GIVE THEM BACK
Mother:	so tell me about <u>maggie</u>
Blake:	erm /m/ i love maggie↘
Mother:	you do↗
Blake:	yes
Mother:	why do you love maggie
Blake:	since she invited me to her birthday
Mother:	is she beautiful↗
Blake:	yes
Mother:	i like maggie and i love miss carolyn
Blake:	um well i really <u>love</u> maggies um er brother cause his face looks like um (.) a an oval but its not (.) its like a circle
Mother:	thats pretty cool (.) you think morgans face looks like a circle↘
Blake:	yes
Mother:	what about mister greg (.) is he nice↗
Blake:	mister greg told me if i have a job (1) and i dont↘
Mother:	mister greg asked if you had a job↗ (1) what did you say↘
Blake:	i said no since i dont have a job
Mother:	what are you going to be when you grow up↘
Blake:	a knight in shining armour

Lines numbered in margin: 30, 35, 40, 45.

[1]*piñata*: a decorated container filled with toys or sweets, often hung up at parties for children to hit with a stick until it breaks to release the contents

TRANSCRIPTION KEY
(1) = pause in seconds
(.) = micropause
<u>underlined</u> = stressed sound/syllable(s)
// = speech overlap
[*italics*] = paralinguistic features
<*italics*> = contextual information
UPPER CASE = words spoken with increased volume
°word° = words spoken with decreased volume
↗ = upward intonation
↘ = downward intonation
/wɪv/ = phonemic representation of speech sounds

REFERENCE TABLE OF International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) PHONEMIC SYMBOLS (RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION)

1 Consonants of English		2 Pure vowels of English	
/ f /	fat, rough	/ iː /	beat, keep
/ v /	very, village, love	/ ɪ /	bit, tip, busy
/ ɵ /	theatre, thank, athlete	/ e /	bet, many
/ ð /	this, them, with, either	/ æ /	bat
/ s /	sing, thinks, losses	/ ʌ /	cup, son, blood
/ z /	zoo, beds, easy	/ aː /	car, heart, calm, aunt
/ ʃ /	sugar, bush	/ ɒ /	pot, want
/ ʒ /	pleasure, beige	/ ɔː /	port, saw, talk
/ h /	high, hit, behind	/ ə /	about, sudden
/ p /	pit, top	/ ɜː /	word, bird
/ t /	tip, pot, steep	/ ʊ /	book, wood, put
/ k /	keep, tick, scare	/ uː /	food, soup, rude
/ b /	bad, rub		
/ d /	bad, dim	**3 Diphthongs of English**	
/ g /	gun, big	/ eɪ /	late, day, great
/ tʃ /	church, lunch	/ aɪ /	time, high, die
/ dʒ /	judge, gin, jury	/ ɔɪ /	boy, noise
/ m /	mad, jam, small	/ aʊ /	cow, house, town
/ n /	man, no, snow	/ əʊ /	boat, home, know
/ ŋ /	singer, long	/ ɪə /	ear, here
/ l /	loud, kill, play	/ eə /	air, care, chair
/ j /	you, beyond	/ ʊə /	cure, jury
/ w /	one, when, sweet		
/ r /	rim, bread		
/ ʔ /	uh-oh		